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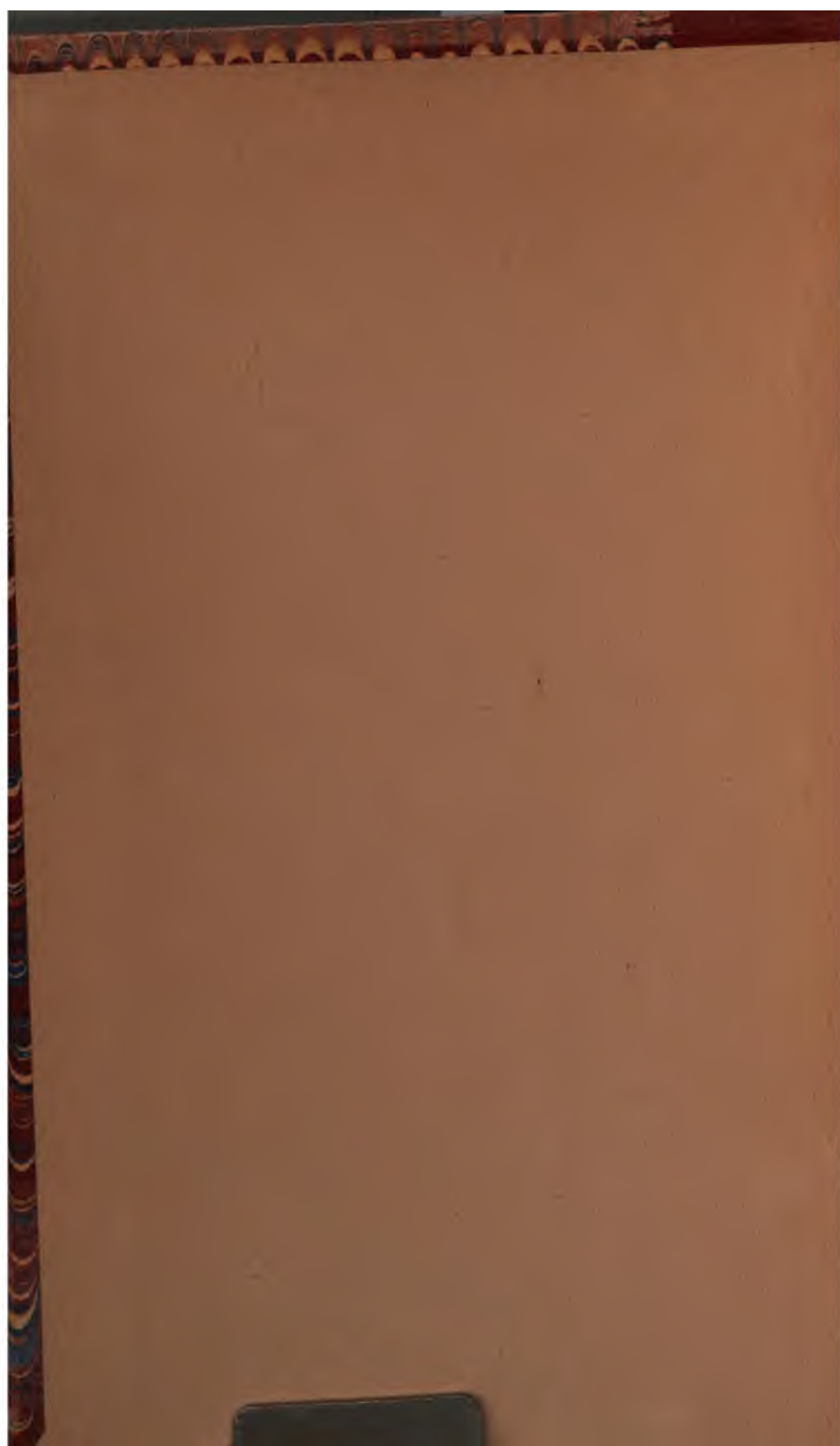
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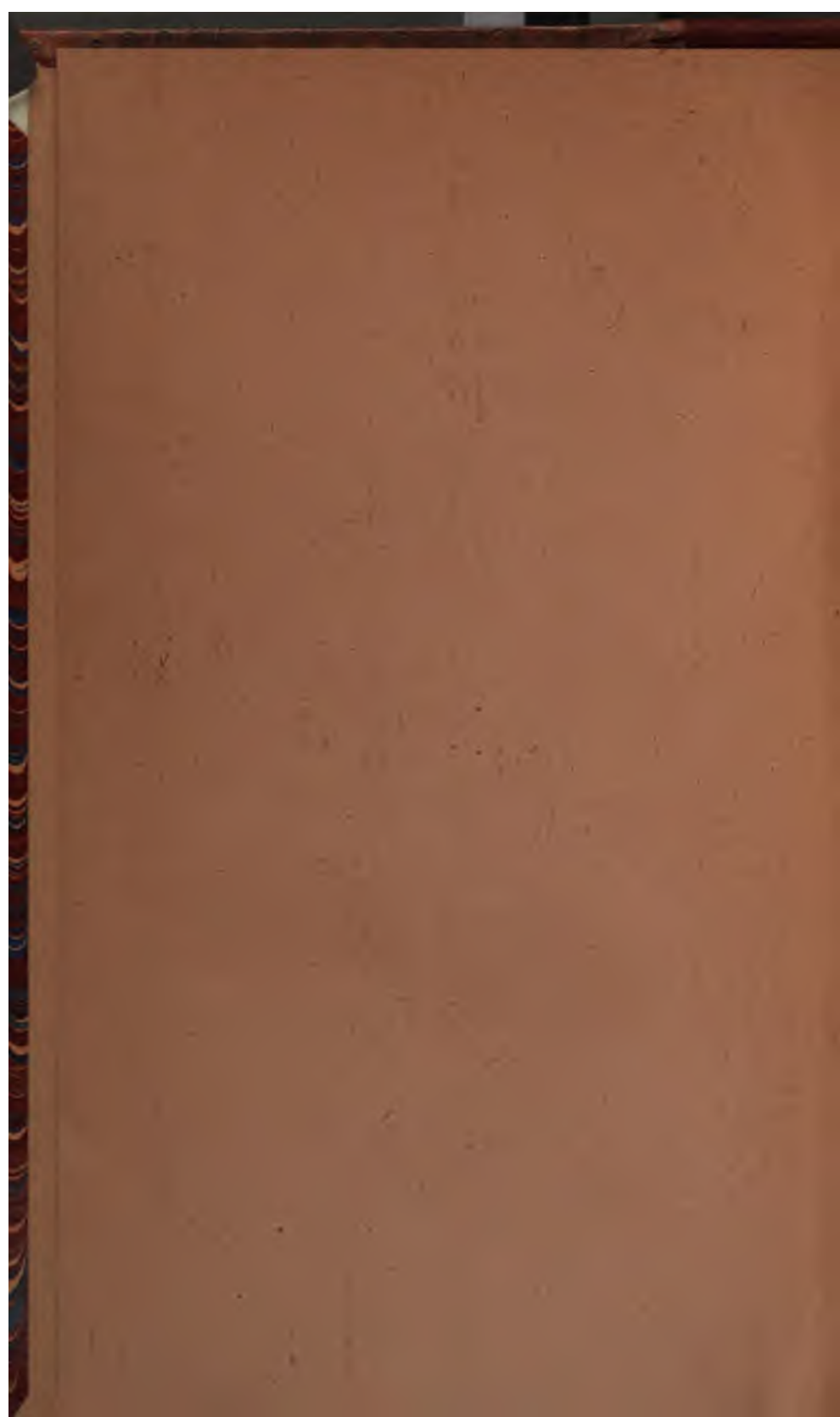
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The Congress has the approval of the State Department, as shown by the following communications:

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
“*Washington, June 5, 1906.*

“CLARK BELL, Esq.,
“*Treasurer of the American International Congress on
“Tuberculosis, 29 Broadway, New York.*

“SIR: In reply to your letter of April 2 last, I have to inform you that on May 31 instructions were sent to American diplomatic officers in American States to support the invitation extended by the American International Congress on Tuberculosis to send delegates to its meeting in November next.

“In compliance with your request, the instructions sent by Mr. HAY concerning the meeting of the Congress at St. Louis was embodied in the instructions sent on the 31st ultimo. I inclose a printed copy of them.

“On the same day the American diplomatic representatives in Great Britain, France, Denmark, and the Netherlands were directed to support the invitation to their respective American colonial possessions to be represented at the Congress.

“I am, sir, your obedient servant,

“ROBERT BACON,
“*Acting Secretary.*

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
“*Washington, May 31, 1906.*

“*To the Diplomatic Officers of the
“United States in American States.*

“GENTLEMEN: The Department is informed by the executive committee of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis that they have sent to the Government of each American country an invitation for official representation by that Government in the next session of the Congress, which will be held at the city of New York during the three days of November 14, 15, and 16, 1906, and the request is made of the Department to give such support to the invitation as it properly may.

“In instructing the diplomatic officers to give their support to a similar invitation extended by the Congress for their St. Louis meeting in 1904, my predecessor, Mr. HAY, said:

“‘The humanitarian object which this Congress has in view—to reach by the discussion of scientific men, some result in arresting the spread and averting, so far as it may be found possible, the ravages of this dreadful disease, which now falls with such terrible force and fatality upon the people of the Western Hemisphere—can not but

enlist the sympathy and approval of the Government to which you are accredited.

“The Department will, therefore, be pleased to have you say to that Government that this Government is in entire sympathy with the work of the proposed Congress, and would be pleased to learn that the Government of —— took a like interest in its success by the acceptance of the committee’s invitation and the appointment of three or more scientific gentlemen to represent it at the Congress.

“This Government would also be pleased if that of —— could find it convenient to comply with the request of the committee to give the matter publicity in order that it may come to the knowledge of interested organizations and public spirited citizens of that country.’

“The Department will be pleased to have you present the matter of the New York meeting in the same light.

“I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

“ELIHU ROOT.”

From advance sheets of the “Medico-Legal Journal of New York” the following comments are reproduced:

“The American Government has taken strong ground in aid of preventive legislation in the conflict with tuberculosis.

“The American International Congress on Tuberculosis has decided to make a renewal of the assault along the same lines on which it won its victories at the St. Louis Congress, held at the World’s Exposition in October, 1904.

“Hon. ELIHU ROOT brings the splendid sympathetic power of the Great Republic of the world’s civilization in support of the aims and purposes of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in the American metropolis November 14, 15, and 16, 1906.

* * * * *

“Mr. Root shows great foresight, wisdom, and statesmanship in placing the whole moral force of our Government behind the great purpose of the American International Congress on Tuberculosis.

“He has used the same splendidly sympathetic language in bringing it to the official notice of all the Governments in the Western Hemisphere, through our diplomatic corps, that Mr. Secretary HAY employed in recommending the St. Louis Congress to foreign Governments.

“Mr. Root is making history for both our Government and for our people. The language employed is worthy of the cause, worthy of the occasion.

* * * * *

“The battle cry of the Congress is preventive legislation against tuberculosis—to arrest, to avert, to minimize the spread of consumption, is the battle ground.

"The call of the Congress is to the masses of the people, to the men of all professions, the statesman, the publicist, the humanitarian.

"It is not a medical question, not confined to medical men, but the call is to all men of all professions, and to the gigantic proportions of the conflict, and the magnitude of the problems, which now confront the health and the safety of that great, that enormous mass of human lives that have been yearly sacrificed to the ravages of this dreadful disease."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

The report of the Director of Statistics of the Argentine Government covering the foreign commerce of the Republic during the first quarter of 1906, shows import valuations (exclusive of gold) of \$51,379,376 and exports to the value of \$86,143,099. The proportion of imports subject to duty is given as \$35,651,401, and of exports, \$12,227. During the three months in reference, gold imports figured for \$7,183,243, while the amount of gold exported was only \$600.

The balance of trade in favor of the Republic for the quarter was therefore \$34,763,723, of which only about one-fifth was received in gold, the other four-fifths being diverted for the payment of interest and the amortization of foreign debts, interest on capital invested in the Republic, freights of exports, cost of smuggled goods, etc.

The United Kingdom heads the list as a source of supply for the merchandise imported into the country, and figures on the list for \$16,686,344, or nearly one-third of the value of all the imports. Germany ranks next, with \$7,762,699, followed by the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Brazil, Holland, Uruguay, Chile, Paraguay, Cuba, Bolivia, Africa, while "other countries" are credited with \$11,623,210.

As regards the countries receiving Argentine exports, Germany heads the list, with a valuation of \$13,556,813, followed by France, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the United States, Brazil, Italy, Africa, Uruguay, Spain, Holland, Chile, Bolivia, Cuba, and Paraguay. Under the headings "for orders" and "various," a valuation of exports amounting to \$27,739,365 is reported, the greater part of which—about \$18,000,000—went to Great Britain.

The trade with the various countries during the quarter under review is shown by the following table:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Africa	\$1,991	\$1,566,800	France	\$5,584,059	\$12,603,856
Germany	7,762,699	13,556,813	Italy	4,335,483	2,136,263
Belgium	2,269,499	7,461,305	Holland	510,745	699,736
Brazil	950,572	2,475,008	Paraguay	182,160	23,555
Bolivia	21,812	69,040	United Kingdom	16,686,841	11,323,613
Cuba	87,343	42,131	Uruguay	390,456	1,111,411
Chile	252,362	384,638	Various	3,498,212	1,083,761
Spain	1,344,519	817,502	Orders		26,665,664
United States	7,491,900	4,126,492			

As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1905 the imports show an increase of \$3,555,649 and the exports a decrease of \$2,994,228.

The percentage of the total trade taken and received by the various countries interested in Argentine commerce and the gain or loss, as compared with the corresponding period of 1905, is shown as follows:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Per-centage, total.	Compari-son, per cent.	Per-centage, total.	Compari-son, per cent.
Germany	15.1	4.6	15.7	14.1
United States	14.6	24.9	4.8	1.5
France	10.9	12.2	14.6	— 3.8
Italy	8.4	— 9.7	2.5	33.0
United Kingdom	32.5	4.7	13.1	— 6.2
Orders			31.0	2.1

The classification of exports, with comparisons with the first three months of 1905, is as follows:

	First quarter—	
	1906.	1905.
Pastoral products	\$43,825,372	— \$3,847,012
Agricultural products	40,236,694	— 48,498
Forest products	1,890,034	495,639
Mineral products	41,818	— 8,088
Products of the chase	232,646	89,118
Various	926,535	325,613

The classification of imports, with comparisons, is as follows:

	First quarter—	
	1906.	1905.
Live stock	\$463,025	\$114,541
Food stuffs	2,915,543	128,356
Tobacco and manufactures	804,979	— 212,705
Wines, spirits, etc.	2,526,730	780,373
Textiles	11,660,957	— 2,441,400
Oils	1,141,200	— 90,793
Chemicals and drugs	1,433,183	— 211,534
Colors and dyes	297,742	41,391
Lumber and applications	1,008,805	136,510
Paper and applications	908,983	— 11,565
Leather and applications	380,352	24,061
Iron and applications	5,809,267	331,773
Agricultural appliances	4,689,478	507,881
Locomotives, etc.	6,185,004	2,482,096
Various metals and applications	1,667,733	606,900
Glass and ceramics	3,856,773	1,315,458
Building materials	3,859,116	— 105,202
Electric materials	422,042	— 78,948
Various	1,186,464	26,152

The customs receipts for the quarter amounted to \$13,794,912, gold, and \$210,651, paper, being a decrease of \$112,873, gold, and \$147,592, paper, as compared with the same period of 1905.

The receipts of merchandise from the United States show an increase over the same quarter of 1905 of \$1,498,122; from the United Kingdom of \$754,594; France, \$610,723; Germany, \$342,976; Holland, \$273,531; Chile, \$184,547; Uruguay, \$153,268; Belgium, \$94,039; Spain, \$58,513; Bolivia, \$4,555. Countries showing a decline in shipments to the Republic were: Italy, \$468,588; Brazil, \$194,595; Paraguay, \$68,659; Cuba, \$52,542, and Africa, \$2,984.

EXPORTS, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1906.

The leading articles of export from the Argentine Republic during the first four months of 1906 (January-April) with comparisons with the corresponding period of the preceding year were as follows:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Oxhides:			Maize.....tons..	224,448	288,224
Dry.....number..	854,628	704,725	Linseed.....do....	262,080	335,506
Salt.....do.....	470,376	454,928	Flour.....do.....	37,075	40,319
Horsehides:			Bran.....do.....	52,842	44,175
Dry.....do.....	39,027	45,564	Pollards.....bags..	19,802	43,348
Salt.....do.....	1,324	93,878	Oilseed cake.....do..	55,906	67,026
Sheepskins.....bales	16,237	20,228	Hay.....bales.....	496,492	369,354
Hair.....do.....	1,282	2,794	Quebracho.....tons..	107,150	94,319
Tallow.....pipes....	6,195	12,353	Quebracho extract.do.	20,950	11,926
Do.....casks.....	29,566	34,811	Butter.....cases....	82,734	96,014
Do.....hogsheads..	1,143	6,964	Mutton carcasses..num-		
Goatskins.....bales..	4,197	5,373	ber.....	929,715	1,107,890
Wool.....do.....	225,486	264,725	Beef.....quarters..	709,592	544,537
Wheat.....tons.....	1,269,266	1,329,209			

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF THE NATIONAL TERRITORIES.

In November, 1905, the National Government of the Argentine Republic instructed the Governors of National Territories to have a complete census of their respective sections taken. From the returns of this census, the following figures showing the pastoral and agricultural status of Misiones, Chaco, Formosa, Pampa Central, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz are reproduced. The figures showing returns of the national census of 1895 are also furnished for purposes of comparison.

	Misiones.		Chaco.		Formosa.		Pampa Central.	
	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.
Cattle.....	70,259	68,968	83,962	159,735	41,424	198,957	530,162	542,442
Horses.....	21,516	20,990	4,427	7,167	3,136	10,354	229,003	280,147
Sheep.....	6,251	5,581	7,671	2,762	2,439	11,494	5,295,177	7,447,166
Pigs.....	3,961	12,029	892	2,452	437	728	2,147	8,904
Goats.....		9,859		871		10,008		221,357
Total.....	101,987	117,377	96,942	172,487	47,436	231,541	6,056,489	8,500,016

	Neuquen.		Rio Negro.		Chubut.		Santa Cruz.	
	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.	1895.	1905.
Cattle.....	173,706	218,604	82,050	176,609	29,914	195,010	10,551	24,567
Horses.....	57,015	92,279	39,509	99,792	12,907	93,889	7,858	34,519
Sheep.....	357,429	1,039,473	1,009,777	3,501,255	47,306	1,927,647	368,264	2,567,859
Pigs.....		2,792	864	10,868		1,026		538
Goats.....		203,341		42,072		11,366		206
Total.....	588,150	1,556,489	1,132,200	3,830,596	90,127	2,228,938	386,673	2,617,689

Total in all National Territories.

	1895.	1905.
Cattle.....	1,022,844	1,589,334
Horses.....	375,724	652,697
Sheep.....	7,102,479	16,901,514
Pigs.....	8,334	39,536
Goats.....		504,667
Total.....	8,509,381	19,687,748

The areas under cultivation in the respective territories are as follows:

	1895.	1905.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Misiones.....	7,098	21,833
Formosa.....	738	1,160
Chaco.....	5,907	10,646
Los Andes.....		136
Pampa Central.....	10,187	354,475
Neuquen.....	3,297	20,189
Rio Negro.....	1,728	13,425
Chubut.....	5,583	4,143
Santa Cruz.....	12	51
Total.....	33,950	426,058

The above area of 426,058 hectares under cultivation, in 1905, were distributed among alfalfa, 236,584 hectares; wheat, 101,411 hectares; maize, 47,491 hectares; linseed, 6,774 hectares; barley, 3,611 hectares, and cotton, 2,284 hectares. The remaining hectares are under cultivation in potatoes, beans, vineyards, sugar cane, tobacco, etc. The largest increase in cultivated areas is indicated for alfalfa, for whereas returns in 1895 show 7,412 hectares under this culture, the 1905 result gives 236,584 hectares.

LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF ENTRE RIOS.

The statistical department of the Province of Entre Rios has published the figures of the live-stock census of that Province for 1905, the statement for 1895 being also furnished for purposes of comparison.

	1895.	1905.
Cattle.....	2,784,810	3,283,581
Horses.....	514,597	586,021
Sheep.....	6,210,185	5,339,383
Total.....	9,509,592	9,208,985

INTERNAL REVENUE, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

Comparing the internal revenue of the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1906 with the corresponding period of 1905, there is indicated an increase from alcohol of \$89,500; from tobacco, \$472,000; wine, \$6,280; beer, \$374,300; matches, \$121,000; also a decrease from artificial beverages of \$1,111, and from insurance \$1,300 gold, which gives an effective increase in favor of the 1906 period of over \$1,000,000 currency.

STATE LICENSES FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

The commercial traveler in the Argentine Republic has to pay the following licenses in the various States:

Buenos Ayres.....	\$400	Santiago del Estero.....	\$500
Santa Fe.....	400	Salta.....	1,680
Entre Rios.....	600	Jujuy.....	200
Corrientes.....	330	Rioja.....	400
Cordoba.....	600	Catamarca.....	265
San Luis.....	100	Pampa.....	100
Mendoza.....	400	Misiones.....	100
San Juan.....	2,000	Total.....	9,276
Tucuman.....	1,200		

ROSARIO PORT WORKS.

The English consul at Rosario, Argentine Republic, reports that the French company constructing the port of Rosario have, in accordance with the terms of their contract with the National Government, opened to the service of shipping a section comprising 1,094 yards of wharfage, in virtue of which they have commenced to collect from shipping the following charges:

Entrance dues at \$0.15 gold per ton.

Permanence, cleaning, lighting, and health, at \$0.05 gold per each 10 tons or fraction thereof per day.

Wharfage at \$0.10 gold per each 10 tons or fraction thereof per day.

It is calculated that on a steamer of 2,490 tons register, with ten days permanence in port, \$747 gold would have to be paid, as compared with \$135.45 under the old tariff.

Besides the above tariff to be paid by shipping, wheat, linseed, and maize, whether shipped from the company's premises or from those of private persons, will have to pay in accordance with the following tariff until the close of the present year, when the company will collect their full tariff as per contract:

[Values in gold.]

	From wagon to ship.	Traction.
Wheat and linseed per ton of 1,000 kilos.....	\$0.147	\$0.090
Maize per ton of 1,000 kilos.....	.132	.090

BOLIVIA.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, FIRST HALF, 1906.

Following is a statement showing the shipments of merchandise from the ports of New York and San Francisco, United States, to Bolivia, as reported by the Bolivian consuls at the ports mentioned:

Month.	Packages.	Value.
CONSULATE OF NEW YORK.		
January.....	2,700	\$48,036.50
February.....	2,695	26,610.40
March.....	2,339	27,789.42
April.....	3,601	48,709.39
May.....	7,009	63,754.68
June.....	1,696	27,769.91
Total.....	20,040	242,670.30
CONSULATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.		
January.....	21,669	12,633.28
February.....	18,312	28,290.29
March.....	30,225	38,312.67
April.....		30,000.00
May.....		8,125.00
June.....		9,204.83
Total.....	70,205	100,970.42

RÉSUMÉ.

	Packages.	Value.
New York.....	20,040	\$242,670.30
San Francisco.....	70,205	100,970.42
Grand total.....	90,245	343,640.72

MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO TO BOLIVIA IN THE MONTHS OF APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1906.

Month.	Via.	Packages.	Value.
CONSULATE OF NEW YORK.			
May.....	Antofagasta.....	5,456	\$33,833.75
	Mollendo.....	1,105	18,058.89
	Pará.....	131	947.00
	Montevideo.....	57	1,647.35
	Rosario.....	257	9,267.69
	Total.....	7,009	63,754.68
June.....	Antofagasta.....	810	13,060.58
	Mollendo.....	465	6,517.99
	Pará.....	203	1,156.41
	Rosario.....	201	6,756.60
	Arica.....	17	278.33
	Total.....	1,696	27,769.91
CONSULATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.			
April.....			30,000.00
May.....	Mollendo.....		8,125.00
June.....	Antofagasta.....		7,927.35
	Mollendo.....		1,277.48
	Total.....		47,329.83

148 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Merchandise exported from New York and San Francisco to Bolivia in the months of April, May, and June, 1906—Continued.

RÉSUMÉ.

	Packagea	Value.
New York.....	8, 705	\$91, 524. 59
San Francisco.....		47, 329. 83
Grand total.....	8, 705	138, 854. 42

BRAZIL.

BOUNDARY TREATY WITH DUTCH GUIANA.

Senhor BARON RIO BRANCO, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, and FREDERIC PALM, Minister of the Netherlands, accredited to Brazil, signed on May 8, 1906, a treaty fixing the boundary between Brazil and Dutch Guiana, or the Colony of Surinam. In accordance with this treaty the frontier follows the watershed of the Tumucumaque range of mountains from the headwaters of the Maroni River to those of the Corentyne, near which the line meets the frontiers of French and British Guiana.

COMMERCE OF SANTOS, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1906.

The commerce of the port of Santos for the four months January to April was as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Exports.....	£3, 688, 086	£3, 977, 178
Imports.....	1, 852, 680	1, 691, 605
Total.....	5, 470, 716	5, 668, 783

Compared with the first four months of 1905 the trade of Santos shows an aggregate falling off of £198,067. The shrinkage is all in exports, which fell off £359,142, while imports increased £161,075. Among imports an increase is shown in chemical products, skins and hides, jute yarn, kerosene, rice, codfish, wheat flour, wheat and various alimentary substances. Imports showing a falling off are cotton, steel and iron, industrial and agricultural machinery, coal, wine, and foreign gold and bank notes. Among exports coffee, rubber, and bran all show a falling off, while salted hides increased slightly. Among countries of origin for imports, increase is shown by Germany, Argentina, United States, and France, while a decline is shown by Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, and Portugal. Among countries of destination for exports Belgium, France, Holland, and Italy show an

increase, all the rest showing a shrinkage. The tonnage entering the port was 585,290, as against 495,614 for the corresponding period last year.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Following are the exports of hides from the State of Rio Grande do Sul during the first quarter of the years 1901-1906:

First quarter—	Salted hides.		Dry hides.		Total.
	Europe.	United States.	Europe.	United States.	
1906.....	82,611	.....	79,520	5,000	167,131
1905.....	92,733	.....	144,781	8,571	246,085
1904.....	168,573	.....	83,725	11,015	263,313
1903.....	62,621	.....	83,546	5,985	152,452
1902.....	81,161	.....	61,344	48,445	190,950
1901.....	43,343	.....	101,762	15,000	160,105

The following are the comparative exports of hides from the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the four months January to April, inclusive, from 1901 to 1906:

January to April—	Salted hides.		Dry hides.		Total.
	Europe.	United States.	Europe.	United States.	
1906.....	167,477	.....	114,806	5,000	287,285
1905.....	147,004	.....	153,324	8,571	308,899
1904.....	235,435	.....	93,525	11,015	339,975
1903.....	170,826	.....	124,694	5,985	301,505
1902.....	143,375	.....	93,161	48,445	284,981
1901.....	80,467	.....	122,441	25,000	227,908

PORT MOVEMENT OF PARA AND MANAOS.

The entries at Para and Manaus for the month of April were 380 tons more than for the same time last year and 430 tons more than for March, 1904. The figure of 5,710 in January, 1906, still constitutes record entries for any month hitherto known; the next largest entries recorded were 5,000 in the month of March, 1905. The following table shows the entries at Manaus and Para in the nine months' period July, 1905, to March, 1906:

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
July.....	1,280	1,250	1,450
August.....	1,230	1,260	1,300
September.....	2,010	1,780	2,200
October.....	2,440	2,820	3,580
November.....	2,980	2,890	2,890
December.....	3,530	3,390	3,270
January.....	4,360	4,599	5,710
February.....	3,640	4,820	3,920
March.....	3,940	5,000	3,700
April.....	2,070	2,120	2,500
Total.....	27,520	29,330	22,520

THE MINERAL INDUSTRY.

The "Mining World" of recent issue publishes the following treating of the mineral industry in the Brazilian Republic:

"The geological formation of Brazil has not as yet been fully studied. It can be affirmed, however, that the base of the great plateau is composed of metamorphic rocks of ancient origin, which also forms the mountains.

"In the eastern part of the State of Minas Geraes quantities of precious stones have been found, among them topaz, chrysolite, green and red tourmalines, amethyst and andalusite, rubies, beryls, chalcodony, emeralds, sapphires, euclases, crocoites.

"*Graphite*.—In the same regions, on the borders of the river Jequitinhonha, are extensive deposits of good graphite.

"*Iron ore*.—Large deposits of iron ore of fine quality are found in the Huronian formation. These await development.

"*Gold*.—Many gold mines have been located all over the country. Gold mining has been carried on for over a century, and large quantities of the precious metal have been extracted. Extensive alluvial deposits are known to exist which contain as much as 778 grains of gold per ton of gravel, in the States of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rio Grande do Sul, and especially in Matto Grosso and Ceara. There are now working in Minas Geraes eight large gold-mining companies, of which five are English and one French, representing an aggregate capital of \$10,000,000 besides many smaller ones in course of organization. There are no American syndicates as yet in Brazil, and there is a splendid opportunity for American capitalists to become interested in the exploitation of mines.

"*Copper*.—Next to gold the most valuable is copper, found all through the Jurassic sandstones, shales, and conglomerates covering the Serra de Cassapara, to the extent of about 75 miles north to south and of almost equal width. In the State of Bahia the deposits of Carahyba and Maracas are very rich.

"*Silver and lead*.—There are large deposits of lead in the States of Bahia, Parana, and Matto Grosso. Native silver is found at Lavras in a curious kind of scale yielding 29 ounces to the ton. Farther on two lodes of rich galena crop out. One yields 23 ounces silver and 44 per cent lead; the other 20½ ounces silver, 20 per cent lead, and 15 per cent copper.

"*Tin and wolfram*.—In Serra do Herval there is a broken and jagged region known as the Serra do Arvore, across which runs a belt of gneiss with quartzite and an abundance of mica. In this gneiss three or four quartz lodes have been proved very regularly developed, averaging about 1 to 2 feet in thickness.

"Coal.—The rapid industrial growth and railroad development have created an active demand for fuel. The Government, authorized by Congress, has been obliged to consider the exploration of the domestic coal fields as a substitute for wood as fuel. The coal beds of Santa Catharina seem to be of good quality, and an extensive railroad, extending 70 miles, facilitates transportation to the seacoast, and it is calculated that with necessary improvements coal can be brought to Rio de Janeiro and the other leading seaports at a cost of \$4.50 per ton.

"Over 1,000,000 tons of Welsh coal are imported yearly and sold at an average price of \$10 per ton. The calorific power of the Santa Catharina coal is 77 per cent of that of the best Welsh coal, but it will doubtless come to be used with advantage as a substitute for wood and prove a lucrative enterprise to those who market it.

"Manganese.—Of equal importance with iron ore are the immense deposits of manganese found in many States, principally Minas Geraes and Matto Grosso.

"Monazite.—The Brazilian monazites are known as the richest in thorium, used in the manufacture of mantles for the Welsbach incandescent gaslight. Monazite generally contains from 1 to 6 per cent of thoria; its specific gravity is 5.12. As the monazite sand is usually found on the seacoast, in the zone belonging to the General Government, the Federal Government supervises this work and leases the land annually to the highest bidder.

"Diamonds.—The existence of diamonds in the auriferous districts in the north of Minas Geraes has been known with certainty since 1789. The diamantiferous basins are situated in the States of Minas Geraes, Bahia, Parana, Goyaz, Matto Grosso, and São Paulo. Many of these basins are untouched.

"Carbons used for diamond drilling are found in Bahia and Minas Geraes.

"Minas Geraes has proved to be the richest. Here diamonds are found in Quaternary alluvial deposits. The most important deposits are those of Cocaes, 40 miles north of Ouro Preto; those of Diamantina, covering an area of 120 miles long by 12 to 20 miles wide, including the basins of the rivers Jequitinhonha, Doce, and São Francisco, from the valley of Conceicao to Jequitahy; those of Grão Mogol; those of Abache and affluents of the São Francisco, and those of Bagagem in the Parana basin. In the State of Bahia, the deposits cover vast areas in the Rio das Contas, near the towns of Lencoes and Sincoral, by which names the workings are known. In the Rio Pardo basin, some years ago (1886-87) there were discovered, near its mouth, two diamantiferous placers which bear the name of Cannaviciras.

"At Parana the diamantiferous gravels are being worked by a local company. All these deposits present the same characteristics in the

water courses, the river banks, the plateaus traversed by small streams, and in the mountain gorges. The alluvial deposits are formed of a calcareous bed, locally termed "*cascalho*," consisting of pebbles much rounded by attrition in the water courses; also covered by a layer of stones, more or less argillaceous, having their angles slightly rounded, and called "*gorgulho*" when found in the mountain gorges, on some of the plateaus, and in other localities.

"The true diamond-bearing strata includes a number of minerals, of which 40 have been identified and are on exhibition at Ouro Preto School of Mines. These minerals form, as it were, the 'satellite' of the diamond. The most frequent and abundant are rutile, the '*agulhas*' of the miners, and anatase (*siricoria*), a rutile pseudomorph of anatase (*captivos de cobre*), rounded tourmaline (*feijoes*), aluminum hydrate with phosphates of the rare earths of the cerium group (*favas*), hematite, magnetite (*esmeril*, *cabaclos*, *lustroso*), xenotime, and monazite. Gold in grains and flakes is found in all the diamond workings, and in quantity often sufficient to pay expenses. Platinum is less frequent, but is found in all the deposits in and around the town of Serro.

"In the deposits of São João da Chapada diamonds are found *in situ*, and are obtained in altered schists, often transformed into argillaceous earths of varying colors, of which the Ouro Preto School of Mines possesses a collection. These schists, often impregnated with small octahedral crystals of martite, are traversed by veins of quartz, accompanied by titanite, similar to the topaz deposits of Ouro Preto; both belong to the same geological horizon.

"Near the town of Grão Mogol diamonds occur in the micaceous quartzites or itacolumytes, passing into 'putting stone,' where the quartz is found in a rock of the same nature as already cited.

"The search for diamonds is always preceded by that for gravel ('*cascalho*').

"In the Jequitinhonha district a few cubic meters of gravel, accumulated by the rock bars crossing the beds of the rivers, often furnish hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds. Operations are carried on by isolated workers known as '*garimpeiros*,' or by local companies. The former are able to work only when the streams are low, while the latter often undertake very considerable engineering operations in diverting streams so as to lay bare the rich gravels. In either case the gravel is washed by the most primitive methods, and the diamonds are obtained in bateas or panning dishes somewhat deeper than those used for gold. The most productive centers are Serro, in Diamantina, which is subdivided into a number of small districts, such as Curralinho, Caetemirim, Jequitahy, etc., Terra Branca, Grão Mogol, Sincoral, and Cannaviciras, the last two being in Bahia.

"In general, Brazilian diamonds are well crystallized and colorless. Colored stones are rare, but of good 'water.' Bortz and carbonados, or black diamonds, are found principally in Bahia, although they have also been encountered at Terra Branca, in Minas Geraes.

"Brazil has not yet produced many large diamonds. Among the paragons may be cited the 'Star of the South,' weighing 254.5 carats in the rough and 125.5 carats after being cut. This was found at Bagagem in 1853. The Dresden diamond, discovered in the same locality in 1857, weighed 117.5 carats in the rough and 63.5 carats cut. Both of these gems belong to an Indian prince in Calcutta, and were sold at \$200,000 and \$100,000, respectively.

"Small stones (*vitriers*) occur very frequently. A few years ago Brazil exported all her diamonds in the rough. At present many stones are cut in the country. In Diamanthina there are 19 lapidaries, employing 146 workmen, who cut 460 carats per month, at a cost of \$3 per carat. In the town of Serro there is one lapidary's establishment. In Jequitahy two-thirds of the stones cut are exported, one-third is mounted and sold locally.

"The average price of diamonds in Brazil is about \$100 per octave of 3,589 grams (18 carats), and the annual output is valued at about \$200,000.

"In 1904, Brazil exported diamonds to the value of \$1,000,000. Two new companies have been formed in London, the Brazilian Diamond Exploration Company, with £225,000 capital, to work in Bahia, and the Brazilian Diamond Fields Corporation (Limited), capital £150,000, to operate in Minas Geraes.

"Brazilian diamonds are noted for their brilliancy and clearness of a pure white. Many beautiful colored diamonds have also been found in Brazil, and some of the largest diamonds existing in the crown jewels of Europe came from Brazil.

"Carbons used for diamond drills are found in large quantities in Bahia and Minas Geraes, the greater part coming from Lavras Diamanthina, Sincora, and Chapada. The largest carbon ever seen was found in 1895 in Lencoes, Bahia. It weighed 3,150 carats, and was first sold for \$16,000 and later for \$25,000. It was taken to Paris, where it was broken into small pieces to be used in the industry. Many other carbons from 500 to 900 carats have been frequently found in the same place.

"*Asbestos*.—This mineral is found in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto, on the scarp of the Serra de Caraca, in Minas Geraes, and also in Bahia and Goyaz.

CHILE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RIESCO.

At the opening of the Chilean Congress on June 1, 1906, President RIESCO stated that all questions with neighboring nations were on the point of conclusion. Diplomatic relations with Peru had been resumed and would result in agreement whereby the differences between the two countries would not only be ended, but that would also have the effect of drawing them closer together.

Referring to financial measures in 1905 the message stated that the revenue of the country amounted to 139,688,449 *pesos* and expenditures to 136,326,749. For 1906, the revenue was estimated as 137,000,000 *pesos* and expenditures 165,900,000. Measures for covering this deficit would be taken, and confidence was expressed in the ultimate balancing of the country's account for the year.

Nitrate shipments, which in 1901 aggregated 27,385,228 quintals, would in 1906 reach the amount of 38,000,000, according to calculations. During the period in reference the exports of iodine from Chile were reported to have doubled. It was expected that the customs receipts for 1906 would reach 96,000,000 *pesos*, and from data already available it was apparent that a great industrial impetus had been felt throughout the Republic. For 1907 a still greater advance of customs receipts was anticipated, the figures being estimated at 99,000,000 *pesos*.

Figures of the 1906 trade were placed at 188,596,428 *pesos* for imports, including industrial materials, and 265,000,000 *pesos* for exports. An advance of 49,000,000 *pesos* over 1905 is thus indicated.

The foreign debt, which in 1901 amounted to £17,000,000, had in 1905 been reduced to £16,000,000. During 1905, however, a loan of £1,500,000 was contracted for the sanitation of Santiago, and in 1906 there were loans for the sanitation of other towns in the Republic amounting to £1,500,000 and of £2,700,000 for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railway. The internal debt amounted, in 1905, to 107,000,000 *pesos* and the conversion fund stood at 50,000,000 *pesos*.

It is proposed to carry out harbor improvements at Valparaiso and Antofagasta to meet the requirements of the country's trade. The length of State railways is placed at 2,408 kilometers, and there are 469 kilometers of private line under construction, and other lines of a total length of 2,216 kilometers have been authorized.

The number of immigrants arriving in the Republic during the five-years' period 1901-5 was 14,000.

PURCHASE OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

The Chilean Government, according to the "South American Journal," will shortly place orders for locomotives and rolling stock to the value of 5,000,000 *pesos*. It has been decided to pay into the Caisse

of the Conversion Fund a sum of 20,000,000 pesos in gold, of which 18,000,000 pesos will be taken from the proceeds of the last loan.

The Bank of Chile is increasing its capital to \$40,000,000. Up to the present the capital has been \$20,000,000.

COLOMBIA.

NEW CABINET.

Under date of July 12, 1906, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed through the Department of State of the United States of the formation of a new Colombian Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of Government, Señor DIONISIO ARANGO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Gen. ALFREDO VÁSQUEZ COBO.

Minister of Hacienda and Treasury, Señor TOBIAS VALENZUELA.

Minister of War, Señor Gen. MANUEL MARÍA SANCLEMENTE.

Minister of Public Instruction, Señor JOSÉ MARÍA GONZÁLEZ VALENCIA.

Minister of Public Works, Señor FRANCISCO DE P. MANOTAS.

COSTA RICA.

INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

In his inaugural message, delivered May 8, 1906, President GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ said in part:

“My administration shall spare no effort in order that the relations of Costa Rica with the other States may continue to be as cordial and mutually respectful as they are at present, a result which I hope to accomplish, to a great extent, by welcoming to the Republic the foreign element desirous of permanently establishing itself in Costa Rican territory. On being granted the same civil and social rights as are accorded to natives of the country, foreigners shall continue to find in our soil a new country for the welfare of which they will doubtless feel as lively an interest as ourselves, and thus the country will be free from international difficulties which most of the time are due to outrages and arbitrary proceedings concerning foreigners and their properties.

“My purpose shall be to render still closer the ties of blood and friendship with the neighboring countries, and in this connection our policy shall be inspired on the one hand by the advisability of closer relations which will result in mutual advantage to all the parties concerned, and on the other hand by continuing the traditional policy of

Costa Rica of not interfering, either directly or indirectly, in the internal affairs of said neighboring countries.

“The relations between the church and the state should continue to be those of mutual respect and forbearance, as they have been for many years. To accomplish this result, we should bear in mind that although our constitutional law authorizes the exercise of all religious beliefs, provided it is not inimical to universal morals, and that although few people are more tolerant and show more respect for the religious beliefs of others than ours, yet it remains a fact that the Catholic religion is the religion of the country and consequently should receive proper help from the Government, as explicitly provided by the Constitution.

“The system of religious instruction which is at present given in the public schools should be continued, and improved, if need be, in the sense that it should be sincere and efficient. Such religious instruction would tend to raise the moral standard of the people, inasmuch as the only way to deeply impress the sense of good morals among the people who have had scanty means of education is through religious feelings and principles.

“This does not imply, of course, that religious teaching should be compulsory. On the contrary, parents should remain at liberty to notify the teachers of said schools of their desire not to have their children attend said religious classes, if they have so decided beforehand, and it is, of course, perfectly fair that when there is a sufficient number of pupils, parents have the right to request that a class of other than the Catholic religion be established. This is perfectly just and shall constitute an important feature of the liberal policy of the Government.

“The administration shall not only concern itself with the moral hygiene, so to speak, of the country, but shall also take up with equal earnestness and sincerity the question of public health, both in large and in small towns. It is true that this important matter devolves mainly on the municipal authorities, but inasmuch as the latter generally lack the means essential to carry out the works relating to the water supply, sewage system, disinfecting plants, and the like, the Government will be willing to the full extent of its means to cooperate with said municipal corporations to accomplish the desired results.

“The neglect of public health and sanitation greatly injures the good name of the whole country, and therefore the consequences of such neglect must necessarily be a decrease in the population and wealth of the country.

“The financial situation of the country has greatly improved by the monetary system now in force, which avoided the danger of serious trouble in the rate of exchange of the circulating currency as well as by the bank laws and the law relating to the issue of bank notes, which

has made it possible to wisely use the credit with an evident benefit to the circulation of said currency and of business in general.

“In view of such favorable conditions, foreign capital is not afraid to come to Costa Rica, where it is sure to find the gold standard, and where it has commenced to establish new enterprises and to enlarge those already established, and it is to be hoped that when the country is better known abroad, when all the advantages it affords are also known, and, finally, when it is known that the Government of Costa Rica respects life and property, loves peace and order, and how immense is the unexploited wealth hidden in the bosom of this soil, then will capitalists and skilled laborers come in great numbers to this country.

“Last year the credit of the country abroad improved considerably owing to the hope which was entertained concerning the final settlement of our foreign debt; but since the agreement which was signed with the firm of Speyer Brothers to that end was not considered admissible, because it contained conditions which were altogether unfair and even oppressive to the Government, it is but natural that said credit should fall again. This situation of impaired credit can not and must not be indefinitely prolonged, else the country must expect to be daily slighted on account of its failure to comply with its international obligations. Therefore the Government must enter into new negotiations with the holders of our bonds and endeavor to make a satisfactory settlement. In order to accomplish this result, as well as to attend to other urgent demands, it shall be necessary that the administration be as economical as possible.

“Since agriculture is the principal, if not the only source of our national wealth, the Government shall pay special attention to the same, and shall contribute by all proper means to its progress and development. To this end it shall establish a chemical agricultural laboratory, wherein the different soils shall be examined and have their conditions scientifically determined; to promote and furnish funds to the Agricultural Board, in order that it may not only become a center for study and investigation but also an active agent of practical advancement, making experiments in the introduction of new crops and writing and publishing pamphlets and reviews to be distributed among farmers, and to communicate to the latter useful and interesting information of all kinds concerning agriculture in general; to encourage the importation of modern machinery and tools which may tend to improve the conditions of the crops and the harvesting and benefiting of our products; to reduce the price of fertilizers, in order to increase thereby the yield of the crops; to issue a law concerning uncultivated land in such manner as to authorize the appropriation of small tracts thereof by means of their cultivation; to promote the textile industry and the manufacture of bags and cordage; to decree the holding of national exhibitions and the award of annual

prizes which shall serve as a stimulus to farmers, all of which and many other similar measures would give a great and beneficial impulse to agriculture.

"Realizing the great importance of public roads as a means of developing the agriculture of the country, my administration shall devote special attention to this question and shall not only endeavor to correct the deficiencies of the present roads and to finish those which lead to the plains of Sarapiquí, San Carlos, and Santa Clara, but also to discuss the opening of new and easy roads which shall put into communication the Provinces of San José and Cartago with the lands called 'General, Buenos Aires and other southern lands of the Republic.'

"The railroad which will run to Punta Arenas must be completed as soon as possible if the country is to derive any benefit therefrom, establishing competition with the Atlantic Railroad and encouraging the exploitation of the rich lands of that coast. Besides, the construction of the Panama Canal compels us to have good railroad communication between both oceans, since when that great waterway shall be opened, there shall be no apparent drawback for the proper export and import trade among our Atlantic and Pacific ports.

"Public instruction, to which our Governments have generally devoted particular attention, is in need of many improvements, namely: To make a more marked distinction between city and country schools; to fix school hours during the day according to the special conditions of each individual place, as well as the number of school months in the year; to impress upon the minds of all pupils the importance of acquiring some knowledge of sanitary rules in general, and the observance of strict morals in the schools; to give agricultural training in the male schools, and that of sewing and cooking in the female schools; to so simplify and arrange said training that the attendance in the schools may not deprive parents of any help which their elder children may render them and which may be necessary, for instance during harvest time, and besides endeavoring at all times to give them such instruction as will be of practical benefit to them in after years.

"Teachers also should be required to have the necessary qualifications and their salaries should be increased, even at the expense of reducing their number, and to that end the Department of Public Instruction should be in constant and immediate communication with all the schools and boards of education."

SKETCH OF PRESIDENT CLETO GONZALEZ VÍQUEZ.

President VÍQUEZ, recently inaugurated Chief Executive of the Republic of Costa Rica, was born in the city of Barba, in the Province of Heredia, Costa Rica, in the year 1858. From his earliest youth he

was a diligent and brilliant student, qualities which were displayed in an increasingly noteworthy degree in the primary schools, in the colleges, and ultimately in the law schools, the last of which gave him his degree with the "highest distinction." After so auspicious a career in the academies it was natural to anticipate a rapid and conspicuous advance for the young man in the practice of his profession, and the event showed that this expectation was well grounded. To-day, in the prime of life, his elevated and cultured intelligence has been addressed to the consideration of the gravest of problems, social and political, and his opinions upon these subjects have been of inestimable value to his native country. He has two of the great characteristics of genius, the capacity for infinite effort and great equanimity and rectitude of mind. By reason of these unusual qualities his personality has long dominated the rank and file of the public men of his country. He has gradually become the logical man for the Presidency, and his assumption of power is everywhere accepted as the natural culmination of a life devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens.

All of these assertions have been more than justified by the splendid catalogue of his achievements. In the high posts of Congressman, Secretary of Hacienda, of Foreign Affairs, of Gobierno, and of Fomento he has been instrumental in introducing important legislative and administrative reforms and many great enterprises of interest or value, among the most interesting of which may be mentioned those movements initiated and carried to a fortunate conclusion during his term as President of the Charity Board and as Municipal President, his sanitary work, and his labors on behalf of the beautification of the capital of the Republic.

It is expected that, under the guardianship of a man of such high character, distinguished abilities, and exceptional experience, the Republic will enjoy a period of prosperity greater than it has known up to the present moment.

Señor ESQUIVEL, who retires from the Presidency after a brilliant career as Chief Magistrate, is one of the most learned and accomplished jurisconsults of Central America, and it is no small compliment to the new head of the State that he has been deemed worthy to occupy the place vacated by so eminent and upright a citizen.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL.

The following was addressed to the Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica by President ESQUIVEL at the end of his Presidential term:

"GENTLEMEN: Four years ago, when I took the oath as Chief Executive of the Republic, I solemnly promised that I would faithfully fulfill the duties intrusted to me, and now, after having completed so difficult a task, I simply desire to express my perpetual gratitude to all my fellow-citizens for the great honor conferred upon

me, and to further state that I am satisfied that I have never failed to comply with my promises to you. My policy has been to exercise power in strict accordance with the law, so that all the acts of the Administration should be characterized by honesty and the endeavor to obtain the welfare of the whole people; the preservation of order and peace as the basis of common prosperity, and also as my paramount duty, and, finally, the protection of the sovereignty, decorum, and good name of Costa Rica has been one of the principal aims of my acts as Chief Executive.

"Our country, which was suffering a great financial crisis in 1902, is to-day prosperous and its prosperity is increasing daily; the public credit, which in the aforesaid year was greatly impaired, owing to the lack of means and the prevailing distrust, at present is good; the National Treasury, which was practically without funds in the aforesaid year, when even the expenses of the Government could not be punctually paid, is at present able to meet all its obligations and with a surplus of over one million *colones*; public education has greatly improved; the number of our public roads has increased considerably; efficient help has been given to all towns in order to promote their progress; public order and peace have been steadily maintained during my four years of office, notwithstanding the excitement produced by political campaigns, and, finally, it has become an acknowledged fact of our democratic institutions that the Chief Executive should be peacefully and constitutionally elected.

"Having conscientiously done my duty, I take great pleasure in congratulating the learned and distinguished statesman whom you have elected to succeed me as your Chief Executive, and as a reward for his many virtues and accomplishments, and for whose success I sincerely pray."

THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1905.

A sensible increase is noted in the exports from Costa Rican mines in 1905, precious metals to the value of £58,058 as compared with £8,367 in 1904 having been shipped. This is attributable, in a large degree, to the crushings of the Abangares mine, which was shut down for improvements in the preceding year. On July 1, 1905, crushing was resumed at the company's gold fields, the installation of a 40-stamp mill, a cyanide and leaching plant, and a filter-press plant. The Boston Mining Company continues milling with a 10-stamp mill and cyanide plant. Several other mines are reported in course of development.

"ART. 6. In carrying out the construction of the sewage system, and when each section thereof is completed, the board shall, at the expense of the owners of property who refuse to do so, order the construction of the drainage of premises the value of which shall exceed 4,000 *suces*, in accordance with the official real estate list, and the owner shall be bound to reimburse the cost of the work, after thirty days' notice, and the board shall, if necessary, avail itself of the coercive jurisdiction granted to that end to the treasurer of the board.

"ART. 7. The board is authorized to enter into contracts with companies, or with private parties, who shall furnish sufficient and satisfactory bond for securing the construction, preservation, and repair of the works entrusted to said board.

"ART. 8. Until the sewage system is finished, the board shall cause the city to be yearly drained, in order to prevent the stagnation of rain water.

"The above shall not exempt such companies or private parties as may have entered into contracts with the municipal government for similar works from the fulfillment of their obligations.

"ART. 9. The board is authorized to raise one or more loans to be applied to the execution, repair, and preservation of the aforesaid works, and shall guarantee said loans with the funds appropriated for that purpose by this decree.

"ART. 10. The funds appropriated for the works mentioned in this decree are public charity funds.

"ART. 11. The treasurer of the board shall receive directly from the '*Banco Comercial y Agrícola*,' 2 per cent of the import duties allotted to the board by article 2 of this decree, and shall likewise receive from the '*Banco del Ecuador*' the 80 cents on each hundred-weight of cocoa prescribed by the same article.

"In order that the above decree may be fully complied with, the Secretary of the Treasury shall forward the proper communication to the directors of the banks, in order that from the date on which the present decree shall go into effect they supply without any interruption the funds appropriated for the works in question.

"ART. 12. All laws previous to this decree relating to this matter are hereby repealed, and the Secretaries of Public Works and Treasury shall cause the foregoing provisions to be complied with.

"Given at Quito, at the National Palace, on the 30th day of April, 1906.

"ELOY ALFARO."

NEW HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Señor L. A. CARBO, recently appointed Corresponding Honorary Member of the International Union of American Republics, was born in Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador, on the 7th of September,

1882. He commenced his studies in the National College of San Vicente del Guayas, continuing them in the United States since 1895 till 1904, in which latter year he graduated as engineer in the Columbia University of New York. He practiced his profession in Schenectady, New York, under the employ of the General Electric Company, and also in New York with several companies of constructing engineers. In 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of Ecuador to the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo. In 1905, he was selected to represent his country before the International Railroad Congress, which was held in Washington, and at present he holds the position as Secretary of the Ecuadorian Legation in the United States. The Committee on Canalization and Water Supply of Guayaquil has appointed him chief engineer of their works.

GUATEMALA.

LAND LAWS.

Vacant lands in the Republic of Guatemala may be claimed by a written petition, offering three witnesses, who must declare they know that the land claimed is not owned by anybody. Each claim can not cover more than 1,680 acres. After the claim is filed it is published in the official paper. If nobody opposes the claim within thirty days from the publication, the papers are sent to the Interior Department, which appoints a surveyor if the land is not needed for public use. The applicant must pay the expenses of the survey, but the amount paid is credited to the price of the land. After the survey is made, it is examined by the Surveyor-General. If the survey is approved, experts are appointed to appraise the land, which is done on the following basis, from which is deducted the expenses of the survey and of its revision:

A. Two dollars and twenty-three cents, Guatemala currency, per acre, if the land is proper to raise cattle, grow cereals, vintage, indigo, jeniquen, and other analogous cultivations.

B. Three dollars and fifty-seven cents per acre if the land is proper to grow sugar cane, banana, tobacco, and raimé.

C. Four dollars and ninety cents per acre if the land is proper to grow coffee or cotton, or contains wood from which timber can be extracted, either for building or for other purposes.

The prices quoted are in Guatemala currency, which at present is worth 9 cents United States gold for 1 peso, making the prices of land 20, 32, and 45 cents United States gold, respectively, per acre. When the present prices were fixed, in 1894, the currency was silver, worth about 50 cents gold for 1 peso.

After the appraisalment is made, the President orders that the title be issued to the applicant on payment of the value of the land, less expenses of survey.

There is no restriction on foreigners acquiring and holding land in Guatemala save on the frontiers of the adjoining countries, which is not definitely defined, but it is generally understood there must be at least one tract of 250 acres between it and the border.

HONDURAS.

NEW CONSULAR CHARGES.

United States Consul WILLIAM E. ALGER, of Tegucigalpa, reports the new consular tariff of Honduras taking effect June 1, 1906, as follows:

"1. Consular invoices: Value not exceeding \$50, \$1; \$50 to \$100, \$2; \$100 to \$500, \$4; \$500 to \$1,000, \$6; above \$1,000, 25 cents for every \$100 or fractions to \$5,000; from \$5,000 up, 10 cents for each \$100 or fraction.

"2. Registry births, deaths, marriages, certification as to civil state citations, notifications, naming experts, or similar acts, \$2.

"3. Registry of contracts, protests, wills, powers of attorney, or other notarial acts, \$5.

"4. Placing or removing seal, \$3.

"5. Presence at taking inventories, sale of lands, administration of same, or for deposits in consulate, 1 per cent of cash, one-half per cent on balance.

"6. Entering and clearing Honduran vessel, including all necessary papers, if under 100 tons, \$10; over 100 tons, \$20; when called on to intervene between captain and crew, visiting vessel on account damage, time occupied in office, \$1 per hour; outside of office, \$2.

"7. Visé passports, manifests, etc., each, \$1.

"8. Visé of or extending bill of health, \$2.

"9. Intervention in sale of vessel, under 100 tons, \$10; over 100 tons, \$20.

"10. Each set of manifests, \$5.

"11. Provisional patent to fly Honduran flag while en route to Honduran port for matriculation, \$5.

"12. Crew list, \$3.

"13. Noting changes in crew list, \$1.50.

"14. Arbitration, \$10.

"15. Extending passports when requested, \$2.

"16. Visé passports when requested, \$1.

"17. Deposit of documents in consular archives, \$1.

166 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	February—		Eight months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Precious metals.....	\$14,359,160.70	\$6,849,944.67	\$107,246,049.46	\$59,637,615.40
Other articles.....	9,120,504.68	9,260,050.92	73,206,584.96	68,992,576.64
Total.....	23,479,665.38	16,109,995.59	180,452,584.42	128,630,192.04

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	February—		Eight months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin.....				\$181,036.48
Foreign gold coin.....		\$1,609.70	\$4,835.98	43,145.06
Gold in bars.....	\$2,417,656.51	1,955,858.70	20,392,971.11	17,322,208.16
Gold in other forms.....	410,614.28	216,843.27	1,810,633.38	1,371,725.46
Total gold.....	2,828,270.79	2,174,311.67	22,208,440.47	18,918,115.16
Mexican silver coin.....	4,193,298.00	5,891.00	33,891,126.00	639,298.25
Foreign silver coin.....	3,701.00	10,567.00	79,870.62	59,181.00
Silver in bars.....	6,692,837.04	3,696,019.88	45,136,350.25	32,831,275.90
Silver in other forms.....	641,663.87	963,135.12	5,930,262.12	7,189,755.09
Total silver.....	11,530,889.91	4,675,633.00	85,037,608.99	40,719,500.24
Total gold and silver.....	14,359,160.70	6,849,944.67	107,246,049.46	59,637,615.40
Antimony.....	93,108.00		688,662.96	523,513.00
Copper.....	3,284,069.50	2,797,094.66	20,258,902.23	19,149,221.18
Marble.....		400.00	73,098.00	53,896.00
Plumbago.....	14,200.00	8,000.00	65,621.51	44,380.00
Lead.....	570,643.23	455,855.00	3,646,295.77	3,971,563.00
Zinc.....	5,384.00	12,451.00	148,211.99	43,781.00
Other metals.....	45,194.50	2,924.85	268,764.34	20,672.87
Total.....	18,371,754.93	10,126,670.12	132,396,586.26	88,444,612.45
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	1,352,653.60	1,258,796.28	4,741,026.10	3,286,484.43
Cacao and tanning barks.....	600.00	11,769.00	20,747.00	38,916.00
Rubber.....	176,051.72	61,854.00	870,858.74	355,679.99
Chicle.....	183,080.03	228,319.64	851,887.49	940,614.23
Beans.....	57,372.90	43,758.00	520,633.72	392,226.00
Fruits.....	13,182.00	6,065.00	223,870.90	183,658.48
Chick peas.....	82,684.00	58,351.00	1,866,884.75	1,864,433.00
Guayule.....	9,798.00		41,199.00	
Horse beans.....			110,540.00	18.00
Heniquen.....	835,008.00	1,861,272.00	19,087,456.00	19,054,585.12
Ixtle.....	279,356.00	286,285.00	2,455,519.88	2,548,679.55
Woods.....	78,614.88	157,225.80	1,317,608.74	1,569,424.44
Maize.....	24,310.20	28,518.08	58,296.20	64,822.83
Mahogany.....	18,007.87	4,942.00	54,987.87	25,741.00
Dye woods.....	56,801.50	29,054.00	286,885.20	517,759.68
Zacaton.....	106,921.00	125,878.00	1,241,364.00	1,344,734.00
Leaf tobacco.....	106,820.32	69,235.00	650,411.06	809,393.00
Vanilla.....	123,501.00	32,850.00	2,629,321.99	977,140.00
Other vegetable products.....	146,440.05	92,924.00	992,228.58	596,566.30
Total.....	3,651,203.07	4,357,096.80	37,971,187.17	33,894,813.05
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	185,064.00	130,028.50	2,178,012.50	1,754,900.00
Skins and hides.....	805,570.60	599,474.05	5,208,676.85	4,473,716.70
Other animal products.....	47,455.50	33,750.50	840,316.43	341,264.00
Total.....	1,038,090.10	763,253.05	7,717,005.78	6,569,880.70
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....	99,246.00	650,140.00	359,878.00	2,867,496.00
Flour and pastes.....	75,959.00	73,900.00	352,321.00	470,824.00
Rope.....		1,046.00		1,235.00
Dressed skins.....	30,782.00	15,459.00	157,487.00	133,510.00
Straw hats.....	76,077.00	29,009.00	874,136.29	182,040.00
Manufactured tobacco.....	28,063.64	26,810.00	226,898.19	309,915.50
Other manufactures.....	47,751.20	33,438.00	396,589.59	344,959.38
Total.....	357,878.84	829,802.00	1,867,305.07	4,309,971.68
Various.....	60,738.44	33,173.62	501,500.14	410,914.16

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$6,409,694.24	\$4,952,294.10	\$45,835,228.55	\$50,511,906.83
Asia.....	92,371.16	121,959.48	930,797.96	936,932.05
Africa.....	246.18	1,690.45	16,009.76	106,701.61
North America.....	14,534,282.39	7,592,701.22	85,421,581.26	65,009,995.69
Central America.....	3,354.49	10,653.25	22,892.82	68,114.34
South America.....	20,621.30	70,028.12	134,500.30	408,685.34
West Indies.....	17,847.42	17,999.56	158,087.00	154,304.47
Oceania.....	4,944.60	2,714.48	52,249.62	57,103.59
Total.....	20,083,221.24	12,768,740.36	132,621,517.27	117,252,690.76

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$8,067,674.52	\$4,018,045.91	\$54,566,561.37	\$30,001,891.06
Asia.....				10,500.00
North America.....	15,040,200.08	11,814,318.65	122,253,027.02	95,656,658.44
Central America.....	82,851.46	69,836.03	806,958.71	582,370.14
South America.....	8,310.32	4,659.00	51,027.32	85,513.40
West Indies.....	260,629.00	203,141.00	2,775,020.00	2,293,259.00
Total.....	23,479,665.38	16,109,995.59	180,452,584.42	128,630,192.04

PORT WORKS AT SALINA CRUZ.

The following is the text of the recent contract made by Mr. JOHN B. BODY, representing S. Pearson & Son (Limited) with the Secretary of Public Communications and Works (Engineer LEANDRO FERNANDEZ), representing the Federal Executive of Mexico:

"ARTICLE 1. The Federal Government obligates itself to expend \$65,000,000 on the works for the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcas, on the understanding that the said sum shall include the amounts expended to this date under the contract of April 2, 1898.

"ART. 2. The Federal Government further obligates itself to expend \$15,000,000 during the year 1906 and \$12,000,000 in the year 1907, and the balance to complete the said sum of \$65,000,000 within the time lacking for the termination of the contract hereby amplified.

"ART. 3. If, in each of the years mentioned in the preceding article, the contractors shall construct more works than those stipulated, these works shall be received, but the Government shall pay during that year only the corresponding sum as before expressed, and the balance in the following year, deducting the said amount from the assignation for this year. If the works constructed shall be of less value than

that herein agreed, the Messrs. Pearson & Son shall have the right to construct during the following year works for the value corresponding thereto, and also for the amount that may have been deficient in the preceding year.

"ART. 4. The contractors do not obligate themselves to terminate with the before-mentioned sum of \$65,000,000 all the works to which the contract of April 2, 1898, refers, and detailed in the plans approved by the Department of Public Communications and Works; but they do oblige themselves to construct, by preference, and to finish the outside works of the said ports and the interior works most important for the service thereof, the value of which shall be included in the sum of \$65,000,000 before mentioned.

"ART. 5. The period stipulated in the contract of November 7, 1904, for the termination of the Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz port works, the cost of which is included in the aforesaid sum of \$65,000,000, is hereby extended for one year—that is to say, until April 25, 1909.

"ART. 6. All the stipulations in the contracts of April 2, 1898, of April 25, 1900, and of November 7, 1904, which have not herein been amended continue in full vigor.

"ART. 7. This contract shall be submitted for the approval of the Chambers of the Congress of the Union.

LEGAL VALUE OF SILVER, JUNE, 1906.

According to the circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic, the legal value of silver for the month of June, 1906, was fixed at the rate of \$42.81 per kilogram, said rate to serve as basis for the stamp tax.

The rate is based on the fact that the average price of standard silver in London from April 20 to May 19 was 30.6540 pence, and that the average rate of exchange, Mexico on London, was 24.8814 pence during the same period.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, APRIL, 1906.

The revenues of the Mexican mail service during April, 1906, amounted to \$310,475.45, as compared with \$281,139.31 in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

The monthly returns from this service for the ten months of the present fiscal year are shown as follows:

1905.		1906.	
July	\$303, 279. 41	January	\$336, 423. 68
August	283, 496. 94	February	280, 374. 74
September	268, 300. 00	March	317, 826. 15
October	310, 790. 62	April	310, 475. 45
November	286, 979. 17		
December	312, 053. 66		

The total for the ten-months' period was thus \$3,009,999.82, as compared with \$2,751,748.40 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year, an increase of \$258,251.42 being indicated in 1905-6.

THE COPPER MINES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The copper mines of Mexico yield 11 per cent of the world's total output of this metal, the Republic ranking second only to the United States in its annual production.

Following is a table of the location of the copper properties, as shown by the fiscal statistics of the Department of Fomento.

Sonora leads with 239 mines; Jalisco has 102; Michoacan, 95; Lower California, 55, and Chihuahua, 53.

States.	Prop- ties.	Area.	States.	Prop- ties.	Area.
		<i>Hectares.</i>			<i>Hectares.</i>
Aguascalientes	49	180	Oaxaca	5	127
Chihuahua	53	900	Puebla	5	54
Coahuila	5	56	San Luis Potosi	14	115
Colima	12	157	Sinaloa	25	293
Durango	51	1,580	Sonora	239	8,007
Guanaajuato	4	140	Tamaulipas	11	167
Guerrero	44	1,212	Zacatecas	14	232
Hidalgo	5	44	Tepic Territory	2	12
Jalisco	102	1,345	Lower California	65	600
Mexico	3	20	Total	796	35,891
Michoacan	95	4,557			
Nuevo Leon	3	22			

EXPORTS OF PRECIOUS METALS, 1905.

Statistics recently issued by the Department of Hacienda and Public Credits covering the custom-house receipts of Mexico for the fiscal years 1904 and 1905 show that in the exportation of precious metals, the Republic dispatches six times as much as the other products of the country. A comparative statement of the increases in the amounts of exported products for the fiscal year 1905 over 1904 shows that in the six months, July-December, 1904 the total exports were valued at \$94,829,224.41, and in the same period of 1905 they were \$131,864,507.96, making a total increase of \$37,035,283.55. Of this increase the advanced exports of precious metals are credited with \$31,517,571.27, the increase in exports of other articles only figuring for \$5,517,712.28.

That this condition of export trade has continued through the present fiscal year is evident from a comparison of the receipts of the first six months of 1906 and of 1905, as follows:

For the first six months of the year 1904-5 the exports were \$61,692,719.55, and for the same period of 1905-6 they amounted to \$95,227,111.04. Of this increase, amounting to \$33,534,391.49 in the later period, the increase in mineral products is approximately \$26,000,000.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of April, 1906, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 79,455 packages of merchandise. During the same period 10 vessels cleared from the port of New York carrying 144,990 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	15	Hides, loose.....number..	5,422
Bones.....packages..	873	Honey.....barrels..	270
Broom root.....bales..	285	Ixtle.....bales..	1,582
Chicle gum.....do....	3,389	Jalap.....sacks..	76
Cigars.....boxes..	21	Lead bullion.....bars..	18,944
Coffee.....sacks..	11,420	Mahogany.....logs..	873
Copper bullion.....bars..	2,467	Metals.....boxes..	568
Deerskins.....bales..	141	Ores.....sacks..	12,350
Garlic.....cases..	706	Rubber, crude.....bales..	1,307
Goatskins.....bales..	940	Sarsaparilla.....do....	285
Hair.....do....	58	Sugar.....sacks..	263
Henequen.....do....	10,823	Tobacco, leaf.....bales..	2,454
Heron plumes.....boxes..	2	Vanilla.....boxes..	127
Hides.....bales..	3,799		

In May, 1906, according to the report of the Consul-General of Mexico in New York, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports, laden with 74,962 packages of merchandise, entered the harbor of New York. During the same month 12 vessels, carrying 195,873 packages of merchandise, cleared from the port of New York bound for Mexican ports. The following is a list of the imports from Mexico received at the port of New York during the month of May, 1906:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	67	Hides.....bales..	3,297
Bones.....packages..	347	Hides, loose.....number..	2,437
Broom root.....bales..	125	Honey.....barrels..	19
Cedar.....logs..	511	Ixtle.....bales..	1,581
Chicle gum.....bales..	4,267	Lead bullion.....bars..	24,281
Cigars.....boxes..	23	Lemons.....boxes..	180
Coffee.....sacks..	11,919	Mahogany.....logs..	600
Copper bullion.....bars..	2,786	Mexican dollars.....boxes..	215
Deerskins.....bales..	432	Metals.....do....	637
Fustic.....logs..	1,874	Ores.....sacks..	7,800
Garlic.....cases..	690	Rubber, crude.....bales..	791
Goatskins.....bales..	538	Sarsaparilla.....do....	150
Hair.....do....	31	Sugar.....sacks..	3,080
Henequen.....do....	5,581	Tobacco, leaf.....bales..	586
Heron plumes.....boxes..	5	Vanilla.....boxes..	163

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in May, 1906, were as follows:

Product.	Value.	Country of origin.	Value.
Animal products.....	\$24,832.20	United States.....	\$644,332.52
Vegetable products.....	27,570.47	England.....	24,620.49
Mineral products.....	481,881.77	France.....	3,326.56
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	25,716.56	Germany.....	6,618.93
Chemical products.....	18,784.56	Spain.....	81,579.87
Liquors and beverages.....	5,111.43	Austria.....	\$21.60
Paper and products thereof.....	5,208.53	Japan.....	140.70
Machinery and apparatus.....	125,577.97		
Vehicles.....	6,035.31		
Firearms and explosives.....	9,509.11		
Sundries.....	30,002.75		
Total.....	760,940.66	Total.....	760,940.66

The customs duties during the month of May, 1906, amounted to \$92,011.79.

The exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, shipped from the Mexican port of Nogales and introduced through the American custom-house of Nogales, Arizona, in May, 1906, were as follows:

Product.	Quantity.	Value.	Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Poultry.....		\$403	Gold bullion and dust, ounces.....	7,256	\$181,287
Paper products.....		4	Silver bullion.....ounces..	306,566	254,490
Mescal.....gallons..	40	31	Bird feathers.....		290
Cane sugar.....pounds..	26,773	1,231	Lead ore.....pounds..	15,246	458
Elde.....do.....	116,821	12,666	Cheese.....		6
Fresh meat.....		21	Salt.....pounds..	40,908	231
Iron waste.....tons..		250	Straw hats.....		20
Preserved fruits.....		3,208	Wheat.....bushels..	11	11
Cattle.....head.....	101	1,241	Tobacco, leaf.....pounds..	599	398
Vegetables.....bushels..	423	180	Miscellaneous.....do.....	1,010	52
Lemons.....pounds..	110	4			
Corn.....bushels..	51	51			
Oranges.....pounds..	3,156	51	Total.....		456,574

NICARAGUA.

VALUABLE CONCESSIONS GRANTED.

Following are the leading features of valuable concessions recently granted by the Nicaraguan Government and recorded in the official journals of the Republic:

CARLOS A. DESHON contracts to establish within two years a factory for utilizing, by means of the vacuum process, the fruit produced in Nicaragua. He must make a deposit of a note for 5,000 *pesos*, the payment of which will be exacted if he fails to fulfill his agreement, which includes that he shall teach his process to two persons from each department of the Republic. In return DESHON receives the right to exploit for ten years the fruits of the country by his process, and to import free of duty all equipment for his factory.

PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO MONTALVAN is granted a thirty-year concession for extracting the products of crude petroleum, and shall have the sole right of exploiting these deposits in the Republic. He undertakes

to drill wells and erect refineries, all of the machinery, drills, and other appliances to be admitted free of duty. Doctor MONTALVAN is given the right to construct pipe lines, and is to establish his works and storage depot at the port of Corinto, or such other locality as may be agreed upon by the Government. Failure on his part to establish the works within three years will cause the enforcement of his promissory note of 5,000 *pesos* deposited with the Government.

SALT AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING MONOPOLIES.

JULIO WIEST is conceded the exclusive right to manufacture table salt by natural evaporation on the Pacific coast of Nicaragua for thirty years. He may use public lands and forests without charge for the manufacture of salt or construction of vessels, and may import his equipment free of duty. Vessels calling at San Juan del Sur, Corinto, or other ports of entry for loading salt will not have to pay for anchorage, wharfage, or any other dues whatsoever.

RUBÉN ALONZO is empowered to establish modern flour mills for using wheat, rice, corn, and other cereals, the machinery and equipment for which he may import free of duty. Mr. ALONZO is to have the sole right for twenty years to control the manufacture of flour in the Republic, and obligates himself to stimulate the cultivation of cereals for use in his mills.

LIQUOR CONCESSION EXTENDED.

CARLOS A. GOMEZ, manager of the "*Compañía de Aguardiente* (Limitada)," has formed a new agreement with the Nicaraguan Government, by which the lease of the revenues derived from liquors is extended to December 31, 1931. The company agrees to pay about 30 per cent more money per annum, or at the rate of 2,000,000 *pesos* (peso = 47.8 cents American) yearly until December 31, 1909; 2,050,000 *pesos* in 1910 and 1911, 2,100,000 in 1912 and 1913, and 2,300,000 each year thereafter until the end of the contract.

VALUABLE CHICLE CONCESSION.

An exclusive five-year concession has just been granted to JOSÉ BLEN and CLAUDIO FERNANDEZ GENTO for extracting chicle from Nicaraguan national forests. The concessionaires may export the product free of duty for two years, but must pay an export duty for the remainder of the contract term, to be based upon that imposed on rubber pro rata upon the actual market value of the two articles. As the export duty on crude rubber is \$5 gold per 100 pounds, and the quotation for chicle in the United States market is 30 cents gold, with rubber at 80 cents per pound, the export duty on the former would consequently amount to \$1.87 gold per 100 pounds.

The only consideration for the concession is the obligation imposed upon the grantees that they shall instruct 25 natives, who are to be named by the Government, into the mysteries of scientifically incising the trees, preparing and shipping the product. In tapping the trees for the milk the concessionaires are to take every precaution to prevent excessive bleeding; they must also conform to the rules and be subject to the penalties imposed upon persons having the right to extract rubber from the national forests.

Large quantities of chicle are used in the United States in the manufacture of chewing gum, while in Europe it is used for adulterating gutta-percha. At present the supply of this product for the United States market is exported from Mexico. It has never been collected in Nicaragua, although the trees are numerous in certain sections of the Republic, it being a native of that portion of South and Central America extending from Mexico to Guiana. It is known here as the *nispero* or "bully" tree. The wood is frequently manufactured into lumber for building purposes, and being susceptible to a fine polish is valuable for cabinet work.

PANAMA.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS, 1905.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG supplies the trade returns of Colon for the year 1905, showing that the imports of that Panama port have gone over the two million dollar mark.

The value of the imports during 1905 amounted to \$2,008,904, an increase of about \$408,000 over that of 1904. Of this amount the imports by countries were as follows:

United States	\$1, 376, 074	Belgium	\$11, 592
Great Britain	229, 107	Italy.....	11, 487
Germany	196, 084	All other countries.....	61, 784
France	89, 248		
Spain.....	33, 528	Total	2, 008, 904

The principal articles of import from the United States were railroad material, coal, lumber, provisions, kerosene, cotton goods, hardware, beer, shoes, furniture, hats, and sewing machines. From Europe: Cotton, woolen, and linen goods, ready-made clothing, shoes, hats, candles, matches, ale, beer, wines, and fancy articles. The principal exports from Colon go to the United States, which in 1905 took of bananas, \$35,780; cocoanuts, \$54,600; hides, \$4,755; ivory nuts, \$26,080; rubber, \$8,185; turtle shell, \$9,240, and miscellaneous, \$2,845, being a total of \$141,485.

Freight traffic from the United States to the South Pacific ports increased by 3,375 tons, while the increase to Central American and Mexican ports was 6,855 tons, and to Panama 6,790 tons. From

Europe the increase was 3,390 tons to South Pacific ports and 5,080 tons to Central American and Mexican ports. The decrease from Central American and Mexican ports to Europe was 6,075 tons and from the South Pacific ports to the same destination it was 9,950 tons. The total freight carried across the Isthmus in 1905 amounted to 444,230 tons, an increase of about 30,000 tons. The through traffic showed an increase of 66 per cent of the total tonnage handled, as against 82 per cent for 1904. The total number of passengers carried over the railroad during the year amounted to 273,165, as against 114,000 in 1904. The total earnings for the year 1905 amounted to \$1,912,552, an increase of \$644,981 over the previous year. The revenue derived from merchandise and coal freight was \$1,306,145, an increase of \$198,620 over that of 1904. The passenger earnings were \$129,163, an increase of about 50 per cent over 1904. From transporting treasure and mail the receipts were \$116,790, as against \$110,792 for the year 1904. Revenue from through passengers decreased \$3,372, although the number increased 1,425. The through rate of passage was reduced on first class from \$10 to \$6.50, and on second class from \$5 to \$4.50. The number of local passengers increased 185,867, amounting to \$47,064, due to the resumption of work on the canal.

The combined total earnings of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line during 1905 amounted to \$3,077,611, an increase of \$536,512 over that of 1904. The total expenditures amounted to \$2,541,099, an increase of \$679,358 over 1904. During 1905, 471 steamers, of 1,361,150 tons, and 268 sailing vessels, of 22,348 tons, entered the port of Colon, showing an increase of 94 steamers, of 24,150 tons, and a decrease of 73 sailing vessels, with an increase of 6,948 tons over 1904. The number of American vessels entering the port of Colon during 1905 was 63 steamers, of 156,371 tons, and 21 sailing vessels, of 13,354 tons. The Royal Mail and the Hamburg American Steamship lines have established fortnightly lines between Colon and New York, which, together with the five steamers of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, make a total of nine steamers monthly between New York and Colon.

By the newly declared policy of the Panama Railroad Company, which offers inducements for the development of commercial traffic on the Isthmus, material reductions in local passenger and freight rates and other changes have increased the traffic considerably. Increased demand for skilled and unskilled labor has caused increase in the pay of nearly all grades of the railroad company's employees. New sidings and spur tracks have been laid; a double track on the main line is being laid, water stations, coaling plants, and many other improvements are being made; telegraph and telephone lines are being extended along the entire line of the railroad; two large piers have been constructed at the entrance of the canal and old Panama Railroad pier

No. 4, at Colon, enlarged considerably, thereby facilitating the working of two steamers at this dock.

With the exception of a few aerated-water factories, electric and ice plants, there are no other industries. The Colon Electric and Ice Supply Company, owned in Colon, is a stock company and holds a concession for twenty-five years. The power is 1,200 incandescent lights and the ice capacity 10 tons. Labor which could be secured for agricultural and industrial pursuits can not be obtained, as it is employed on the docks, railroad, and Isthmian Canal. Agriculture, which was never carried on to any great extent, is also being abandoned, owing to the increased demand for laborers for canal work.

The erection of the wireless station by the United States Navy Department began in 1905 and was completed in August of the same year. It has an electric plant of $37\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts, and is in communication with Key West, Fla., Guantanamo, Cuba, and ships and small stations within a radius of 300 miles. The station is equipped with the De Forrest Wireless Telegraph Company's instruments, and is situated on a reservation on the east end of Manzanillo Island, just below the Colon hospital, on the beach. The buildings consist of a combined operating and dwelling house, power house, and oil storehouse. The aerial wires are suspended by three masts, each 208 feet in height. The commanding officer of marines, Camp Elliot, Haut Obispo, Canal Zone, is in charge. Four assistants, enlisted men of the Navy, operate this plant.

There are two cable companies, one via Galveston and the other via Jamaica, the latter having been recently repaired. The cost of cabling to the United States is 69 cents per word.

The import duties collected at Panama City, Colon, and Bocas del Toro for the first three months of 1906 greatly exceeded those for the last quarter of 1905, the figures being:

Collections on merchandise by the Republic of Panama at these ports during the quarter ended March 31, 1906, aggregated \$132,977, against \$122,639 for the previous quarter. The duties collected on liquors for the quarter ended March 31, 1906, were \$72,446, an increase of \$10,941 over the previous quarter. The total increase of revenue was therefore \$21,279, with no change in the import duties.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

Collections on merchandise by the Republic of Panama at Panama, Colon, and Bocas del Toro during the quarter ended March 31, 1906, aggregated \$132,977, against \$122,639 for the previous quarter. The duties collected on liquors for the quarter ended March 31, 1906, were \$72,446, an increase of \$10,941 over the previous quarter. The total increase of revenue was therefore \$21,279, with no change in the import duties.

REVISED RATES OF DUTY.

Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, of Colon, sends the following revised rates of duty promulgated at Panama:

Merchandise of all kinds (excepting those below specified) pay on the declared consular invoice, 10 per cent.

Coffee, per 100 pounds, \$8.

Matches, per kilo, \$0.30.

Salt, per 100 pounds, \$2.

Rum, brandy, gin, and whisky, per liter, \$1.50.

Liqueurs of all kinds, per liter, \$2.

Bitters, per liter, \$0.60.

White wines and claret, per liter, \$0.10.

Sherry, port, malaga wines, and vermouth, per liter, \$0.20.

Beer and ale of all kinds, per liter, \$0.20.

Sparkling wines, per liter, \$1.

Champagne, per liter, \$2.

Alcohol of 42 grades, per liter, \$1.

Alcohol of more than 42 grades, per liter, \$1.50.

Mineral waters and medicinal wines, 25 per cent.

Animals for breeding purposes, ice, guano, plants, seeds, shoots, sprigs of vine, machines whose weight does not exceed 1,000 kilos, machines for making roads, cars, material for railroads, telegraph machinery, mineral, coal, boilers, iron bridges, boats for navigation in waters of the Republic and material for their construction, printing, bookbinding, and lithographing materials; also books sent through the mail.

PARAGUAY.**EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.**

The exportations of Paraguay for the months of January, February, and March of 1906 are reported as follows, by the United States consul at Asuncion:

In forest products hard-wood beams was the leading item, amounting to 246,442 gold *pesos*; hard-wood logs, 894 *pesos*, and quebracho logs, 11,650 *pesos*. Cedar wood, deerskins, tiger skins, silvestria skins, palms, and other articles brought the forest products total up to 273,170 gold *pesos* (\$263,609 United States currency).

Salted hides worth 252,663 gold *pesos* were the principal cattle product exports, tallow amounting to 20,420 *pesos*, and dried beef to 106,112 *pesos*, other items such as cow horns, tongues, hair, bones, etc., and wool, making the aggregate 420,997 *pesos*, or \$406,262. Among agricultural products, tobacco comprised 95 per cent of the 39,826 *pesos* worth of exports, while in extract products the aggregate was 108,173

pesos. The leading items of the latter class were quebracho extract worth 72,915 *pesos*, and yerba maté, 32,000 *pesos*.

The total value of Paraguayan exports for the three months was 848,298 *pesos*, or \$818,607 United States currency, an increase of \$53,404 over the same period of 1905.

SALVADOR.

STATISTICAL DATA FOR 1905.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 14, 1906.]

The following statistical data have been taken from the report of the Executive Power on the Treasury and Public Credit Departments for 1905, said report having been presented to the Legislative Assembly of 1906 by MANUEL LÓPEZ MENCIA, Secretary of said Departments:

	1905.	1904.
RECEIPTS.		
Imports.....	\$4,849,832.86	\$4,274,068.16
Exports.....	731,174.67	850,016.96
Liquor revenue.....	1,924,911.07	2,143,369.66
Miscellaneous.....	663,094.84	469,992.78
Services.....	367,429.63	323,241.50
Total.....	8,536,443.07	8,060,689.05
EXPENDITURES.		
National Assembly.....	39,883.17	42,713.13
Presidential Office.....	57,960.00	53,510.00
Department of Government.....	1,419,829.95	1,171,310.66
Department of Interior.....	806,557.44	451,895.63
Department of Public Instruction.....	630,595.53	566,806.95
Department of Foreign Relations.....	74,433.11	59,369.38
Department of Justice.....	638,428.09	569,213.91
Department of Public Charity.....	166,239.21	153,727.25
Department of War.....	1,796,514.56	1,687,154.23
Department of Treasury.....	568,764.31	518,870.24
Department of Public Credit.....	3,846,207.66	3,484,832.95
Total.....	10,045,413.03	8,759,404.63

The receipts were derived from the following sources:

CUSTOM-HOUSE REVENUE.

	Import duties.	Export duties.
Bonsonate custom-house.....	\$2,869,485.25	\$411,657.54
La Unión custom-house.....	1,046,356.64	203,089.40
La Libertad custom-house.....	843,378.25	116,227.73
General post-office.....	90,612.72	.....
Total.....	4,849,832.86	731,174.67

The number of packages of merchandise imported and registered for consumption in the interior of the country amounted to 355,777, weighing 24,731,580 kilograms, valued at \$4,346,070.32 in gold, in accordance with the invoices.

The number of packages exported amounted to 496,619, weighing 72,580,890 pounds, valued at \$14,098,833.15 in silver.

The value of both the imports and exports in gold was as follows:

Exports	\$5, 639, 533. 26
Imports	4, 346, 070. 32

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....			35, 205	25, 120
Mexico.....		955		4, 487
Cocoa (Cacao; Cobo ou cacao cru; Cacao):				
Central America.....	5, 760	1, 533	54, 229	15, 960
Brazil.....	41, 208	19, 236	1, 175, 383	1, 152, 472
Other South America.....	341, 384	259, 363	1, 608, 403	1, 806, 449
Coffee (Café; Café; Café):				
Central America.....	724, 937	793, 296	5, 682, 806	6, 048, 424
Mexico.....	416, 793	318, 833	1, 830, 015	2, 339, 915
Brazil.....	3, 586, 855	2, 823, 568	62, 645, 391	48, 398, 129
Other South America.....	423, 590	903, 935	7, 851, 567	9, 189, 135
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Cuba.....	4, 331		85, 450	65, 748
Mexico.....	1, 226, 994	1, 349, 266	14, 208, 095	16, 494, 038
South America.....	56	40, 668	15, 483	528, 041
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	13, 581	49, 043	441, 533	388, 066
Sisal grass (<i>Heenequén; Heenequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1, 226, 743	2, 014, 094	13, 777, 434	13, 968, 353
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	445, 159	579, 051	3, 981, 851	4, 167, 461
Cuba.....	271, 179	223, 225	1, 141, 473	720, 981
South America.....	82, 868	68, 617	544, 488	469, 360

UNITED STATES.

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Fur skins (<i>Pielas finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
South America.....	83,931	8,267	224,008	445,167
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	44,109	46,600	610,541	502,033
Mexico.....	284,694	298,985	2,098,762	3,856,041
South America.....	1,183,900	1,239,801	11,830,528	13,077,467
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	93,851	64,059	787,726	706,988
Mexico.....	89,851	170,985	146,746	739,280
Brazil.....	896,446	1,763,494	27,443,986	22,851,571
Other South America.....	92,642	86,407	1,189,562	1,112,804
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdpagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	174,368	287,592	3,158,681	3,071,444
South America.....	9	6,366	9,982	63,081
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Asúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	10,756	11,185	106,170	14,242
Mexico.....	117,905	1,823	577,343	33,165
Cuba.....	6,721,985	7,396,940	58,845,203	53,523,338
Brazil.....	421,080	25,320	1,266,275	896,140
Other South America.....	95,344	2,887	2,714,022	2,043,560
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tubaco en rama; Tubaco em rama; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,821	906	34,218	5,504
Cuba.....	840,960	898,187	10,012,295	12,496,296
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	1,837	8,871	570,212	471,207
Mexico.....	38,440	101,763	278,782	432,006
Cuba.....	697	14,435	87,886	117,844
South America.....		93	41,684	22,498
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	217,951	1,130,126	7,058,774	7,469,182
Class 2 (combing).....	16,154	636	493,662	199,650
Class 3 (carpet).....	20,140	189,159	607,010	778,774

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America.....	1,824	832	17,219	14,830
Mexico.....	35,935	71,567	331,666	504,469
Cuba.....	24,785	16,136	177,596	181,092
Argentine Republic.....	203,853	352,898	4,528,502	5,309,147
Brazil.....	7,894	9,333	143,100	91,677
Chile.....	6,562	5,131	243,464	296,712
Colombia.....	96	548	3,196	3,434
Venezuela.....	8	11	1,856	1,978
Other South America.....	15,962	38,426	118,036	297,313
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Central America.....	2,290	460	8,465	7,025
Mexico.....	31,362	55,925	371,675	560,785
Cuba.....	279,300	220,678	1,792,386	1,799,581
South America.....	3,179	10,886	70,393	110,210
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	15,329	21,541	68,481	157,083
South America.....			512	1,320
Horses (<i>Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux</i>):				
Central America.....	750	4,009	6,716	16,619
Mexico.....	15,435	27,829	226,587	274,681
South America.....			4,753	4,255

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America	84,729	5,152	392,165	105,798
Mexico	16,029	115,666	281,574	888,205
Cuba	57,629	99,145	873,046	1,124,580
South America	25,581	1,359	109,760	19,165
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America		2,612	13,168	38,206
Mexico	6,089	116,418	26,980	1,815,194
South America	14	39	266	461,981
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America	187,000	168,054	1,579,414	1,683,445
Mexico	22,074	6,723	217,742	153,837
Cuba	265,022	265,720	3,084,620	2,976,579
Brazil	125,732	70,514	1,146,868	1,119,699
Colombia	15,196	18,190	377,880	507,860
Other South America	184,789	216,240	1,962,463	2,404,027
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico		43,690		341,692
South America		15,455		77,376
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	25,974	440,277	187,681	1,552,277
Mexico	124,560	128,086	1,097,695	1,501,218
Cuba	24,981	93,111	487,654	1,165,172
Argentine Republic	192,576	233,088	1,048,108	1,362,912
Brazil	2,969	27,376	56,341	180,996
Chile	15,048	57,731	104,494	496,056
Colombia	2,829	3,053	29,443	43,693
Venezuela	18	274	8,802	7,195
Other South America	11,686	38,602	167,587	264,606
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico	88,774	96,384	1,047,057	1,164,099
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico	215,267	21,108	3,723,377	1,612,108
South America			25,926	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton, manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	110,351	144,090	1,349,241	1,464,284
Mexico	38,840	17,624	247,775	245,632
Cuba	114,918	61,445	803,796	991,232
Argentine Republic	40,682	18,477	346,280	274,846
Brazil	64,665	26,760	678,725	551,081
Chile	90,599	29,235	684,603	818,857
Colombia	28,818	66,414	764,566	594,713
Venezuela	30,172	31,356	338,123	352,578
Other South America	53,411	27,207	431,022	409,426
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America	46,623	55,772	640,070	635,988
Mexico	59,006	44,876	555,749	501,520
Cuba	38,516	39,776	357,371	415,422
Argentine Republic	56,949	18,427	333,085	189,296
Brazil	11,711	1,334	70,561	41,013
Chile	1,309	1,807	19,625	24,164
Colombia	1,887	3,538	75,830	37,093
Venezuela	2,487	2,037	20,286	23,922
Other South America	5,092	6,737	47,969	60,506
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America	13,796	15,793	113,076	187,191
Mexico	60,933	95,716	812,779	941,816
Argentine Republic	19,683	50,082	217,606	336,482
Brazil	29,240	101,324	331,405	729,830
Chile	9,571	13,024	83,505	156,091
Venezuela	14,972	4,107	96,714	69,279
Other South America	15,941	25,093	174,461	275,068

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	2,464	2,119	31,614	21,504
Mexico.....	182,464	77,132	843,151	927,567
Cuba.....	7,153	40,527	47,995	485,885
Argentine Republic.....	5,813	28,747	166,746	137,915
Brazil.....	62,897	53,527	166,742	287,881
Colombia.....	30	462	5,690	2,422
Other South America.....	9,514	5,101	218,259	135,725
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	3,352	57,404	298,042	603,053
Mexico.....	33,671	58,373	764,872	1,299,912
South America.....	185,766	330,408	1,307,020	3,354,021
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	19,685	22,696	213,971	311,513
Mexico.....	98,760	89,479	737,342	1,073,820
Cuba.....	49,995	54,368	453,122	561,956
Argentine Republic.....	47,667	88,897	525,621	664,085
Brazil.....	40,633	31,326	303,857	376,859
Chile.....	14,014	29,125	136,013	218,791
Colombia.....	4,494	7,050	69,586	60,943
Venezuela.....	2,214	2,495	34,652	85,713
Other South America.....	19,848	26,734	191,156	249,821
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines de coudre e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	5,223	11,921	91,168	114,839
Mexico.....	60,886	75,404	507,087	622,053
Cuba.....	41,581	82,581	318,869	289,121
Argentine Republic.....	65,178	71,471	444,888	678,961
Brazil.....	18,621	9,549	128,204	178,383
Colombia.....	2,445	7,063	87,866	60,462
Other South America.....	24,158	32,089	272,523	350,790
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotras e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....		17,500	60,810	841,255
Mexico.....	11,800	40,026	362,625	338,625
Cuba.....	8,420	7,932	216,801	658,353
Argentine Republic.....			207,448	189,651
Brazil.....		50,400	117,086	306,358
Colombia.....		7,125	19,330	18,928
Other South America.....	6,625	152,960	78,316	448,274
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	5,631	7,276	33,906	50,441
Mexico.....	27,833	37,639	237,216	311,873
Cuba.....	5,647	6,643	61,936	66,435
Argentine Republic.....	6,210	8,780	74,368	90,193
Brazil.....	2,731	2,159	30,811	55,084
Colombia.....	469	839	7,645	10,538
Other South America.....	14,215	9,280	126,965	123,355
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	14,287	21,975	135,138	179,324
Mexico.....	9,807	3,169	70,489	80,556
Cuba.....	16,331	19,539	210,693	254,520
Argentine Republic.....	26,842	17,124	215,967	301,947
Brazil.....	9,981	17,419	90,145	140,960
Chile.....	5,427	3,835	34,304	52,462
Colombia.....	539	8,746	23,268	60,550
Venezuela.....	3,134	6,584	48,093	53,068
Other South America.....	18,196	19,593	55,392	97,137
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	17,011	44,528	249,794	388,757
Mexico.....	108,067	124,733	1,005,621	1,406,643
Colombia.....	2,945	4,409	105,937	45,194
Other South America.....	19,805	24,060	184,351	278,325

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Naval stores:				
Roasin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina yalquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 823	Dollars. 2,369	Dollars. 15,314	Dollars. 24,497
Mexico.....	533	384	14,383	19,461
Cuba.....	5,507	4,274	56,264	66,496
Argentine Republic.....	1,292	2,508	215,899	339,510
Brazil.....	41,429	70,069	275,597	591,169
Chile.....	1,869	3,115	16,797	72,467
Colombia.....	248	2,017	15,610	31,946
Venezuela.....	1,552	3,404	26,832	34,893
Other South America.....	7,437	5,248	151,612	146,966
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Terebenthine):				
Central America.....	1,531	2,668	22,307	41,940
Mexico.....	318	982	7,261	6,466
Cuba.....	4,120	5,717	59,305	64,310
Argentine Republic.....	7,210	36,328	177,261	217,416
Brazil.....	5,966	8,388	85,890	107,689
Chile.....	2,256	4,961	53,532	66,102
Colombia.....	706	449	6,041	5,474
Venezuela.....	280	620	6,384	6,319
Other South America.....	1,716	1,731	51,735	38,661
Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes):				
Mexico.....	63,737	39,710	732,751	597,543
Cuba.....	137,813	41,436	476,434	422,327
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):				
Central America.....	17,897	28,860	267,451	339,746
Mexico.....	18,271	23,616	201,422	402,573
Cuba.....	10,578	19,391	364,279	311,625
Argentine Republic.....	227,909	427,273	2,158,162	2,146,861
Brazil.....	132,565	162,346	2,215,485	2,473,099
Chile.....	90,019	106,258	735,794	801,187
Colombia.....	7,175	18,096	106,990	108,306
Venezuela.....	12,423	16,882	132,669	129,876
Other South America.....	114,693	43,620	702,375	539,570
Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):				
Central America.....	1,821	4,925	27,556	30,494
Mexico.....	39,761	116,186	638,567	794,336
Cuba.....	5,847	27,753	71,206	184,709
Argentine Republic.....	1,937	14,120	37,183	84,483
Brazil.....	21,035	19,670	178,953	200,361
Chile.....	1,444	97	41,603	18,726
Other South America.....	13,921	29,216	124,476	162,465
Paper (Papet; Papet; Papier):				
Central America.....	10,535	15,527	125,710	200,461
Mexico.....	73,279	53,355	515,191	536,108
Cuba.....	33,749	26,909	339,212	390,562
Argentine Republic.....	20,253	50,951	227,771	325,695
Brazil.....	6,666	1,891	57,539	79,642
Chile.....	13,682	6,093	216,343	207,513
Colombia.....	1,623	1,248	33,204	24,755
Venezuela.....	3,762	2,048	34,910	36,636
Other South America.....	6,079	9,654	104,418	104,639
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conserve):				
Central America.....	3,132	5,596	20,467	43,116
Mexico.....	1,118	3,463	37,491	26,270
Cuba.....	1,441	1,543	9,764	22,925
Argentine Republic.....	27	116	352	795
Brazil.....	302	.....	6,010	3,554
Colombia.....	327	.....	4,504	1,295
Other South America.....	2,101	2,598	21,949	33,168
Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):				
Central America.....	6,383	12,460	98,149	147,142
Mexico.....	2,417	533	27,735	80,957
Cuba.....	.....	530	9,383	8,500
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,327	1,092
Chile.....	.....	24,733	4,427	75,937
Colombia.....	480	1,188	6,626	15,793
Other South America.....	2,766	1,814	47,167	30,967

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Bacon (<i>Tucino; Tucinho; Lard fumé</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	794	2,255	15,860	24,456
Mexico.....	3,155	3,692	38,297	41,457
Cuba.....	44,859	28,970	409,156	401,919
Brazil.....	6,994	5,320	64,458	149,469
Colombia.....	85	15	912	410
Other South America.....	1,318	194	9,994	13,263
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	8,618	12,029	55,793	91,068
Mexico.....	10,184	8,422	112,112	111,894
Cuba.....	42,095	41,770	417,126	456,383
Brazil.....	52	.....	1,396	320
Colombia.....	256	550	6,697	4,066
Venezuela.....	2,565	3,977	36,264	46,085
Other South America.....	2,422	9,970	30,335	66,189
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Corne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	10,187	17,066	132,890	177,203
Cuba.....	24,944	71,887	312,680	574,899
Brazil.....	4,867	.....	56,605	1,232
Colombia.....	210	73	8,187	2,534
Other South America.....	14,256	25,248	186,570	217,853
Lard (<i>Mantecca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	61,226	23,458	241,952	402,386
Mexico.....	28,663	22,389	311,372	508,785
Cuba.....	194,116	285,849	1,587,496	2,534,782
Argentine Republic.....	92	1,257	2,443	4,308
Brazil.....	18,008	19,201	190,220	246,659
Chile.....	7,845	18,301	58,789	85,764
Colombia.....	30,114	8,381	125,920	302,857
Venezuela.....	30,729	23,301	257,239	336,636
Other South America.....	21,394	46,727	331,308	552,163
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	7,280	6,466	74,030	112,414
Mexico.....	13,917	11,326	118,751	119,685
Cuba.....	1,538	6,291	21,562	48,265
Brazil.....	5,009	6,530	91,607	123,725
Colombia.....	656	501	12,950	6,810
Venezuela.....	3,924	5,918	56,778	102,206
Other South America.....	689	1,808	16,486	29,183
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	4,480	7,530	43,880	64,835
Mexico.....	2,252	1,945	38,516	38,991
Cuba.....	2,837	1,305	13,650	12,438
Colombia.....	258	59	3,848	1,490
Other South America.....	22	180	504	1,710
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,875	5,537	52,332	71,520
Mexico.....	21,687	4,249	152,897	80,948
Argentine Republic.....	.....	334	84,818	44,428
Colombia.....	.....	334	84,818	44,428
Other South America.....	.....	1,162	19,512	9,634
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America.....	6,741	11,484	98,929	132,863
Mexico.....	853	5,428	16,686	26,591
Cuba.....	6,621	10,284	102,051	105,444
Argentine Republic.....	47	.....	6,501	11,601
Colombia.....	370	172	11,798	1,115
Other South America.....	2,237	4,454	48,681	45,190
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin manufacturar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	36,651	62,549	392,091	476,378
Mexico.....	114,112	98,883	613,836	914,987
Cuba.....	584	28,955	37,391	171,116
Argentine Republic.....	4,556	.....	35,439	163,401
Brazil.....	694	.....	8,961	3,050
Chile.....	16,211	.....	30,979	12,664
Colombia.....	.....	95	17,527	17,995
Other South America.....	3,200	90	64,432	93,458
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	20,395	54,510	353,968	637,784
Mexico.....	155,321	272,464	1,799,266	1,748,584
Cuba.....	126,599	231,989	1,425,232	2,253,624
Argentine Republic.....	152,172	300,311	2,057,896	3,166,691
Brazil.....	29,759	21,248	568,656	373,252

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Lumber, etc.—Continued.				
Chile.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 48,573	<i>Dollars.</i> 43,306	<i>Dollars.</i> 304,616	<i>Dollars.</i> 561,787
Colombia.....	6,183	453	53,199	21,419
Venezuela.....	569	646	12,886	15,579
Other South America.....	62,421	142,551	41,032	738,462
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	9,720	22,055	144,403	291,859
Mexico.....	54,774	86,899	579,775	787,689
Cuba.....	55,420	44,610	498,012	672,355
Argentine Republic.....	29,180	38,429	192,261	298,704
Brazil.....	2,389	2,835	24,839	41,732
Chile.....	5,769	6,094	33,650	67,906
Colombia.....	4,857	2,076	44,753	20,705
Venezuela.....	16,566	2,635	31,855	85,682
Other South America.....	10,568	5,267	84,908	73,857

FOREIGN COMMERCE, MAY, 1906.

The figures of the total values of imports and exports by the United States for the month of May and the eleven months of the fiscal year 1906, as published by the Bureau of Statistics, give the following particulars. May is not as heavy a month for imports as the earlier months of the year, and the values were \$104,948,493, as compared with \$107,318,081 for April and \$113,597,577 for March; but they compare with \$92,525,424 for May last year and \$80,698,161 in 1904, which was higher for that month than any figure previously attained. This shows a substantial increase from year to year. For the eleven months of the fiscal year the total is \$1,125,821,671, compared with \$1,027,065,826 a year ago, a gain of \$98,755,845. For eleven months ending with May, 1904, the total was \$909,930,136.

Exports are also lighter in May than in previous months, usually as far back as October. This year the value was \$130,549,287, compared with \$144,461,462 in April, \$145,510,707 in March, \$141,766,558 in February, \$170,663,053 in January, and \$199,738,520 in December, the last being the highest of all monthly records. It compares, however, with \$123,793,569 in May last year, \$89,886,925 in 1904, and exceeds the previous high record of \$124,567,911 in 1901. For the eleven months ending with May the total was \$1,618,912,839, compared with \$1,397,408,180 for the same period a year before, an increase of \$221,504,659, and last year's figures were above the previous high record of \$1,384,990,728 for eleven months ending with May, 1901. The excess of exports over imports was \$25,600,794 for the month, against \$31,268,145 last year and \$9,188,764 in 1904. For eleven months this excess amounted to \$493,091,168, the highest since 1901, when it reached \$630,223,220.

Gold imports were unusually heavy in the latter part of May, and for the month they amounted to \$33,950,671, while the exports were

\$5,716,898, leaving \$28,233,773 as the excess of imports. Last year in May the gold imports were only \$2,657,143 and exports \$481,570, an excess of the former of \$2,175,573; but two years ago \$43,069,053 in gold was sent abroad in May and \$10,472,582 brought in, making an excess of \$32,596,471 in exports. This heavy export in May, 1904, followed \$19,470,157 sent out in April, but that was the time of the Panama Canal payment to the French company. For eleven months ending with May the import of gold was \$92,892,293 and the export \$35,311,949, an excess of imports of \$57,580,344, while for the same period a year before there was an excess of \$37,063,232 in exports, the figures being imports \$51,499,910 and exports \$88,563,142.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of May—		Eleven months ending with May—	
	1906.	1906.	1906.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and live animals	\$20,665,326	\$20,864,696	\$257,251,130	\$235,479,594
Articles in a crude condition for use in manufacturing	32,899,258	35,622,636	352,737,882	380,471,218
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing	12,787,655	17,679,350	130,119,715	161,026,702
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption	18,597,068	17,012,162	150,753,315	188,432,924
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.	12,576,117	13,747,737	136,203,784	160,389,323
Total imports	92,525,424	104,926,583	1,027,065,826	1,125,799,761
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Products of—				
Agriculture	60,821,887	59,596,467	763,665,453	913,118,223
Manufactures	48,275,181	56,345,552	493,402,264	551,117,010
Mining	5,208,205	4,239,405	45,556,030	47,626,450
Forest	5,923,758	6,769,962	56,692,369	67,420,780
Fisheries	353,409	239,169	6,990,917	7,516,641
Miscellaneous	731,676	956,007	6,665,199	8,180,538
Total domestic exports	121,314,016	128,154,562	1,372,962,232	1,594,979,672
Foreign merchandise exported	2,479,533	2,393,825	24,445,948	23,850,845
Total exports	123,793,569	130,548,387	1,397,408,180	1,618,830,517

SELECTION OF LOCK TYPE FOR PANAMA CANAL.

On June 21, 1906, the Senate of the United States rendered its final decision in regard to the type of canal to be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama.

The text of the bill in which the lock system was indorsed is as follows:

That a lock canal be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, of the general type proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers created by order of the President dated June 24, 1905, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902.

GEM IMPORTS, 1905.

The United States Geological Survey, in a bulletin on the production and importation of precious stones to the United States in 1905, says the value of the output of precious stones in 1905 reached \$326,350, of which the yield from the sapphire mines amounted to \$125,000. Next in value was the turquoise output, quoted at \$65,000.

The importation of precious stones amounted to \$31,998,513, as compared with \$26,008,813 in 1904. Diamonds represent the bulk of the importations, the rough or uncut stones being valued at \$10,281,111, while the value of the unset stones is placed at \$20,875,301.

 URUGUAY.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Following are extracts from the message that President José BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ addressed to the General Assembly on February 15, 1906:

“PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

“The National Board of Health favored during the present fiscal year the motion made by one of its members concerning the creation of establishments called the (*Gota de Leche*) ‘Drop of Milk,’ so beneficial to the health of children and for the education of mothers, inasmuch as these establishments furnish them the means and knowledge necessary to bring up their children in the proper manner. This mission was intrusted to the National Commission of Public Charity, and efforts will be made to complete it by means of a law protecting the newly born, and to prevent mothers from neglecting their offsprings when engaged as wet nurses.

“In continuing the application of the international sanitary agreement now in force, the aforesaid commission endeavored to establish a disinfecting center at the port, and upon accepting said plan the Government offered to furnish for that purpose, as a loan, the sum of \$32,000, which is to be returned to the nation. Furthermore, said commission was likewise authorized to acquire a steamer equipped with the necessary apparatus for the maritime hospital service.

“It was proposed to create the office of Sanitary Land Inspector, whose duty shall be to go to any place in the Republic where an epidemic exists, in order to take the necessary measures with due authority and intelligence.

" DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

"Although an account of the principal undertakings and works relating to the boards and departments has been made in a separate chapter, the Executive Power deems it proper to show that in the administration of the domestic affairs of the Republic, the period to which this message refers has been one of tranquillity and industrial activity, the antipatriotic propaganda of the ill-advised elements not having been able to disturb or alter the peace of the country.

"The complementary elections held in some of the departments have shown that the citizens of the Republic enjoy complete liberty and possess the most efficient guaranties in the exercise of their rights, the authorities not having in any instance exerted any influence in the campaign of the different political parties.

"The liberty and guaranty of the rights of citizens have been respected in a way the Executive Power considers an honor to the country and to the present administration, which, however, looks at this fact as the strict compliance with governmental duties.

"Every act that has come to the knowledge of the Government concerning any abuse committed by the authorities or which has been contrary to the laws and the rights of the inhabitants of the Republic has been investigated and corrected with absolute impartiality, and the Executive Power may truthfully say that no crimes have gone unpunished through the neglect of the Executive, and that throughout the country the laws of the land apply equally to all and the rights of all citizens are fully protected.

" JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

"The Executive, on June 28, in a message to the General Assembly submitted a bill concerning the abolition of the death penalty established by the penal and military codes. In said message the Executive set forth the main arguments suggested to him by said modification and expressed his desire that said bill might soon become a law, thus eliminating from our laws a punishment which produces no good results, is not humane, and neither corrects nor reforms the offender.

" THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

"As predicted by the President in a previous message, the postal and telegraphic service continues to increase in volume and efficiency, the number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1905 aggregating 80,757,299, of which 79,926,442 pieces consisted of ordinary mail matter, 485,462 pieces of registered mail, and 345,385 pieces of parcels or packages. Domestic money orders amounted to \$3,898,774 and foreign money orders aggregated \$59,528, making a total of \$3,958,302 in 1905.

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"At present money orders can be drawn only on the Argentine Republic, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Chile, England through Belgium, Bolivia through Chile, Mexico through Germany, and Japan through Belgium, but it is hoped that the system may be extended during the present year to other countries. The efforts made to establish a money-order service with Spain and Brazil have met with some difficulties because of the financial system of both countries.

"The postal receipts in 1905 amounted to \$476,327.76, consisting of postage stamps, \$374,450.05; telegraph service, \$71,043.90; money orders, \$17,414.66; in transit, \$6,224.87; and \$71,945.28 from other sources.

"The postal service in 1905 compared with that of the two previous years is as follows:

Years.	Pieces of mail matter.	Money or- ders.	Total re- ceipts.
1903.....	70,615,160	\$4,647,612	\$430,889
1904.....	57,299,881	1,839,238	880,008
1905.....	80,757,808	8,958,852	476,327

"The following table shows the telegraph lines completed or in operation in 1905:

	Kilometers.
Repair of telegraph lines.....	108
Construction of telegraph lines.....	82
Reconstruction of telegraph lines.....	232
Construction of police telephone systems.....	607
Reconstruction of police telephone systems.....	223
Police telephonic system under consideration.....	500

"PUBLIC CHARITY.

"After having fulfilled the important duty of carefully attending to the sick and wounded of the late war, the Government has devoted its attention to the improvement of this important branch of the public service and hopes to obtain satisfactory results.

"At present, a plan for the modification of the fundamental law of said Commission, the preparation of the '*Codex medicamentarius*,' and other rules and regulations are under consideration, all of which will complete the equipment of the sanitary service.

"In other respects the sanitary condition of the Republic is excellent, and the municipal authorities cooperate with the National Board of Health in order to improve the entire service and to cause the rules and regulations to be strictly enforced, thus showing an earnest purpose of waging war on infectious and contagious diseases.

"DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS AND WORSHIP.

"The relations which the Republic maintains with friendly nations continue to be inspired by the most amicable feelings and mutual respect.

"The distinguished members of the diplomatic corps accredited to my Government have greatly contributed to the success of the policy of the Government in the attainment of these laudable ends. If the plans submitted to the consideration of the Congress meet with its approval, a great stimulus will thereby be given to the prosperity of the Republic, as well from a diplomatic as from a commercial point of view.

"PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

"The construction of the general works of the port of Montevideo, compared with the works which were completed at the close of 1904, is comparatively advanced.

"The construction of the walls, which constitutes the most important work to be done at the port, and which was delayed on account of the difficulties encountered in carrying out the plan submitted by Professor KÜMMER, has been satisfactorily solved, in such a manner that the depth of said port may easily be made ten meters. This result was obtained through a contract made with the General Construction Company of the port, dated January 28, 1905, by means of which the type of the construction of said works was definitely agreed upon, the type approved in February, 1903, having been radically modified. The large dry docks, or breakwaters, which, though not yet finished, afford, nevertheless, sufficient protection to vessels. On account of the general strike of workmen in 1905 the large foreign vessels commenced to utilize the outer port for carrying out their operations of loading and unloading.

"The following is a summary of the work done by the finance committee in 1905:

"At the close of 1904 the Commission had available funds on hand to the amount of \$323,131.33.

"In 1905 the committee further received for additional licenses the sum of \$1,120,407.33.

"The Construction Company of the port, reimbursed from advances made it, in accordance with Clause VI of the contract, the amount of \$142,866.68.

"Light-house taxes, which from January 1, 1905, had been credited to the port receipts, by virtue of the law of November 7, 1889, produced a net amount of \$60,004.15.

"MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

"The Executive Power, being desirous of solving the great question of means of communication so beneficial to the general welfare of the country, prepared a bill, which was submitted in due time for the approval of the General Assembly. On submitting this bill to the General Assembly the Executive also called attention to the construction of public wagon roads and the repair of the great Government

highways which traverse the Republic, and also especially recommended the construction of large bridges across the principal rivers and streams for the purpose of avoiding the interruption of communication resulting mainly from the overflow of rivers and brooks in the rainy season, which interruption interferes with and injures the commerce of the country in general.

“ PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

“ The Government has devoted special attention to both elementary and higher instruction, assisting the college authorities in the promotion of education, and owing to this joint cooperation and help it can be affirmed that during the period referred to in this message public education has been greatly promoted.

“ The commercial and veterinary schools have many pupils in spite of the fact that they have not yet the proper modern equipment, owing to the lack of funds. It is hoped, however, that this difficulty will be remedied shortly and that said schools will soon be provided with the necessary equipment required by such institutions.

“ In order to promote and encourage this department of instruction, the faculty of the college recommend the engaging of foreign teachers of solid attainments and well-known reputation, a plan which has the warm approval and support of the Executive Power as well as of the Congress. The plan that it is desired to carry out is to engage competent teachers to instruct in the branches of veterinary and agronomic knowledge, both practically and theoretically, and likewise to engage a competent superintendent for the higher branches of education, and an experienced teacher for the school of architecture and higher mathematics.

“ STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

“ Through the proper department the Government is promoting by all possible means the cattle industry, and has already taken the necessary measures in order to exterminate the tick, which causes such great injury to cattle, and also to control and exterminate the disease called Texas fever.

“ In 1905 the production of cereals and oleaginous plants decreased considerably, but said decrease was offset by the large yield of the crops, the result of which, in kilograms, was as follows:

Products.	Kilos.	Products.	Kilos.
Wheat.....	205,888,045	Barley.....	588,701
Flax.....	11,046,417	Bird seed (alpiste).....	1,745,721
Oats.....	525,553		

"The latest statistics concerning the production of corn show the following total result: Kilograms sown, 2,297,568; hectares in cultivation, 176,899; crop harvested, 112,186,773 kilograms.

"The grape industry shows a great increase, the number of vineyards being 1,453; hectares in cultivation, 4,259; number of grape vines bearing fruit, 14,050,214; grape crop harvested, 21,472,773 kilograms, which produced 10,494,247 liters of wine.

"The recent measures taken to prevent and cure tuberculosis in cattle, and which are so important to public health and rural wealth, deserve the careful attention of the Executive Power, who recommends a thorough study and trial of the same.

"Instructions have been sent to Uruguayan consuls abroad concerning the documents or billing required for the importation of stock, for the purpose of saving importers the trouble and expense caused by any omission or deficiency in the service due to the ignorance of the rules and regulations in force, or to an erroneous interpretation of their meaning.

" RAILROADS.

"The passenger traffic in 1905 numbered 1,228,386, compared with 1,175,803 carried in the previous year, or an increase of 52,583, or 4.47 per cent.

"The increase in the transportation of freight was exceptional. There was an increase of 55,404 tons of domestic freight, or 18.77 per cent.

"The increase in the transportation of construction material amounted to 34,714 tons, or 48.60 per cent.

"The transportation of miscellaneous merchandise shows an increase of 34,802 tons, or 22.63 per cent.

"The total freight carried in 1905 amounted to 680,475 tons, compared with 548,223 carried during the previous year, or an increase of 132,252 tons, or 23.12 per cent.

"In spite of the great decrease in the number of horses raised, there was an increase in the number transported amounting to 68,929 head, or 9.69 per cent.

" LATIN-AMERICAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

"The last conference held at Buenos Aires in April, 1904, selected Montevideo as the place where the Third Latin-American Medical Congress should be held. Upon accepting the honor thus conferred the President issued a decree, under date of September 30 last, stating that the said third congress will be held from the 13th to the 20th of January, 1907. The sanitary convention will also be held on the same date.

"TRADE-MARKS.

"In 1903 the receipts from trade-marks amounted to \$8,032; in 1904, to \$6,272, and in 1905, to \$9,564.

"AMORTIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

"The following table shows the payments on account of the public debt in 1905:

Internal debt extinguished by amortization.....	\$1, 034, 350
Foreign debt extinguished by amortization.....	453, 350
International debt extinguished by amortization.....	82, 550
Total	1, 570, 450
Amortization of the public debt with the surplus of 1905:	
In Montevideo.....	\$421, 590
In London.....	921, 294
	1, 342, 884
Total paid	2, 913, 334

"No public debt was contracted in 1905.

"EXPORTS OF STOCK.

"The Executive having shown that the appraisement of sheep, hogs, etc., in the tariff now in force, approved in 1892, did not give the true price of said stock in the market, ordered, by a decree of May 12, that, until further notice wethers exported through the land frontiers and fluvial highways of the Republic be appraised at \$2 a head, the appraisement on other sheep remaining in force, it being understood that those exported through maritime ports to be sent abroad are free of duty."

WORK AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Señor PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ, representative *ad interim* of Uruguay to the United States, gives the following interesting information concerning the financial and economic condition of that progressive Republic:

"The country has entered, in full sway into an era of commercial activity and progress which it had not enjoyed for many years past, owing to the wholesome initiative and beneficent projects of our present administration, presided over by Señor JOSÉ BATLLE Y ORDÓÑEZ.

"Our national credit is in the very best state. A loan has just been negotiated to the amount of \$32,500,000 for the conversion of our 6 per cent debts into a 5 per cent interest and 1 per cent cumulative interest on the unpaid residue thereof, which stands as the foremost financial operation ever accomplished in our country, or even in the

rest of South America. Congress passed the conversion bill on January 23 last.

"Our public works are in a flourishing condition, among these being the great harbor works at Montevideo, which promise to be the most important of its kind to the south of this continent; national bridges and highways, for which 3,000,000 of Uruguayan pesos (a peso being 103 cents to a dollar) have been appropriated; navigation of inland rivers; the harbor works at Salto and at Paloma, which are about to be undertaken. A new railway line is soon to be built which will run through Melo to the Brazilian frontier at Paso de Centurion, with a 300-kilometer extension and a branch line to the city of Treinta y Tres.

"Some great Government buildings have been planned, to be devoted to the Parliament, Executive Mansion, and the National University, as well as the completion of the medical college. Our Government has obtained the appropriation by Congress of \$100,000, to be employed in the establishment of a national agricultural and industrial exposition to be inaugurated at Montevideo in September of this year. There is also to take place a Latin-American medical congress with a hygienic exposition annexed, such as is to be held at Vienna next May. It will be located in Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, and opened in January, 1907.

"Our legation at Washington has been instructed to invite the Mexican Government to send delegates thereto, an invitation which has been readily accepted. Finally, our minister for foreign affairs, Dr. JOSE ROMEU, has formulated a plan for a consular and diplomatic reform, which was approved by the Congress. Various agricultural colonies have been founded for the encouragement of immigration, and numerous other public improvements are in course of inception, all of which is due to the patriotic efforts made by the present administration of Uruguay."

"During the months that have elapsed of the present fiscal year the amount of the public revenues collected has reached a sum without precedent, all of which tends to prove the vitality of the country and its steady development under the stimulus and aid of the present Government. The customs revenues collected during the month of March of the present year aggregated 1,519,709.68 Uruguayan dollars, or 1,468,318.53 gold dollars of the United States. (It should be borne in mind that the Uruguayan dollar is equal to \$1.035 American gold.) The customs revenues during the month referred to could not have been more favorable. A comparison of the customs receipts in March, 1906, with those of March, 1905, shows an increase in the receipts of the former year over those of the latter of 311,259.34 Uruguayan dollars, equal to \$300,733.66 American gold. The following

table shows the customs revenues collected in the month of March during the years 1896 to 1906, inclusive:

March—	Amount.	March—	Amount.
1896.....	\$1,106,147.14	1902.....	\$296,212.24
1897.....	732,527.59	1903.....	1,011,173.22
1898.....	1,321,432.48	1904.....	890,423.22
1899.....	1,054,737.44	1905.....	1,205,423.24
1900.....	1,073,038.13	1906.....	1,519,709.05
1901.....	1,113,240.05		

"As will be seen from the foregoing table, the customs revenues collected in March, 1906, exceeds those collected during the same month in any of the preceding years, and the present prosperous condition of the Republic of Uruguay indicates that in future the revenues of the country will increase, thereby enabling the Congress to apply the excess revenues to the prosecution of the public works already commenced by the present Government, and to encourage colonization, which has a vast and promising field in Uruguay on account of that Republic being one of the South American countries most suitable to the needs of agricultural immigrants.

"Another fact of great importance, which shows the excellent administrative management of the present Uruguayan Government, so ably presided over by President BATLLE y ORDOÑEZ, is the fact that the latter has presented to Congress the general budget of expenses and an estimate of the revenues for the fiscal year 1906-7, accompanied by a message showing that the present fiscal year will close with a surplus of \$400,000 gold, to which there should be added the \$500,000 surplus in bonds of the new debt, and which is to be spent in the construction of public works. The large surplus just referred to has never before been obtained by any former Administration.

"On closing the accounts for the fiscal year 1904-5, in which was included the deficit for the year 1903-4, the public treasury should have shown a shortage of \$5,089,385, but owing to the honest and able financial administration of the Government in the difficult period through which the country passed, the deficit of the fiscal year 1904-5 amounted to only \$2,073,305, and therefore there was a saving of \$3,016,080. These figures show, at the same time, the vitality of the economic policy of Uruguay, where, at present, there is a revival of business enterprise much greater than ever before, and which will soon result in a general prosperity throughout the country.

"The House of Representatives passed a bill praising the financial policy of the Government as shown in the message referred to."

TRADE STATISTICS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

The Statistical Office, following close on the publication of the trade statistics of the Republic for the first two quarters of 1905, has just issued those for the third quarter of the same year. The totals are as follows:

Importation, \$8,762,413, against \$5,627,121 for the corresponding quarter of 1904 (year of war) and \$6,686,422 in 1903 (normal year).

Exportation, \$4,585,789, against \$6,159,987 in the corresponding quarter of 1904 and \$4,812,320 in 1903.

As in the case of the first two quarters, there has been a substantial increase in the importation and a decline in the exportation.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, APRIL, 1906.

The following were the custom-house receipts of Uruguay for the month of April, 1906:

Importation	\$1, 076, 390. 88
Exportation	130, 245. 88
Departments, estimate.....	80, 000. 00
Total	1, 286, 636. 76

This compares with the same month in previous years as follows:

1905	\$878, 438	1900	\$1, 012, 082
1904	924, 329	1899	1, 078, 362
1903	863, 000	1898	1, 018, 950
1902	958, 976	1897	702, 641
1901	990, 898	1896	1, 039, 613

For the fourth month in succession, the figures make a record for the month. As compared with last year (when for some transitory reason the figures for the month were unusually low) there is an increase of no less than \$879,769; and the figures are also higher by more than \$200,000 than those of any other year on the list. The activity and productiveness of the custom-house is thus being maintained beyond the most sanguine expectations. With the winter season now at hand, however, the receipts for the next few months are hardly likely to reach the remarkably high figures attained in the first four months of the year. The customs revenue for the four months January to April reaches some \$4,932,000, against \$3,914,500 in the same period last year, an increase of over a million dollars. This is highly satisfactory from every point of view.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The Budget presented for 1906-7 shows an estimated expenditure of \$18,200,000, an increase of \$1,104,300 on the previous Budget, the most onerous Budget the country had until then experienced. In

addition, the Government proposes to add \$1,000,000, consisting of the surplus from last year and a surplus out of the war indemnity loan, to transit works, raising the amount devoted to that purpose to \$4,000,000. A further \$1,000,000 (also out of the new loan) is to be devoted to school buildings. Six hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars (again out of the new loan) is to be applied to the establishment of veterinary and agricultural schools; \$100,000 is assigned to a monument to General ARTIGAS, the founder of the national independence. The Government proposes to initiate the building of a new Government house and permanent Presidential residence, absorbing \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000.

BOUNTY FOR SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Executive has signed and promulgated the Sugar Bounties Act recently approved by the Chambers. It is substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1. Hereby is granted to the plantation of beet root, and the production of native sugar, a bounty (*prima*) under the following conditions:

ART. 2. The said bounty shall be \$50,000 in the first year, \$40,000 in the second, \$30,000 in the third, and \$20,000 in the fourth and fifth, after which it shall cease.

ART. 3. Those desiring to obtain these bounties must produce 300,000 kilograms of sugar in the first year, 400,000 in the second, 600,000 in the third, 1,100,000 in the fourth, and 1,500,000 in the fifth, save in duly justified cases of *force majeure* admitted by the Executive. They are also obliged to cultivate from the first year 300 hectares of beet root.

ART. 4. The cultivators of beet root, and manufacturers of native sugar claiming these bounties, may discount them in advance, deducting their amount from the customs duties they have to pay on sugar imported for refining; but if they fail to comply with the stipulations of article 3 they must refund the bounty corresponding to the year in which such failure occurs, this being guaranteed by a first mortgage on the factory building and machinery.

ART. 5. Raw sugar imported for refining shall pay duties with the discount of a margin (*merma*) of 6 per cent on the net weight of the same.

ART. 6. Until the end of the year 1915, there shall prevail a difference in favor of the native product of not less than \$0.067 per kilogram of unrefined sugar and \$0.078 per kilogram of refined sugar between the total taxes paid respectively by the native and the imported article.

ART. 7. The benefits of this act shall only be enjoyed by those who within the first two years (1906-7) fulfill the stipulations of article 3 by manufacturing 300,000 or 400,000 kilograms of sugar.

ART. 8. The seeds of saccharine plants, coal, and machinery intended for sugar factories shall be exonerated from import duties, under the usual conditions of control.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

According to figures recently published by the statistical department of the customs-house of the Uruguayan Republic, it is shown that for the first half of the year 1905, imports into the country reached a total valuation of \$14,696,483 and exports \$18,303,614, showing a balance of trade in favor of Uruguay of \$3,607,131. In the corresponding half of the preceding year the nation's imports figured for \$9,357,632 and the exports \$23,581,748. The total volume of trade for the first half of 1905 was therefore \$33,000,097, as compared with \$32,939,380 during the same period in 1904.

The total commerce of the first half year for the ten-year period 1896-1905 was as follows:

1896	\$32, 577, 840	1901	\$30, 291, 580
1897	26, 797, 175	1902	32, 302, 289
1898	31, 514, 398	1903	37, 151, 558
1899	34, 568, 866	1904	32, 939, 380
1900	30, 448, 921	1905	33, 000, 097

VENEZUELA.

RECENT CONCESSIONS.

The official journals of Venezuela report the following valuable concessions recently granted by the Venezuelan Government:

A twenty-five-year contract made with JOSÉ ANTONIO BUENO, a citizen of the country, in regard to the asphalt mines in the Federal district "Delta Amacuro." According to this contract the parties who hold the concession will be obliged to pay to the National Government the sum of 4 bolivares for each ton exported, besides the Government taxes. The contractor is allowed the exemption of customs duties for only one time on all the machinery and implements needed for exploiting and exporting the asphalt.

A contract has been made between the Minister of Fomento and Dr. M. M. PONTE, of Caracas, which gives to Mr. PONTE and his company the sole right to explore and elaborate all fibrous plants like "La Cocuisa," "El Cocuy," and the Sanseveria and others found upon Government land for the next fifteen years.

Dr. ANTONIO P. MORA, a citizen of Maracaibo, has secured a fifteen-year franchise from the Venezuelan Government for the manufacture of nutritious oils and oleomargarine. The free importation is allowed

once only for machinery, materials, and all articles needed for factories and offices. Free importation is also allowed of empty bags and boxes for the product. Doctor MORA may establish several factories under the concession.

REPORT OF THE LA GUAIRA AND CARACAS RAILWAY.

During 1905, the gross revenue of the La Guaira and Caracas Railway Company's railway (22½ miles) was £74,011. The working expenses amounted to £12,750. As compared with the figures for 1904, the gross revenue shows a decrease of £6,218 and the working expenses a decrease of £24. The balance of net revenue account from 1904 brought forward is £1,194, and the balance for 1905 amounts to £31,261. These two sums, with the amount received for interest and transfer fees, etc., give a total of £33,516. Deducting debenture interest, £18,500; loss on exchange, £1,800; furniture depreciation in Venezuela, £42; new works, improvements, etc., £736; compensation on account of accident, £158, and bad debt written off, £12, there is a balance of £12,258. Out of this the directors paid, on January 29, 1906, an interim dividend at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, £5,250, and now propose to pay a further dividend at the same rate, £5,250, leaving a sum of £1,758 to be carried forward to the next account. The traffic receipts for the first three months of the year 1906 show an increase of £2,500 over the same months of the previous year.

LATIN-AMERICA IN 1905.—A REVIEW.

The total trade between the United States and the other American Republics for the year 1904 showed an increase over the preceding year of over forty millions of dollars in value. The exact figures are: 1903—imports into United States, \$223,002,139; exports, \$121,134,597; total, \$344,136,736. For 1904—imports, \$241,080,891; exports, \$144,344,504; total, \$385,425,395.

Gratifying as was this showing to those engaged in promoting commercial intercourse between the twenty-one Republics of the two Americas, the year 1905 shows a trade of \$451,307,080, an increase over 1904 of \$65,881,685, or more than \$107,000,000 increase in two years. Of this trade \$269,546,784 was imports and \$181,761,296 exports. This is about 27 per cent of the total trade of the United States with Europe, and greater than its trade with any single country except Great Britain. However, it is not in dollars and cents that the value of any particular trade is to be estimated, but rather in the character of the trade itself.

The most valuable export trade is that represented by manufactured products, and the higher the degree of fabrication or, in other words,

the greater the percentage of the cost of labor expended in manufacture, as compared with the cost of the raw material, the greater the benefit to the country exporting the particular products. Conversely, the greater the degree of fabrication of imported articles the less the value to the country importing them. Judged by this standard, both the export and the import trade of the United States with the other American Republics represents the most valuable class of trade; that is, exports in the main of highly fabricated products and imports of raw material. On the other hand, the bulk of the trade with Europe represents the least valuable class of trade, exports of raw, or of but slightly fabricated material, and imports of highly finished products.

Satisfactory as is the character of the trade and the growth thereof, in reality the progress made is more that of the Latin-American States than of the United States. These countries are broadening out and extending their trade with the whole world, and incidentally the United States gets the benefit of this progress. This is particularly true as to the States of South America. The growth of trade between these States and the United States is no greater than the growth of their trade with Europe, and in some cases it is less. With Mexico, Cuba, and some others of the North American States the conditions are otherwise.

Venezuela sends about one-third of its exports to, and takes about the same proportion of its imports from the United States. Colombia also takes about one-third of its imports from, and sells something over half of its exports to the United States. The remaining South American States take only about one-eighth of their imports from the United States, although Brazil sends the bulk of her exports there.

The reasons why Europe occupies such an advantageous position over the United States in the matter of South American trade are many. Some of these reasons may be briefly stated.

Practically the whole banking system of South America is controlled by European capital or is in close affiliation therewith. North American banking capital is to all intents and purposes unrepresented. The advantage this fact gives the European merchant in the matter of credits would be a controlling factor in anything like an even contest for trade. Joined to this, however, is the still greater advantage in the matter of transportation which Europe enjoys in its intercourse with South America. With the exception of the three States of Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador, where the United States is on more or less even terms with Europe, for the remainder of South America its shipping facilities are grossly inadequate. Consequently, freight rates from the United States to any port from Brazil around to Peru are excessive, and transport is slow and unreliable as compared with rates and transport from European ports to the same points.

But the real difficulty lies deeper than the want of either banking or transportation facilities. It is in the fact that the United States is new in the business of exporting, and has not yet learned the science nor built up the machinery necessary to carry on the business of exporting manufactured products. It has always been a large exporter of certain products and has an immense balance of trade in its favor, but this is derived in the main from corn, wheat, other food products, and cotton, which command their own markets. Its experience in the sale of these is no help in teaching it the business of selling factory products.

In the beginning its South America trade came to it unsought, and this is even yet true for the most part. What can be done with a little effort is shown in the case of exports of agricultural machinery to the Argentine Republic.

The total exports of this class of machinery for the United States for the year 1905 was \$22,124,312, of which the Argentine Republic took \$5,733,615. The remainder of South America, however, took only about one-eighth of this amount. What has been done in the Argentine Republic in this case points the way to what can be done elsewhere in South America in other cases.

Argentine Republic.—The year 1905 was an exceedingly prosperous one for the Argentine Republic, more so than even the preceding year, which, from every point of view, was in itself a record for progress and development. The exports and imports surpassed those of any previous year, the former figuring for \$322,843,841 and the latter for \$205,154,420, as compared with \$264,157,525 and \$187,305,969, respectively, in 1904. Another important fact in regard to the country's trade is that in 1905, for the first time, the exports of frozen beef from the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom exceeded those from the United States.

This country, as a great producer of cereal crops, took a still higher position in the markets of the world within the year, and the advance has been uninterruptedly favorable. The chief agricultural products considerably increased in volume and improved in quality and their exploitation and export added commensurately to the wealth of the nation. The harvest of grain, flax, and maize yielded 7,900,000 tons, an increase of 1,000,000 tons over the previous year's product.

In other branches of agricultural activity, such as sugar and grape production, the Republic continued to make steady progress and promising efforts are being made to promote new industries. The dairy industry is gradually gaining ground and Argentine butter is becoming better known and appreciated in Europe. The cultivation of cotton is likewise attracting serious notice and specimens of the staple obtained have been favorably appreciated by Liverpool experts. It is admitted that in some portions of the Republic both the climate

and the soil are most suitable for the abundant production of cotton of good grade.

Until comparatively recently, the Argentine Republic has not been looked on as a mining country, but as essentially an agricultural and pastoral one. Minerals, of course, have always been known to exist, but little exploited, especially in comparison with the country's immense area. The provision of railway transport facilities has, however, stimulated mining enterprise, and during the year the mining capabilities of the Republic received greater attention and the outlook is very promising.

The meat-producing capabilities of the Argentine Republic are very great, but whether the number of cattle in the Republic is actually increasing is not at all certain. Very large numbers of cattle and sheep, including breeding ewes, and lambs, and calves, are fattened up and sent to the freezing and meat-preserving establishments, which are always ready to buy fat animals at good prices. In this way a profitable business has been done during the past year and the prospects for the present are encouraging. Argentine stock has been immensely improved by the introduction of British pedigree animals and Argentine meat has already attained a high level as to quality.

Under the executive administration of President QUINTANA, the relations of the Argentine Republic, during 1905, with all the Powers were marked by sincere and unreserved friendship, the Government guaranteeing to support arbitration at the forthcoming Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro and at The Hague Conference as the sole means of solving disputes.

There are now 5,250 Government public schools, with 14,118 teachers and 543,881 pupils, as against 4,909 schools, 13,308 teachers, and 385,844 pupils in 1904, the figures for 1905 being arrived at without taking into account the universities for superior education or the normal colleges.

It is proposed to legislate in favor of the working classes, insuring protection and old-age pensions. It is further proposed to appoint a special arbitration committee to deal with the labor questions.

The estimated population of Buenos Ayres is now 1,000,000 and it is interesting to note that in 1869 returns were published showing a total of 171,277 inhabitants, to which must be added the floating population of the port, estimated at 15,000, and 2 per cent for omissions, which would give in all 190,000 souls. The past year was a record one as regards immigration, as during 1905, there arrived in the ports of the Republic 221,622 persons, compared with 161,078 in the year preceding. Departures from the country numbered 82,772 in 1905, and 66,597 in 1904, so that the excess of immigrants over emigrants in 1905 was 138,850, and 94,481 in 1904. According to nationality the immigrants were: Italians, 88,984; Spaniards, 52,856; French, 3,524;

Russians, 10,100; Syrians, 7,096; Germans, 1,853, and other nationalities, 7,264. The labor office reports the placing of 85,000 immigrants in 781 localities.

The general prosperity of the Republic continues, both as regards revenue and Government credit, and the National revenue for 1905, which was estimated at \$164,692,000, actually yielded \$196,237,000. The "ordinary" expenses of the Argentine Government for the year 1906 are fixed by the Budget at \$24,119,059 gold and \$122,589,381 paper, or, converting the gold to paper, \$177,405,424 paper.

On December 31, 1905, the internal debt amounted to 88,000,000 *pesos* paper, in round figures, and 16,000,000 *pesos* gold. On the same date the foreign debt was 329,000,000 *pesos* gold, plus 37,000,000 *pesos* which had been borrowed to redeem the loan of 1891.

The imports of bullion by the Argentine Republic in 1905, according to the returns of the customs authorities, amounted to \$28,902,115.50. Of this amount \$16,873,600 came from England and \$11,047,800 from New York, the remainder being from various countries.

The principal countries participating in the Argentine trade and the share taken by each in 1905 were:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	\$68,391,043	\$44,826,670
Germany	29,083,027	37,058,221
Belgium	8,727,076	20,780,850
Spain	5,726,872	2,334,802
France	21,248,202	37,594,281
Italy	20,284,673	6,468,941
United States	28,920,443	15,717,468
Brazil	5,328,004	13,039,395
Other countries	17,445,080	36,792,495
Uncertain destinations		109,030,728

The values of the principal articles imported during 1905 were:

Textiles, \$46,218,951; iron and hardware, \$26,172,285; vehicles and rolling stock, \$23,362,431; stoneware, glass, and ceramic goods, \$17,466,903; agricultural implements, \$16,532,552; wood, and manufactures of, \$14,168,163; food stuffs, \$13,739,650; wines, spirits, etc., \$9,167,842; chemicals and pharmaceutical products, \$6,275,786; oils, \$5,556,067; tobacco, etc., \$4,445,408; paper, and manufactures of, \$4,133,842; leather, and manufactures of, \$1,796,844.

The values of the principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the year were:

Wheat, \$85,883,141; wool in the grease, \$64,312,927; maize, \$46,537,402; hides and skins, \$30,509,533; linseed, \$26,233,851; frozen meat, \$21,553,752; wheat flour, \$5,373,699; cattle, \$5,160,483; quebracho, \$2,427,772.

The foreign countries which have the bulk of Argentine commerce have shared in the development of the country, as is shown by the following ratios of trade values in 1904 and 1905. The increase in

imports from England was about $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in 1905 compared with 1904; from Germany, 20 per cent; from the United States, 30 per cent; from France, 20 per cent, and from Italy, 8 per cent. For the exports to those countries the rates of increase were, respectively, as follows: England, 25 per cent; Germany, 16 per cent; United States, 40 per cent; France, 10 per cent, and Italy, 80 per cent. The augmented commerce with the United States is due in a large measure to the fact that there is now more frequent direct communication by steamship with that country. The increase in exports for orders, of which two-thirds are on British account, was $15\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The Argentine Republic is also a valuable factor in Brazilian trade, having passed all other countries as a supplier of breadstuffs, and showing indications of marketing in Brazil the produce of her cattle ranges.

The value of the frozen mutton exported from the Argentine Republic in 1905 is officially quoted as \$6,268,059, and of frozen beef \$15,285,693, while frozen meats, various, figure for \$356,299. In 1894, or eleven years previous, the articles in reference showed export valuations to the amount of \$1,864,110, \$12,400, and \$59,645, respectively. The Republic exported in 1905 nearly 2,000,000 quarters of refrigerated beef, or about 500,000 head of choice beef cattle, the immediate effect of such large shipments being an unprecedented scarcity of this article of consumption.

In 1900, the ports of the United Kingdom, until that time the principal outlet for the Argentine stock industry, were closed to imports of cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic, and shipments thither dropped from 312,150 cattle and 543,462 sheep in 1899 to 150,550 cattle and 198,102 sheep in 1900. Shortly after this decline in the exports of live stock, the frozen-meat industry began to improve and has continued to advance. The cattle exports up to and including 1904 did not regain their former importance, but in 1905 live cattle shipments from the Republic were valued at \$5,160,483 and live sheep at \$364,209.

The year's cereal shipments had the following destinations:

	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Orders.....	1,286,871	1,270,667	296,373
United Kingdom.....	422,879	217,064	75,595
Continent.....	925,183	761,086	265,245
Brazil.....	201,418	4,712	19
South Africa.....	17,790	4,132	55
Various.....	87	1,220	.....
Total.....	2,854,178	2,258,871	636,327

No feature of the recent growth of the Republic's foreign trade is of greater significance to the United States than the astonishing development in the purchases of iron and steel. During the four years

1895-1898 the imports by the Republic of these goods averaged \$16,032,000 per annum. In the five years 1900-1904, this had risen to \$25,500,000 per annum, an increase of 59 per cent. In 1903 the total was \$26,845,000, and in 1904, \$42,173,000. The growth is so phenomenal that this class of goods bids fair soon to become the most important item in Argentine foreign purchases. In 1895-1898 the imports of iron and steel constituted only 15.9 per cent of the grand total of all imports. In 1900-1904 the percentage had risen to 19.8. For the single year 1904 it was 22.5, and in the first six months of 1905 it jumped to 29.8, passing textiles for the first time.

The areas sown for wheat and linseed in 1905, were 5,617,291 and 1,022,814 hectares, respectively, the former showing an increase of 14½ per cent and the latter a decrease of 5½ per cent as compared with 1904. From the reported acreage the estimates of the wheat and linseed crops for the year 1905-6 place the wheat crop at 3,881,739 tons and the linseed crop at 640,038 tons.

Statistics tend to show the necessity of making another use of maize than that of exportation, for the cultivation of it is susceptible of unlimited expansion, and the average quantity produced per hectare might be raised by improved methods of cultivation, but the home consumption does not absorb more than about a million tons a year, and taking the average of several years past, the importing markets of Europe do not require more than from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons.

The results of the harvest have been estimated by means of the investigations made by the inspectors appointed for the purpose by the Ministry of Agriculture, of the information supplied by the numerous correspondents of the said Division of Statistics, and of the actual yield of the harvest in different places ascertained by the operations of the maize shelling machines ("desgranadoras").

The cultivation of alfalfa in the Republic has developed greatly of late years, and especially during 1905, as is shown by the figures of the importation of alfalfa seed from January to September, inclusive, when the official valuation of seed imported was \$2,359,000.

The Argentine Republic leads the world in the number of sheep bred for commercial and domestic purposes, and the number of cattle slaughtered by the jerked beef factories in the Argentine Republic in 1905 was 1,515,000 in the Rio Plate and Rio Grande factories alone. Stringent regulations govern the importation of pedigree stock into the country. Henceforth the pedigrees of all blood animals must be produced at the time of their quarantine examination, together with a statement of such marks and traits as may assist in identifying them. The inspector of imports and exports will register all the data furnished—name, sex, race, place of birth, number and date on inscription on the stock records in the country of origin, as well as the above-mentioned identification marks. When the sanitary regulations have

been complied with the inspector will return the pedigree to the proprietor of the animal, having previously indorsed that document with its number in his official register, and a statement as to the acceptance or sacrifice of the animal under article 53 of the Sanitary Regulations.

The Argentine Republic produced in the year 1904-5, 130,000 tons of sugar, and the crop for 1905-6, beginning in May, 1905, amounted to 140,000 tons, as the cane fields were in somewhat better condition than last year. The average price paid for the year's crop for sugars of the first quality is \$2.65 paper currency (4s. 7d.) per 10 kilograms (22 pounds) free on rail at the place of production.

There are 37 sugar factories in operation and 1 refinery in Rosario. The industry is very prosperous at present and prices have not varied much in spite of the larger production, owing, presumably, to larger consumption in the country. The better managed factories with modern machinery are paying good dividends, assisted, of course, by the very high import duty on sugar.

On January 1, 1905, the new law No. 4288, relating to the internal tax on sugar and the bounty or drawback on the exportation of that article, came into operation. Previously, under the law, No. 3884, all sugar produced in the Republic was subject to a tax of 6 cents per kilogram, but a bounty was given of 16 cents per kilogram on the sugar exported, not exceeding in quantity one-fourth of the total production of the year. This was equivalent to giving back to the producers two-thirds of the proceeds of the tax, the remaining third being retained by the State, the price of sugar consumed in the country increasing by 6 cents per kilogram.

By a subsequent law the producers were given the benefit of a drawback of 2 cents per kilogram (the proportion of the tax belonging to the State) upon the exportation of another one fourth or any less proportion of the sugar produced, so that, if the permitted exportation of one-half of the production had taken place, the State would have received only one-fourth of the proceeds of the tax imposed upon the consumers. As it happened, the exportation never reached the full half of the production, so that the State actually received rather more than one-fourth of the proceeds, but the end was attained by keeping up the price of sugar at home by enabling the producers to sell a large proportion of their sugar abroad at less than cost price.

The Brussels Convention, whereby the signatory States agreed to abolish bounties and to impose upon sugar imported from bounty-paying countries a duty equivalent to the bounty, made it necessary to repeal the laws granting bounties, but the new one restored the benefit in another form. It imposes a tax of 15 cents per kilogram upon one-fourth of the whole quantity produced, but this is to be returned at the same rate to the exporters of that porportion or any smaller quantity. The tax is not, in fact, paid at all by the producers

unless they fail to export the said proportion of the production, for they give bills for the tax, which are returned to them upon the verification of the exportation. This tax is in effect equal to a tax of 3½ cents per kilogram upon all the sugar produced, but though the home consumers have to pay it in the price of sugar the State does not receive any part of the proceeds. The law also gives remarkable powers to the National Executive for altering the operation of the law for the purpose of keeping up the price of sugar as it leaves the mill to \$3 per 10 kilograms, including the tax; that is to say, \$2.62½ net.

It is premised that of the 1905-6 crop Uruguay will take about 15,000 tons, as the prices in the Argentine Republic are lower than in Europe and the shipments are not so belated.

The revenue from all sources during 1905 shows a surplus of over \$2,500,000 currency as compared with 1904.

Thirty-one molasses distilleries were at work during the year, turning out 60,457 tons of alcohol, which yielded 12,000,000 liters of good alcohol and 2,000,000 liters inferior (100° centigrade proof). Six grain distilleries worked up 16,717 tons of maize, yielding 5,000,000 liters of good and less than a million of inferior quality, grade 100°. There was a notable decrease in wine alcohols, used to give body to the national wines, amounting to some 91,000 liters. The total amount of revenue derived from all classes of alcohols of national production amounted to over \$13,500,000 paper, and that from imported alcohol to \$1,750,000, nearly; making a grand total of over \$15,000,000. The consumption of alcohol of national production and different grades reached 15,250,000 liters, and of imported alcoholic beverages 5,500,000, total 20,750,000 liters, that correspond to 16,000,000 liters of 100°.

Over 12,000,000 liters of the alcohol of commerce were used in the manufacture of liquors, and 3,500,000 liters of pure alcohol in the preparation of rum (caña). A remarkable decrease is seen in the use of wine alcohol.

Fifty million liters of beer were consumed during the year, being an increase since 1902 of 23,000,000. There are three breweries in the capital, seven in the Province of Buenos Ayres, and seventeen in the upper Provinces. The revenue from this was over \$2,250,000.

The tobacco tax produced \$12,500,000 for native grown and about \$2,000,000 for imported tobacco, showing an excess over 1904 of nearly \$1,000,000. The total number of plants is over 100,000,000. The plantations produced more than 8,000 tons of tobacco, of which 6,000 were used for the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco. The total amount imported was a little under 3,000 tons. One hundred and eighty-six million packets of cigarettes were made up; 238,000,000 cigars, 4,000,000 packets of cut tobacco, and 250 tons of leaf tobacco.

There are in the Republic 31 national and 24 foreign insurance companies. The national companies paid on premiums \$85,000 paper and \$1,680 gold, while the foreign companies paid \$266,000 paper and \$27,000 gold, showing an increase over 1904 of \$32,000 paper and a decrease of \$1,500 gold.

Two hundred and fifty-six million boxes of wax matches were put on the market, being an increase over 1904 of 10,000,000. The revenue received on this account was above \$2,500,000.

The specific tax affects 195 national factories and 196 importing houses.

The Argentine Republic is not, properly speaking, an industrial country, yet the extent of its territory, the fertility of its soil, and its climate make it probable that its industrial activity may be greatly augmented.

The dairy industry is a growing one, and considering the enormous productive capacity of the country and that nearly all the steamers of lines now in operation with European destinations have freezing chambers, in which butter as well as meat can be shipped, butter making is certain to be a source of national wealth. During 1904 the exportations reached 5,294 tons, valued at \$2,117,461, while during the first six months of 1905, 3,222 tons were sent abroad, mostly to Great Britain and Africa.

There are now about 300,000 mulberry plants in the Province of Tucuman, 200,000 in Santa Fe, 350,000 in Cordoba, and more than 50,000 in Salta Jujuy and Santiago del Estero. The climate of Tucuman appears to be the best adapted for mulberry cultivation and silk-worm rearing.

For the seven months from January to July, 1905, the wine output of Mendoza Province was 451,981 barrels, on which the amount of \$3,863,411 (national currency) was paid in Federal taxes.

In 1905, the national hat factory manufactured hats in the following quantities: In the first nine months, 57,116 woolen and 51,327 felt hats, or a total of 108,443. Exact figures of the hats manufactured during the third quarter of 1905 are not at hand, but a conservative estimate is 19,000 woolen and 17,000 felt hats. On this basis the production in 1905 was 76,000 woolen and 68,000 felt hats, or a total, in round numbers, of 144,000. In the manufacture of the 76,000 woolen hats 30,400 kilograms of wool were used, or an average of 400 grams per hat. During the first nine months of 1905 the factory sold 51,700 felt hats and 43,187 woolen hats, or a total of 94,887.

Exploitation of quebracho culture continues and a company, capitalized at \$3,000,000, has taken up 881,000 hectares of the succession Casado, which have been reported on by experts as rich in quebracho and other valuable timber. The promoters calculate that on an annual output of 120,000 tons of quebracho colorado there would

be a profit, if worked into vigas and rollizos, of \$633,000 gold, or, if converted into extract for tanning purposes, the profit would then come to \$1,306,000 gold.

With the purpose of encouraging new industries a Presidential decree of the Argentine Republic provides that products of ocean fisheries gathered outside the territorial waters of the Republic shall be regarded as national products for customs purposes, and therefore admitted free of duty when gathered and conveyed to ports of the Republic by Argentine vessels. Furthermore, a tariff of excise duties (*impuesto interno*) has been issued, stating that from June 20, 1905, these duties were to be levied on cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobaccos imported into the Argentine Republic.

Exploitation of coal deposits was proceeded with during the year, aided by Government concessions, and the various railway companies increased rolling stock and otherwise augmented the facilities for moving produce to the ports of shipment. This is especially so in reference to Buenos Ayres and Bahia Blanca; 19,950 kilometers were at work, 2,462 kilometers in construction, and concessions had been granted for a further 7,400 kilometers. Nine ports were being constructed and the military port of Belgrano was to be opened to commerce.

The gross railway earnings amounted to \$70,803,564 gold, as against \$61,675,575 in 1904; the expenses \$38,392,753 gold, as against \$32,349,705, and the net receipts \$32,415,811 gold, as against \$29,325,810. The interest earned on the capital is 5.50 per cent, as against 5.12 per cent in 1904 and 4.69 per cent in 1903. The carrying capacity of the freight cars increased from 551,246 tons to 648,809 tons, and the number of locomotives from 1,441 to 1,624. Not a single line was worked at a loss, thereby maintaining the record established in 1904.

On January 1, 1905, the railways possessed 1,462 locomotives, so that there was an increase of 202 during the year. The engines are divided up as follows: Passenger 472, mixed 679, freight 305, shunting 208. On March 29 last the Government ordered the companies to increase their locomotive stock by the following: Andine, 2; Southern, 106; Western, 46; Central Argentine, 41; Pacific, 33; Bahia Blanca northwest, 3; Central Cordoba (north section, 20; east section, 7), 27; Cordoba and Rosario, 6.

On January 1, 1906, the railways in the Argentine Republic possessed 1,664 locomotives; of these, 171 belonged to the State lines and 1,493 to the private companies.

The last twelve or eighteen months have witnessed an unprecedented activity in shipping circles. The Germans took the initiative last year, the Hamburg South American Line practically replacing its fleet of old vessels by steamers of modern construction, accommodations, and capacity. The Royal Mail, the Pacific, and the Italian lines at once

followed suit. These three lines have modern vessels in construction. A "low-freight" steamship company to trade between the United States and the Plate has also been inaugurated. This new concern, formed especially to compete with high-freight trust vessels actually running, is to start work at the rate of one trip per month, either way.

There seems to be no limit to electrical work. In a very short time there will not be a horse-drawn tram car in Buenos Ayres. A commencement has been made in the construction of lines to the more distant suburbs. British manufacturers appear to be competing for this business and getting a share of it. Electric lighting is being installed even in small towns and villages.

House property realized large prices. In Buenos Ayres, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca especially, house rents rose about 20 per cent, and much building is in progress. In 1904, registrations to the number of 25,659 were made, and 21,045 farms, representing a value of \$243,564,800, and in 1905, 32,491 registrations were made, and 33,160 farms, representing a value of \$345,349,000, were recorded. This gives an increase of 150 per cent in 1905, compared with the transactions of 1904. In 1904, 53,422 titles were issued, while in 1905, the number was 74,089. In 1904, the mortgages recorded represented a value of \$690,399.76, while in 1905, this amount was reduced to \$207,522.10. In 1904 taxes were collected to the amount of \$528,694.30, while in 1905 the collection of taxes amounted to \$732,237.

The postal and telegraphic returns for the year show an increase of nearly 50,000,000 letters and proportionate increase in telegrams. The length of the Government telegraph lines increased by 622 kilometers, and there was a total extension of 24,777 kilometers, which added to the provincial and railway lines makes an aggregate of 54,846 kilometers. The health of the country is excellent, as proved by the exceptionally low rate of mortality.

Bolivia.—From such statistics as are available, it is evident that Bolivia, in spite of the adverse conditions pressing upon the Republic, made appreciable progress in 1904-5.

President ISMAEL MONTES continued his administration of public affairs throughout the year and among the important measures promulgated was the following law as passed on October 13, 1905, by the National Congress at La Paz:

"ARTICLE 1. The ownership of public lands shall be acquired by purchase, except as provided for by special regulations and laws.

"ART. 2. The unit of measurement for all kinds of grants shall be the hectare, grants by '*cstradas*' being prohibited.

"ART. 3. The ownership of the land includes the plants that may develop thereon.

"ART. 4. All natives, or foreigners capable of making a contract under the civil law, may buy from the State up to 20,000 hectares, paying 10 centavos cash per hectare; if the land may be used for agricultural purposes and for raising cattle, one boliviano shall be paid per hectare in the territories containing rubber trees (*Siphonia* and *Hebea*). Buyers shall be bound to settle on the lands bought, at least one family for each 1,000 hectares. Every application for a grant exceeding 20,000 hectares must have the prior approval of Congress.

"ART. 5. After the grant has been made, the survey and fixing of the landmarks shall be made by two experts, appointed one by the Government and the other by the buyer, unless the latter is satisfied with the Government's expert. All expenses shall be borne by the buyer."

The Bolivian Government also, by official communication of August 30, 1905, denounced the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, signed at Santiago August 17, 1860, between Belgium and Bolivia. In conformity with article 32, the said treaty will become ineffective the 8th of January, 1907.

Both Peru and Chile hold certain privileges exempting their goods from duties, and this alone explains the reason why both these countries secure so large a portion of the trade. However, according to a commercial treaty just concluded between Bolivia and Peru, this will be discontinued from July 1, 1906, and both Peruvian as well as Chilean goods will be placed on the same footing as the most favored of other nations. Bolivia's main object in concluding this treaty has been to augment her revenue, but as a certain term has been fixed before its clauses are to be put in force, all importers who find themselves in a position to do so will take the opportunity to stock themselves thoroughly, and some time will pass before she derives the benefit she anticipates. With the same object, although it has been announced as protective, she has increased her customs tariff on almost every article, and in some instances to the extent of 200 per cent. This new tariff was put in force on January 1, 1906. No modification has been made in the case of machinery, which continues to be imported into the Republic free of duty.

Yet another measure taken by Congress to increase the revenue has been that of increasing the export duty on tin. This has been fixed on a sliding scale according to the quotations for the Straits production.

The balance sheet of the National Treasury of Bolivia on December 31, 1905, shows the following summary in *bolivianos*:

Debtor	117, 865, 145. 38
Creditor	117, 865, 145. 38
Assets	29, 526, 905. 80
Liabilities	29, 526, 905. 80

The estimate of expenses (*Presupuesto General*) made by the Bolivian Government for the year 1906 shows expenditures of \$4,000,000 United States currency. The receipts are estimated in a like sum, formed by the customs receipts, which make up 70 per cent of the whole—\$2,580,000 being import duties and \$580,000 export duties. The remaining 30 per cent is made up of the following: Product of the alcohol monopoly, consular invoices, mining rights, stamped paper, postage stamps, State railways, grants of rubber forests, sale of lands, tax on companies, mortgage bonds, and five or six minor items.

From a statement published by the Director-General of Statistics it appears that the total value of imports for the year 1904 was £1,585,872. The largest sender was Germany, with a total value of £315,302, the United Kingdom following with £304,120; Peru, £270,463; Chile, £110,407, and the United States of North America, £105,648. Other countries contributed with smaller values, ranging from the Argentine Republic with £74,406 to China with £16. There still remained a sum of a little over £200,000 from sources unknown. The percentages from the various sources were as follows: Germany, 19.88; United Kingdom, 19.18; Peru, 17.11; Chile, 6.97; United States, 6.67; Argentine Republic, 4.70; Belgium, 3.34; France, 3.25; Italy, 3.20; Brazil, 1.72; Spain, 1.12; Uruguay, 0.07; Portugal, 0.05; Paraguay, 0.04; Switzerland, 0.02; Cuba, 0.01; Central America, Ecuador, China, 0.01; source unknown, 12.66.

Imports show an excess of 3,570,449 *bolivianos* on the previous year. This is principally due to the country's continued prosperity in the mining industry, and especially tin, which is undoubtedly being developed in a convenient manner. As a consequence, money being more abundant, the demand for machinery and mining implements, as well as for all classes of manufactured goods, has increased. He notes that Germany occupies the first place in the import trade, with the United Kingdom following very closely as second and Peru as third.

Exports of tin, which constitute the principal item of exportation, amounted to 13,852,570 kilograms, whose commercial value was 11,082,080 *bolivianos* in the first six months of 1905, while for the entire year 1904 21,545,703 kilograms, valued at 17,064,197.05 *bolivianos*, were shipped.

The average price of tin ore from the Straits Settlements in 1904 was £126 17s. 5d. per ton of 1,000 kilograms, thus making the Bolivian product equivalent to £66 per ton.

The following table is a recapitulation, by custom-houses, of the imports and exports of Bolivia in 1904, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic:

Custom-house.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Antofagasta.....	17,566,237	7,800,978.63		
La Paz.....	22,774,634	7,006,191.12	4,659,141	8,725,188.80
Uyuni.....	24,032,510	1,883,582.21	29,570,760	7,496,068.66
Arica.....	2,220,766	880,953.32		
Tupiza.....	553,977	817,464.45	1,714,418	1,467,453.70
Tarija.....	448,620	494,412.90	258,306	87,018.32
Puerto Suarez.....	631,323	453,230.85	265,449	638,191.96
Villa Bella.....	681,800	315,931.08	831,717	2,007,432.70
Oruro.....	1,699,454	213,138.22	13,182,299	5,551,627.09
Pelechucho.....	62,514	27,560.86	79,876	194,794.31
Total.....	70,613,835	19,823,444.59	50,511,966	21,162,947.44

The export trade has not, according to official data, reached the country's expectations. Although it is an undeniable fact that the import trade has to a great extent flourished under its shadow, it is curious to note that the official values of exports have diminished by 4,006,201 *bolivianos* as compared with the previous year. As an explanation of this phenomenon, the Minister of Finance in his message to Congress states that the falling off is not on any account due to either the reduced output of the mines or to the unfavorable prices for Bolivian produce in the European markets, but is most probably due to contraband trade.

As regards copper, though statistics do not justify it, the production during 1904 was probably larger than that of 1903.

The silver at present produced in Bolivia comes almost exclusively from the famous mines at Huanchaca, San Jose, at Oruro; other mines produce insignificant quantities hardly worthy of mention.

While the profits from silver mining of late years have been comparatively small, the situation latterly seems to be improving, due to more economical methods of treating low-grade ores by lixiviation, while in many cases the associated ores of tin, copper, and zinc are of great assistance in improving values.

According to official data the production of bismuth in 1904 greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The Chorolque mines, from which this mineral is principally extracted, are under the control of the well-known European combine.

The rubber industry, which takes a leading part among the products of the country, is to all accounts progressing satisfactorily. The quantity produced during 1904 was superior to that of 1903, and if anything the prospects for the future seem to be encouraging.

Owing to the poor prices ruling for quinine in the European markets the plantations are becoming more and more neglected. Enor-

mous plantations exist, both wild and cultivated, but, as the cost of placing the commodity on the European markets is so heavy, there is no margin for profit. All other articles that Bolivia produces are almost entirely consumed in the country itself.

A contract was given to the Bolivian Rubber and General Enterprise Company (Limited), during the year for the construction of a road from La Paz to Puerto Pando, a distance of some 120 kilometers. The first 25 kilometers are said to be concluded. This new route will facilitate transit to and from the Beni, and is expected to supersede that of Sorata and Mapiri.

Regarding the construction of railways, nothing has as yet been definitely settled. The interest on the indemnities paid by Brazil and Chile continues to be employed in making the surveys of the various lines in project. The surveys that are being made at present are the following: Viacha to Oruro, Oruro to Potosi, Potosi to Tupiza, La Paz to Yungas, and Oruro to Cochabamba. The construction of the line from Arica to La Paz has just been given by the Chilean Government to the Society of Public Works (a Chilean concern). The cost will be £2,152,000 and the term four years.

In the year, 85 money orders for 1,919.98 *bolivianos*, equivalent to \$695.71 at the current rate of exchange at their respective dates, were issued. United States money orders drawn on the different post-offices of Bolivia numbered 33 in the same year and aggregated 506.13 *bolivianos*, equivalent to \$181.75, which were paid immediately on presentation at the proper offices.

According to the statement of the La Paz post-office, on the 31st of December, 1905, there were on hand in account with the United States 1,776.10 *bolivianos*, of which amount 894.29 *bolivianos* represent the aggregate of postal orders issued in the Republic, and the balance of 881.81 *bolivianos* the profits obtained up to said date for commissions received and for differences in the rates of exchange fixed by the post-office.

The receipts of the telegraph lines in 1902 were scarcely 10,776 *bolivianos*; in 1903, 68,750 *bolivianos*; in 1904, 82,435, and it is estimated that in 1905 the receipts will exceed 100,000 *bolivianos*.

The extent of the telegraph lines in 1893 was 2,765 kilometers, of which 1,455 kilometers belonged to the Government. In 1905, there were 4,678 kilometers of telegraph lines, of which 3,380 kilometers belonged to the Government.

At the beginning of 1905, the pound sterling was made legal tender at an exchange of 12½ Bolivian dollars. During the first half of the year the exchange on London for first-class drafts averaged about 1s. 7½d., with extreme fluctuations between 1s. 7d. and 1s. 8½d., and for the latter half has been very steady from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8¼d. Two

foreign banks have established agencies in the principal centers of the Republic during the year, viz, the Banco Aleman Transatlántico and the Banco de Chile y Alemania. In addition to these a concession has been granted to a wealthy Bolivian mine owner for still another bank.

Brazil.—During 1905, Brazil continued to fully maintain the position of eminence it has always held among the South American States. President RODRIGUEZ ALVES, who was installed in power at the close of 1902, completed his third year of office, and his able administration of the affairs of his country further contributed to the consolidation of its economic and financial resources and to the progressive and substantial realization of its natural potentialities.

Many measures for public benefit, both domestic and foreign, were carried to a successful outcome, notably: the international agreement for the repression of the white slave traffic and the International Sanitary Convention concluded in the city of Rio de Janeiro on June 12, 1904, with the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay; the boundary treaty with Ecuador promulgated on May 18, 1905; two protocols relating to the execution of the boundary treaty concluded between Brazil and Venezuela on May 5, 1859, signed at Caracas by the plenipotentiaries of the two countries on the 9th day of December, 1905; the renewal of negotiations for a boundary agreement between Brazil and Colombia.

By the terms of an agreement entered into between the Governments of Brazil and Peru, and signed at Rio de Janeiro July 12, 1904, the claims of Brazilian and Peruvian citizens for pecuniary or other losses which they may have suffered on the upper Jurua and upper Purus since 1902 were submitted to a mixed arbitration tribunal, meeting at Rio de Janeiro on July 10, 1905. By another agreement of the same date it was decided that the diplomatic negotiations for a treaty to define the boundary between Brazil and Peru should begin August 1 and terminate December 31, 1904, which was afterwards extended to May 31, 1905. Pending these negotiations the territories of the upper Jurua and upper Purus were declared neutral, and were to be administered by mixed police commissions. The £2,000,000 indemnity due Bolivia by the terms of the treaty of November 17, 1903, was paid to the representative of that country on June 10, 1904, and March 31, 1905. The boundary dispute with British Guiana was finally adjusted by the award of the King of Italy on May 6, 1904. The treaty of friendship and commerce concluded with the Government of Persia July 16, 1903, was approved by the Brazilian Congress.

Brazil also reestablished a legation at Mexico and the Government of the Netherlands created a legation at Rio de Janeiro, which was inaugurated on the 16th of December, 1905.

Brazil's representatives at the Sugar Conference of Brussels were

the accredited Minister to that country and a Delegate from the Treasury Department.

Through the initiative of His Majesty the King of Italy, an International Institute of Agriculture has been established at Rome. Brazil was invited to take part in the preparatory conferences and sent a representative.

The invitation to attend the Second Peace Conference at The Hague was accepted, and the representatives of the Republics of the American continent, at a meeting held at Washington on December 6 last, decided to hold the Third International American Conference at the city of Rio de Janeiro. This decision received the enthusiastic support of the countries interested and preparations for hearty co-operation for mutual benefit were inaugurated.

Early in the year it was officially announced that Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO DE ARAUJO, the Brazilian Minister in London, had been appointed to assume the important post of first Ambassador of Brazil to the United States of America. Mr. THOMPSON, who had previously represented the United States at Rio Janeiro as Minister, was simultaneously raised to the rank of Ambassador, and a banquet was given in his honor at Petropolis by the Baron DE RIO BLANCO, Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Both on the part of Brazil and the Argentine Republic a great desire is manifested to promote and strengthen commercial relations, and Senator BENITO VILLANUEVA, an Argentine envoy, on his return from a mission to France, remained at Rio for a conference with Dr. LAURO MULLER, the Brazilian Minister of Industry. One of the subjects discussed was understood to be the utility of effecting a connection of the Brazilian railway system with the Argentine line in course of construction by an English company in the Misiones territory, which would place the two Republics in through railway communication.

Special stress is attached by Brazil to the necessity of attracting immigration and of inducing immigrants to remain in the country by guaranteeing them a certain income and by making grants of land. The immigrants are already in favorable position as regards income, but it is proposed to draw up laws giving them a fixed position in the country, establishing credit institutions, and protecting producers against fluctuation in prices.

The improvement made in the sanitary condition of the capital is most gratifying. The year 1905 was the healthiest of the last five. Avoidable diseases, with the exception of tuberculosis, are disappearing. Yellow fever especially no longer exists in an epidemic form, and Rio de Janeiro can no longer be pointed to as the center of infection of this disease. This extraordinary result is entirely due to the special prophylactic service which the Federal Government has established and maintained in the face of all opposition.

The foreign trade of the Republic in 1905 amounted in value to \$363,809,400, as compared with \$326,727,795 in the preceding year. Exports in 1905 amounted to \$223,161,260 and imports to \$140,567,425, giving a balance of trade in favor of the Republic to the amount of \$82,567,425.

Taking the figures for 1905 in comparison with those of the previous four years, it is seen that last year's record, in spite of the fact that there was comparatively small increase in the exports of coffee over the previous years, surpasses that for any year, including that of 1901, the year of the immense coffee crop, and this may generally be held to be the most encouraging feature of the export returns.

During the last five years seven staple products have constituted the vast bulk of Brazilian exports, and upon them it has based its fiscal system for the time being and with them it has established its credit in foreign money markets. These seven products are coffee, rubber, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hides, and cocoa. Of the seven all but cotton are products of which Brazil uses comparatively little in a manufactured form from abroad. In cotton Brazil exports about \$5,000,000 of the raw product and imports between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000 of manufactured cottons.

Coffee, the principal article of export from Brazil, was shipped in 1905 to the value of \$107,102,575, as compared with \$99,787,815 in 1904. Rubber shipments for the two years were \$72,078,845 in 1905 and \$56,096,965 in 1904. Hides, which rank next on the export list, were shipped to the value of \$6,941,775, followed by yerba-maté, \$6,182,750; cotton, \$5,788,570; cocoa, \$5,197,675; tobacco, \$4,126,030; skins, \$2,316,145; gold, in bars, \$2,100,640, and sugar, \$2,029,770.

Manganese shipments were worth \$1,664,135, as compared with \$1,533,995 in the preceding year, and monazite sand was sent abroad valued at a little over a half million dollars.

As compared with 1904, coffee in 1905 showed an increase of 7.33 per cent, rubber 26.81 per cent, cotton 40.01 per cent, and sugar 334.23 per cent, the immense increase of the last item indicating that this staple is likely to not only attain its old-time record, but that Brazil may become the great sugar-producing nation nature has fitted it to become. The actual amount of sugar shipped is not great, but it is great enough to indicate the drift of things and to demonstrate what may be done in the near future. This general tendency to diversify products is probably the most important feature of the trade situation of Brazil from a Brazilian standpoint.

A considerable increase is noted in the quantities of goods exported in 1905. Exports of sugar, which in 1904 amounted to 7,861,450 kilograms, in 1905 reached 37,746,510 kilograms; rubber increased from 28,792,206 kilograms in 1904 to 32,073,285 kilograms in 1905; coffee, 10,024,536 kilograms in 1904 to 10,820,661 kilograms in 1905; bags of

otton seed, 26,600,538 kilograms in 1904 against 37,493,736 kilograms in 1905; cotton, 13,262,738 kilograms in 1904 against 24,081,753 kilograms in 1905, while the exports of mandioca flour increased to 1,296,070 kilograms. Tobacco and yerba maté were the only products which showed a decrease, the quantities exported being, respectively, 3,573,697 kilograms and 3,042,122 kilograms less than in the preceding year.

In 1904, the United States alone took half of the total exports of Brazilian merchandise, the share of Germany and Great Britain combined aggregating about 30 per cent. The shipments to the United States, however, are almost entirely for consumption and use by that country, while those of Germany and Great Britain are largely reexported.

Trade of the United States with Brazil aggregates \$110,000,000, a larger sum than with any other country of South America, and is only exceeded by trade with the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Canada, and Cuba. Brazil stands third in rank among the countries from which United States imports are drawn; on the export side, however, Brazil stands twentieth among the countries to which American merchandise is sent. The United States uses in manufacturing industries practically one-half of the crude india rubber produced in the world, and her people consume more than one-half of the coffee grown. As Brazil is the world's largest producer of india rubber and coffee, her sales to the United States are large, but as her principal ports lie upon the beaten track of vessels engaged in trade between Europe and South America, and as her merchants and consumers are of European origin and closely identified with European business interests and customs, she draws most of her imports from Europe.

United States imports from Brazil are far larger than those from any other South American country, having been in the fiscal year 1905, \$99,843,094, against \$15,354,901 from the Argentine Republic and \$11,071,613 from Chile. Indeed, merchandise from Brazil formed, in 1905, practically two-thirds of the imports from all South America. On the other hand, the exports to Brazil were, in 1905, but \$10,985,096, against \$23,564,066 to the Argentine Republic, and formed less than one-fifth of the total exports to South America from the United States.

In 1905, imports into the United States from Brazil exceeded exports thereto by nearly \$90,000,000. This large excess of imports over exports, a much larger excess of imports than occurs with any other country, has always characterized the trade between the United States and Brazil. As a result of the demand for coffee and india rubber the excess of imports over exports in the trade with Brazil has seldom fallen below \$50,000,000 in the last twenty years, and was in 1905 over \$88,000,000. The total value of imports into the United States

from Brazil from 1867 to 1905 was \$2,158,095,230 and the total exports to Brazil in that period \$372,707,684, making the excess of imports over exports during that time \$1,785,387,546.

Of the practically \$100,000,000 worth of United States imports from Brazil in 1905, \$64,000,000 was coffee, \$28,500,000 india rubber, \$2,750,000 hides and skins, \$1,250,000 sugar, and \$1,250,000 cocoa. In coffee importations there has been a steady growth in quantity, though the values have fluctuated by reason of changes in prices. The total quantity of coffee imported from Brazil in 1905, was 820,000,000 pounds, against 596,000,000 in 1900, 435,000,000 in 1895, and 310,000,000 in 1890.

The United States exports to Brazil, which amounted, in 1905, to \$10,985,096, include a very large number of articles, mineral oil showing the largest total, with \$2,456,645; flour, \$1,225,565; lumber, \$621,433; locomotives, \$117,086; other steam engines, \$103,733; sewing machines, \$142,165; other machinery of iron and steel, \$663,540; agricultural implements, \$151,715; colored cotton cloths, \$562,872, and uncolored cotton cloths, \$183,090.

Wheat flour comes to Brazil almost wholly from the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Austria-Hungary. The finest quality of flour imported into Brazil is Austro-Hungarian, the cost of which averaged, for the three past years, 12.4 per cent higher than American and 27.8 per cent higher than the Argentine. It is used for special purposes, and its consumption tends to increase independent of prices or competition. American flour comes next as to quality, the average cost for the three years being 13.8 per cent higher than that of the Argentine Republic.

The custom-house revenues for 1905 amounted to 177,735,851 *milreis* paper and 53,775,501 *milreis* gold, which is an increase over those of the preceding year of 15,936,635 *milreis* paper and 7,187,543 *milreis* gold.

The consumption duties in 1905 amounted to 36,015,892 *milreis*, showing an increase of 822,412 *milreis* over those of 1904.

The law of December 30, 1904, estimated the receipts for 1905 at 47,844,880 *milreis* gold, 260,813,000 *milreis* paper, exclusive of amounts that might be collected for port improvement works in the States, the collection of which had not been ordered. The revenues actually collected during the year amounted to 56,359,679 *milreis* gold and 287,751,726 *milreis* paper, exclusive of deposits, which are 8,514,798 *milreis* gold and 26,938,726 *milreis* paper in excess of the estimated receipts.

The expenditures for the fiscal year were fixed at 46,794,481 *milreis* gold and 273,679,237 *milreis* paper, exclusive of expenditures for port improvement works in the States. Extraordinary credits were authorized during the year to the amount of 1,677,207 *milreis* gold and

27,808,249 *milreis* paper, making the total expenditures 48,471,688 *milreis* gold and 301,487,486 *milreis* paper.

The commission appointed by the Coffee Exchange of Rio de Janeiro for the computation of the coffee crop of 1905-6 have confirmed the estimate placing the quantity of coffee available for export from the port of Rio de Janeiro at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bags.

As a coffee producer Brazil continues to hold the leading position unchallenged, but it would be a mistake to undervalue the importance of her agricultural capabilities in other directions. In point of fact, no country in the world excels the possibilities of Brazil in regard to the diversity and value of the products of universal consumption and commerce. A very considerable portion of the Republic is admirably suited for cattle raising, and practical steps are being taken, both by the Federal and State authorities, to foster enterprises with a view to placing the agricultural and industrial activities of the nation on a broader and more productive basis. Already conspicuous development has taken place, and the policy of the Government with this object in view has so far been commensurately favorable.

The report of the North Brazilian sugar factories for the year ended March 31, 1905, states that the quantity of cane obtained during the year was 41,129 tons, which yielded 3,154½ tons of sugar, 309,781 liters of alcohol, and 451,600 liters of molasses, estimated to produce another 150,533 liters of alcohol. As compared with the previous year, the increase in the quantity of cane is 7,129 tons; in sugar, 523½ tons, and in alcohol and its equivalent in molasses, 38,482 liters. The crop was an unusually heavy one, necessitating the carrying forward of heavier stocks than would otherwise have been the case. These are represented by 675 tons of sugar and alcohol and molasses, equal to about 214,560 liters of finished alcohol. Part of these stocks had been sold forward and have been valued accordingly at sale prices, while the unsold portion has been taken at cost. The year's trading resulted in a profit of £11,981, as compared with £10,224 for 1903-4, and exchange has been favorable to the company. The profit for the year, after deducting all expenses and debenture interest to March 31, paid and accrued, and after providing for the redemption of £1,000 of debentures and bonus thereon, is £8,226; adding to this £2,326 brought forward from last year, the total is £10,552, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent.

In view of the difficulty which has been experienced for some years past in obtaining adequate supplies of cane, the directors have secured two of the best cane-growing estates in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and they believe that these will, under improved methods of cultivation, be a valuable acquisition for the company. An extension of the company's lines of communication has also been effected, and although the work of construction was completed only in

February, one section of the line was opened by the middle of December, and over 850 tons of cane were obtained by the end of March from the new district which has thus been opened up.

The present condition of the cotton industry in Brazil is the result of protective tariffs against British competition. In 1875, there were only 30 cotton factories in Brazil; in 1879 a duty of 50 *reis* per kilogram was imposed on raw imported cotton, one of 250 *reis* on carded or spun cotton, and one of 100 to 600 *reis* on cotton thread; and the result of this is stated to be that in 1882 the number of cotton mills increased to 50, and in 1895 to 155. At present there are 108 mills, with 715,000 spindles, which treat over 30,000,000 kilograms of native cotton and employ over 37,000 hands, turning out about 235,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth annually, the total capital invested in the industry being about 191,208 *contos* of *reis*.

There is a great incentive to produce raw cotton in the Republic, as mills are flourishing and will continue to flourish.

There are important woolen factories for cloths, flannels, rugs, felts, etc., at Rio Janeiro, Nitheroy, Maranhao, Porto Allegre, and Rio Grande do Sul. There are two silk mills at Petropolis, near Rio. In Rio de Janeiro are also two large flour mills (but one of them was recently closed) capable of grinding per annum 60,000 and 40,000 tons, respectively, wheat being imported chiefly from the Argentine and Uruguayan Republics.

New capital is being progressively invested in mining enterprises, and several companies, formed with the object of exploiting mines, have been authorized to engage in operations to that end. The Government does all in its power to facilitate this industry. The study of the carboniferous deposits situated in the south of Brazil, extending from the north of Sao Paulo, is being continued. Already several borings and sinkings have been effected, and the analyses made in North America show that in the manufacture of briquettes there exists an initial means of creating a market abroad for the products. The coal formation of Brazil begins in northern Sao Paulo, near the border of Minas Geraes, and extends southwestward across the States of Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, probably passing into Uruguay and the Argentine Republic.

Petroleum also exists in workable quantities. Manganese ores are largely exported from Rio de Janeiro and Bahia—157,295 metric tons in 1902, 161,926 in 1903, 208,260 in 1904. Monazite sand was exported in 1904 to the amount of 4,860 tons. Other mineral exports in 1904 were mica and talc, 14 tons; copper ore, 610 tons; platinum, 2,125 grammes; rock crystal, 37 tons; agate 54 tons.

Great development has taken place in gem production in Brazil. Continued exploration in the State of Minas Geraes has led to great discoveries of tourmaline, which have furnished magnificent red

(rubellites) as well as blue-green, and green gems, and large quantities were found, cut, and sold during 1904. Further discoveries of gem beryls in the same State have furnished magnificent blue and green aquamarines, which have been cut and have reached the gem markets of the world. In regard to the Brazilian amethyst, a large quantity of gems have come from the great geode, the bulk of which was shown at the Dusseldorf Exposition in 1902. Many of these which were obtained from the points of the myriads of crystals that lined the great grotto were, on account of their rich, dark color, sold as Siberian amethyst. There has been an extensive demand for many of the semi-precious stones, such as the peridot, of which quantities have been cut from Egyptian material, and the yellow smoky quartz called topaz from Spain and Brazil. A number of attempts were made to form new diamond mining companies, but the output has been very small.

The existence of platinum has been recognized in Brazil in the Lages stream, in the Serro district, in alluvial deposits at Itabira do Campo, in the Ouro Preto district, and in the river Abaete, all in the State of Minas Geraes.

The government of the State of Matto Grosso has recently granted several concessions for the exploitation by means of drags of the beds of numerous streams which are thought to contain gold or diamonds, or both, in sufficiently large quantities to make it remunerative. One of the concessions belongs to an English company, the Matto Grosso Dredging Company which has already taken out a large quantity of gold and several diamonds from the Rio Coxipo de Ouro and is preparing to explore the Rio Manso. Another concession has been transferred to the Eastern Matto Grosso Company, organized at Buenos Ayres. This last concession embraces the bed and banks of the Rio Coxipo and Rio Jauro for an extent of about 340 kilometers. Diamond mining is also carried on in Minas Geraes, Bahia, and other Provinces.

Brazil is persistent in its policy of railway expansion. How thoroughly this work is being carried out is not generally known, but the great activity is manifested throughout the country as a whole. In the north of Madeira the Mamone Railway, when joined up to the Bolivian lines, will provide communication between all the principal places between the basin of the Amazon and the Pacific. The service will be carried on by land and water, and this part of the railway programme is unquestionably of extreme value to the country at large. The vast and valuable territory of Matto Grosso will be opened up, while farther south there will be connection between the Tocantins and the Araguaya River. This arrangement is in the hands of a company to whom the Government has granted a concession, and is making rapid and excellent progress. The intercommunication between the north and the south of Brazil is also being promoted by a proposed construction of a branch line from Cachoeira de Itepemirim to

Mathilde, in the southern part of the State of Espirito Santo; the extension of the line inland, from Rio Grande do Norte to Baturite, as well as the construction of the Clara-Mirim line; the building of the Victoria-Minas line, connecting up the Bahia lines, and a contemplated linking up of the Sobral line, with an extension across the Piauhy to San Luiz. A line from Caxias to Cajazeiras is likewise an important one, running as it does near the coast. In many other directions, in the States of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, and others, new lines are being constructed, and the various systems being linked up so as to complete the transport facilities.

Recent statistics show that the railway system in Brazil included, at the beginning of 1905, 17,059 kilometers in full working order and 1,200 kilometers in course of construction. In operating the Central Railway the receipts for the year were 28,649,980\$761, as against 28,223,886\$529 in 1904, an increase of 426,094\$232. Of this increase 292,460\$535 were contributed by passenger traffic, while freights of coffee produced 109,145\$590 more than in 1904. The expenditure in 1904 was 27,840,953\$150 and, in 1905, 27,561,335\$692, a decrease of 279,617\$458, while the balance shown on the year's working comes out at 1,088,645\$069.

Chile.—The general progress made by Chile in 1905, under President RIESCO's administration, was satisfactory. All questions with neighboring nations were arranged. Diplomatic relations with Peru were resumed and resulted in agreement whereby the differences between the two countries would not only be ended, but would also have the effect of drawing them closer together. Chile's differences with the Argentine Republic and Bolivia were also promptly arranged. Congressional bills were announced during the year for the revision of existing codes, the reform of the consular service, the improvement of the police service, the carrying out of public works, including irrigation, the development of the merchant marine, and the promotion of salmon fishing.

The financial position greatly improved and the material resources and activities of the Nation are continuing to move in the direction of increased security and prosperity, both as respects commerce and monetary stability.

Favorable prices ruling in Europe for three of the principal articles of export from the Republic, namely, nitrate, wool, and copper, stimulated all industries connected with their production, and this greatly contributed to the growing prosperity of the country. The immediate consequence of this increase in industrial wealth is that national capital is taking the place of foreign capital. In proof of this it may be mentioned that the nitrate deserts around Antofagasta and Taltal were a short time ago uninhabited, except by the few hardy

pioneers. Numerous "*oficinas*" have been opened there, and add very materially to the production of the fertilizer. The low-lying lands of the south, in Tierra del Fuego and Magellan, a few years ago almost unknown, have now been nearly all taken up for the production of sheep and cattle, and will soon become a most valuable permanent aid to the riches of Chile. The production of wool, in that neighborhood in particular, is increasing very rapidly. Most of these new and valuable investments have been started with Chilean capital, and the inference may be drawn that profits will generally remain at home and be used in further industrial and agricultural enterprises. Many of these investments have been floated as companies or syndicates on the Santiago and Valparaiso stock and share market. The country on the whole has benefited by the interest thus aroused and by the capital invested in opening up unexplored regions. There can be no doubt that more practical encouragement is being extended to proposals for developing the natural resources of Chile.

In 1905, the revenue of the country amounted to 139,688,449 *pesos* and expenditures to 136,326,749 *pesos*. For 1906, the revenue was estimated as 137,000,000 *pesos* and expenditures 165,000,000 *pesos*.

The foreign debt on December 31, 1904, stood at £16,449,960. To that sum must be added £1,350,000, the amount of the bonds to be issued for the payment of the Santiago sewage works. On the same date the internal debt amounted to 103,815,821.45 *pesos*.

The foreign commerce of the Republic rose in 1904 to 372,804,502 *pesos* gold, of which 215,652,422 *pesos* corresponded to national products exported, and 157,152,080 *pesos* to foreign merchandise imported. In 1905, the imports amounted in value to 157,000,000 *pesos* and the exports to 216,000,000 *pesos*.

Of the \$11,071,613 worth of merchandise imported into the United States from Chile in 1905, nitrate of soda was the principal item, its value being stated at \$9,306,577. The exports to Chile, valued at \$5,391,357 in 1905, consisted of a large number of articles, of which the most important were cotton cloths, \$742,771; iron and steel manufactures, as a whole, \$1,435,168; wood and manufactures thereof, including lumber and furniture, \$484,356; illuminating oils, \$649,272, and provisions, \$90,105.

During the first six months of the calendar year 1905 the customs receipts amounted to \$24,467,335 from export duties and \$14,859,992 from import duties, making a gross total of \$39,327,377 (Chilean currency). During the same period of 1904 the total revenue collected from exports and imports, including Arica custom-house, was \$21,316,133 and \$15,466,409, respectively. Export duties increased during 1905 by \$3,151,252. This increase is due to the progressive development of the nitrate industry. The decrease in the import duties during the same period amounted to \$606,417. This decrease

principally occurred at the ports adjacent to the agricultural districts and is due to the poor cereal harvests, which affected the resources and consequent consumption of the majority of the inhabitants of those districts.

The total yield of the year's wheat crop is given as 4,301,312 metric quintals, which is 1,153,049 metric quintals less than that of 1904. The home consumption of wheat is estimated at 4,500,000 quintals, consequently there was a deficiency for 1905 of 198,688 metric quintals. This deficiency was, however, covered by the surplus stock of 1904, which was about 1,000,000 metric quintals in excess of home requirements. Of this surplus about 800,000 quintals were exported, leaving a net surplus for the supply of the 1905 deficiency of 200,000 quintals. The data in the possession of the statistical office showed, while there was no available export surplus in the country, it was not necessary to import wheat to cover a possible shortage for local needs.

The agricultural year closed unfavorably for the two principal wheat-producing zones, owing to the rains in the spring, the want of fertilizers for impoverished lands, and the want of proper cultivation and careful selection of seed.

The figures relating to the production, exportation, and consumption of nitrate in the nitrate year 1904-5 are interesting. The nitrate year for production and exportation runs from April 1 to March 31, and for consumption, from May 1 to April 30. The production totaled 36,661,125 quintals, which was an excess of 5,021,746 quintals over the production in the nitrate year 1903-4. The exportation in 1904-5 amounted to 34,200,521 quintals, which was an increase of 2,604,619 quintals over 1903-4. Deliveries for consumption in 1904-5 amounted to 33,798,013 quintals, being an increase of 994,854 quintals over 1903-4. The figures for 1904-5 constitute a record.

Production, exportation, and consumption in the first quarter of the nitrate year 1905-6 show slight increases as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1904-5. The production in the first quarter of 1905-6 totaled 9,225,106 quintals, an increase of 941,308 over the corresponding period of 1904-5; the exportation amounted to 6,799,564 quintals, an increase of 884,111 quintals, while the deliveries for consumption reached 5,691,628 quintals, a small increase of 138,743 quintals. While the consumption in 1904-5 exceeded that of 1903-4 in 3.033 per cent only, the increase in exportation represented 8.244 per cent.

In construction and under consideration there are 38 new works of a productive capacity of 38,000,000 quintals. The association, in view of the foregoing, is desirous of extending the propaganda for the use of nitrate, in which endeavor it has been spending for some years past £40,000 per annum.

There was a very gratifying revival of mining enterprise in Chile during the year, and in June an important discovery of iron ore

was announced at Cifuncho Bay, in the Department of Taltal. The discoverers awaited, so the report stated, the establishment by French concessionaires of the iron industry in Chile to commence digging out the ore.

The copper deposits at Copaquire, Chile, are being worked by an English company. They are situated in the rainless high altitude of Chile. The copper occurs in the form of sulphate, and the ore is of low grade. Valuable copper ore has been discovered at Huinquantipa. The lodes are of large size and the ore of good grade.

Telegraphic communication over the Andes line was established with the Argentine Republic on July 9, 1904, 2,336 messages being sent during that month, the number gradually increasing until in December, 1904, it amounted to 6,256 messages. The establishment of an international telegraph line with Bolivia was also completed and the wires connected in August, 1905.

At the beginning of the year 1905, the provisional exploitation of the railway from Pitrufrquen to Antihue took place, thus uniting the central line with Valdivia and Osorno. Work was also done on the lines from Ovalle to Trapiche, Choapa to Illapel, Melipilla, Puangue, tunnel of Arbol, and Temuco to Carahue, all of which should be open for traffic in 1906. During 1904, and in the months from January to June, 1905, contracts for railway construction to the value of 3,630,000 *pesos* were let, covering 92 kilometers of trackage in the sections from Animas to the Pozos, Paloma to San Marcos, Choapa to Salamanca, and Alcones to the Arbol tunnel. Plans have been made and the necessary steps taken for the beginning of the construction of railway lines aggregating 158 kilometers at an approximate cost of 8,000,000 *pesos*. During the remainder of 1905, plans and surveys were completed for the construction of 238 kilometers of railways at a cost of more than 9,000,000 *pesos*.

Work on the Transandine Railway was actively pushed forward. Starting at the Andes Range rails were laid for a distance of 45 miles, and the line exploited to Guardia Vieja, a distance of 37 kilometers. On the completion of tunnels now in course of construction the line will be still further extended toward the Argentine boundary.

The length of State railways is placed at 2,408 kilometers, and there are 469 kilometers of private line under construction, and other lines of a total length of 2,216 kilometers have been authorized.

During the year 394 kilometers of telegraph lines were laid down, 27,000 meters of bridges constructed, and 180 schools built. Much was done to improve internal communication.

Harbor improvements at Valparaíso and Antofagasta meet the requirements of the country's trade.

The total expenses of operation of the Valparaíso custom-house in 1905 was \$1,042,597.86, of which amount \$618,659.20 consisted of

salaries paid employees and \$312,509.43 of sundry expenses, and the customs duties collected aggregated \$23,237,773.79.

The Congress of the Republic granted to Mr. AMBROSIO OLIVOS, on January 5, 1905, an important concession, permitting him, or his representatives or assigns, to construct and operate an electric traction railway between Valparaiso and Santiago, passing through the celebrated Casablanca and Curacaví valleys and entering the capital city of the nation from the west. A branch is to be built from the main line which will connect the Curacaví Valley with the thriving town of Melipilla. The life of the concession is one hundred years, and carries with it exemptions from the payment of import duties on material, the use of Government lands, the right of expropriation, etc.

The number of immigrants arriving in the Republic during the five-year period 1901-1905 was 14,000.

Colombia.—The efforts of General REYES, the Chief Executive of the Republic of Colombia, during the year under review were mainly centered in the development of internal resources, for which purpose a number of decrees for the safeguarding of local industries and interests were passed.

A Presidential decree came into force on January 28, 1905, introducing a modified tariff and fixing the fees to be paid for the certification of consular invoices and manifests.

The substance of the more important provisions of this decree was as follows:

Article 1 provides that import duties shall be paid in accordance with the tariff fixed by law, No. 63 of 1903, increased by 70 per cent, and in conformity with the tariff classification of law 36 of 1886.

Article 5 specifies certain articles necessary to industrial development which are to be exempted from the surtax of 70 per cent; while the duties on certain other articles, such as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and sugar, are to be increased.

The new monetary law passed in March, 1905, by the Congress of Colombia, and becoming operative on the 1st of January, 1906, provides for the conversion of the paper money now in circulation into gold, and in pursuance with that provision of the law President REYES issued a decree directing that 25 per cent of the yield of the new revenues shall be set aside for that purpose.

An important decree creating a Government monopoly for the purpose of raising revenue on liquors, hides, cigars and cigarettes, and matches was promulgated by the President under date of March 3, 1905, to take effect from the date of its promulgation.

A duty on hides was imposed in the Republic, dating from July 1, 1905. The Central Bank, under the authority of the Minister of Finance, has organized this in such a way as to secure the highest possible return from the duty, as well as the sale of the hides abroad.

The product of the revenue from hides is estimated at 25 per cent of the new source of revenue created and destined for the currency conversion during the first year and at 50 per cent thereafter. If the receipts should not amount to the 25 and 50 per cent, respectively, of the new duties the deficit will be made good from the emerald mines revenue.

A Colombian Presidential decree fixes the export duty on india rubber exported through the customs ports of the eastern region of the Caqueta at 10 cents gold per kilogram.

Under date of May 7, 1905, by decree of the National Assembly, the territory of Colombia was divided into 15 Departments. The old Municipality of Bogotá has been taken from the Department of Cundinamarca and made into a Federal District.

From Colombia, the United States imported in 1905 merchandise to the value of \$6,411,793, consisting chiefly of coffee, \$3,517,664; hides and skins, \$963,422; fruits and nuts, \$923,085. Exports thither on the part of the United States consisted of miscellaneous products valued at \$3,582,789, the most important being cotton cloths, \$817,025; iron and steel manufactures of various kinds, \$552,859; manufactures of leather, including boots and shoes, \$160,268; illuminating oil, \$100,320; and provisions, \$253,062.

The declared exports of Ciudad Bolivar for the year 1905 amounted to nearly \$2,500,000 gold. The principal items were: Balata rubber, \$800,000; caoutchouc, \$24,000; hides, \$550,000; gold, \$475,000; heron feathers, \$170,000; sernamby, \$110,000; living cattle, \$170,000.

United States Consul ELLSWORTH supplies from Cartagena the export figures of that Colombian port for the year ending December 31, 1905. The value of shipments to the United States was \$1,076,954, the most important article being \$691,603 of coffee. The other prominent items were \$172,927 of hides, \$62,216 of rubber, and \$34,524 of cedar and mahogany.

The principal exports of the country are coffee, hides, tobacco, dividivi plants, cocoa, rubber, cotton, cotton seed, and minerals. About 67 per cent of the coffee goes to the United States; all the tobacco to Germany; and all the cotton to Liverpool or Havre. The chief imports are flour, lard, petroleum, and cotton goods from the United States; sugar, rice, and potatoes from Germany; and cotton goods from Great Britain.

The steamers of the Orinoco Steamship Company run between the port of Ciudad Bolivar and Orocué during eight months of the year, and proposals are being made to the Venezuelan and Colombian Governments that a wagon road be made from Bogota, the capital of Colombia, to a place on the Meta River above Orocué, called Barrigon.

The following districts of Colombia are considered to be the most suitable for cotton cultivation: The valley of the Magdalena, the Goa-

jira Peninsula, the plain of Valledupar as far as Paso, the Department of Bolivar from San Juan Neponuceno up to Corozal and the region of plains, the Department of Antioquia, the whole of the valley of the Cauca, and, the most suitable of all, the Department of the Tolima, the apparently sterile plains of which would easily lend themselves to irrigation. The regions of Fusagasuga and Leiba, as also the valleys of Cucuta, possess the soils especially adapted to cotton planting. Cotton here is considered as a perennial, whereas once sown it lasts for many years without need of resowing; but, as after the gathering of the cotton the tree is generally cut and burned, this being equal to a complete pruning, it can be thereby considered as annual, the whole of the new-grown tree being only 1 year old. Taking a general average, every 100 pounds gathered contains 60 parts pod and 40 cotton fiber. In some cases the proportion of cotton fiber amounts to as high as 55 per cent. The cotton is sold, before the pod is extracted, at from 97 cents to \$1.46 per arroba. The largest cotton estates do not exceed 17 square miles. The highest wage, including board, amounts to 16 cents per day.

The production of the emerald mines of Colombia for the period included between May 1, 1904, and January 31, 1905, was as follows, stated in carats: First-class emeralds, 262,548; second-class, 467,690; third-class, 22,700; fourth-class, 16,000. These figures give a total of 768,938 carats sent to Bogotá in the period under review. The profits of the Muzo mines for ten months were as follows: Ten per cent of the production, 76,893 carats; allow one-half for cutting, 38,446 carats; production, estimated value, £153,784; less wages and other expenses at mines, £10,784; net profit, £143,000, equal to \$696,410.

In 1904, the Southern Railway carried 29,102 first-class passengers and 81,961 second-class passengers, the receipts from the sale of tickets being, respectively, \$486,894.30 and \$953,685. In 1905, the first-class passengers carried numbered 29,695 and the second-class passengers 97,051, the receipts from tickets being, respectively, \$627,352.40 and \$1,450,465.50. The live stock carried over this railway in 1904 numbered 3,958 head, on which freight was paid to the amount of \$81,354, as compared with 3,286 head in 1905, on which freight was paid amounting to \$108,618. The total number of tons of freight carried in 1904 aggregated 10,189 $\frac{1}{10}$ %, as compared with 13,546 $\frac{1}{10}$ % transported in 1905, the amount of the freight charges being, respectively, \$823,790.40 and \$1,394,415. In addition to the items mentioned the charges for sundry freight carried in 1904 and 1905 amounted to \$8,533 and \$9,050, respectively. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total receipts of the road in 1904 and 1905 were \$2,354,256.70 and \$3,589,900.90, respectively.

A contract between the Government of Colombia and a British company was entered into during the year, for the construction of a

railway connecting the ports of Girardot, on the Upper, and Honda, on the Lower Magdalena. The line must be open to traffic within five years from the date of the commencement of the work, though a year's extension may be granted if, at the expiration of that time limit, a minimum of 50 kilometers of road shall have been completed. The company is to receive a Government subvention of \$9,900 national gold for each kilometer of line, payable in bonds.

Another important contract was signed by the Minister of Public Works and Señor H. DE LA ESPRIELLA, the owner of the textile factory in Cartagena, by which the latter has agreed to set up new machinery for the manufacture of lace, and also for the extraction of oil from cotton seed. The Government on its part agrees to subsidize the undertaking with a monthly payment of \$400 American gold (£80). The payment of this subvention is to take effect from January 1, 1906, and is to last for three years from that date.

Colombia is developing a sand-lime brick industry which is promising very profitable results in the near future. The plant has been placed at Barranquilla by European enterprise, and the machinery has been imported from Germany. Its present capacity is 6,000,000 bricks a year, and the selling price of the product is \$6 a thousand.

Costa Rica.—The general condition of trade in Costa Rica during 1905, under the administration of President ESQUIVEL, was sounder than for some years past. Values of property in the interior were on a more stable basis, credit was used with greater care, and the rate of interest current in the country fell from 12 to 10 per cent per annum. On June 1, 1905, the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 *colones*, commenced operations, having been duly organized.

The internal debt at the close of the financial year, March 31, 1905, amounted to 7,868,776.96 *colones*, against 8,593,374.49 *colones* on March 31, 1904, this being a reduction of 724,597.53 *colones*—that is, 8.68 per cent.

For the year ended March 31, 1905, the following figures are given showing revenue and expenditure: Net revenue, 5,306,132.97 *colones*; expenditure, 4,113,655.22 *colones*, showing a surplus of 1,192,477.75 *colones*.

The principal increase in revenue was from customs duties, which show an advance of 201,849.50 *colones*, and from the alcohol and tobacco monopolies of the Government.

The total value of shipments of all commodities to foreign countries increased from \$5,333,000 in 1896 to \$8,148,000 in 1905. This growth in exports has naturally been accompanied by a development of the import trade through general increase of purchasing power as well as through the increased demand for the paraphernalia needed by the

expanding industries. In this growing import trade the United States has played a more and more important part.

The general character of the import trade of Costa Rica is well illustrated by the following figures compiled from the import statistics for the year ending December 31, 1905, showing the principal imports into Costa Rica in 1905, with percentage of each coming from the United States:

Class of goods.	Total.	From United States.	Percentage from United States.
Textiles	\$1,171,159	\$243,674	20.8
Food stuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, etc.	1,070,262	670,882	62.7
Iron and steel, and manufactures of	777,336	525,078	67.5
Paints, pigments, dyes, etc.	157,690	92,577	58.7
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.	147,306	66,401	45.1
Paper, and manufactures of	111,330	31,814	28.6
Tobacco, and manufactures of	100,899	66,684	66.5
Carts, carriages, etc.	73,398	71,889	97.9
Leather, unenumerated.	76,874	55,126	71.7
Lumber	66,137	65,738	99.4
Coined money	501,601	501,601	100.0
All other articles	985,425	314,599	31.9
Total	5,239,477	2,706,063	46.9

The proximity of the United States accounts for the preponderance of imports from that country, particularly in view of the large amount of food stuffs imported into Costa Rica.

Importation by means of parcels post declined in 1905. France leads with 30.68 per cent, followed by the United States with 29.14 per cent, Germany with 24.32 per cent, the United Kingdom with 10.29 per cent, and Italy with 5.42 per cent.

The chief exports of Costa Rica are coffee and bananas, these two items together making up over 90 per cent in value of all shipments abroad. Hard woods, hides, and small quantities of precious metals supply the major part of the remaining 10 per cent. In the other five countries the exports comprise nearly the same list, but in different proportions. In most of them coffee occupies the leading place, while in Costa Rica bananas have risen to a point of equality with coffee and bid fair soon to surpass it. The value of coffee exports has remained nearly stationary during the past ten years; in 1896 it was \$4,310,000, in 1905 only \$3,774,000. Banana exports, on the other hand, have grown with astonishing rapidity from \$565,000 in 1896 to \$3,648,000 in 1905. The market for Central American bananas is extending rapidly, the last few years having seen large sales in England, and it is certain that the success of the industry in Costa Rica will stimulate the development of the banana lands of the other five countries.

Statistics show that the total value of bananas shipped from the Bluefields district the past three years to have been \$2,304,548. The shipments for each of the three years named, ending June 30, are as follows: 1903, \$842,220; 1904, \$814,900; 1905, \$647,428.

The report of the Bluefields Steamship Company states that of the total net earnings, for 1905, \$1,044,703 was from bananas and miscellaneous tropical fruits and \$573,017 from the sugar business. The company owned a total of 295,517 acres of land September 30, 1905, compared with 298,583 the previous year, and leases of 319,313 acres, compared with 324,889 the previous year. The company owns 11,942 head of cattle, against 13,239 the previous year, and 2,940 horses and mules, against 2,710 previous year. The company owns 173.65 miles of railroad, not including the Northern Railway of Costa Rica, compared with 153.79 miles in 1904 and 123.64 miles in 1903. Its railroad equipment consists of 30 locomotives and 669 cars.

The United Fruit Company is one of the principal enterprises of the country. The report of this company for the years 1903-4 showed a total area of bananas in cultivation of 6,242.70 hectares, while the report for 1904-5 shows 8,335.37 hectares of bananas in cultivation, or an increase of 2,092.67 hectares. The number of bunches of bananas exported during the year 1904-5 aggregated 6,138,009, valued at 5,213,005.97 *colones*, or an increase over the exports of the previous year of 677,646 bunches, valued at 152,026.84 *colones*. Two hundred and sixty-seven vessels were employed in the transportation of this fruit. During the same period, 1904-5, the United Fruit Company imported, in part payment of its expenses, \$317,000 American gold, or about \$117,000 more than its imports of American gold during the previous year.

The coffee crop of 1904-5 amounted to 296,509 bags, of which 61.33 per cent were exported in husk. The crop in the Heredia and Alajuela provinces was a large one.

Seventy-three metric tons of rubber were exported in 1905, against 67 metric tons in 1904. This rubber is from uncultivated trees. Although Costa Rica, as regards soil and climate, offers a fine field for rubber planting, no considerable plantations have yet been made in the Republic.

The export of cacao shows an increase from 119 to 149 metric tons. The home demand, which is considerable, is entirely supplied from cacao grown in the country.

The Republic of Costa Rica produced during the year 1904-5 1,415,000 kilograms of molasses and 2,305,950 kilograms of sugar.

As to all the other products of the soil labor only is required to convert the primeval forests into rich fields of rice, cotton, maize, sugar cane, cocoa, rubber, etc., for which there is a large demand, while the cultivation of oranges and pineapples on a large scale will undoubtedly prove a great success, the great enemy, frost, being entirely absent.

Costa Rica is essentially an agricultural country, though on the Pacific side there are mines well worth exploitation and development,

and as transport facilities are unusually adequate there is no bar to enterprises of this character.

A sensible increase is noted in the exports from Costa Rican mines in 1905, precious metals to the value of £58,058, as compared with £8,367 in 1904, having been shipped. This is attributable in a large degree to the crushings of the Abangares mine, which was shut down for improvements in the preceding year. On July 1, 1905, crushing was resumed at the company's gold fields, the installation of a 40-stamp mill, a cyanide and a leaching plant, and a filter-press plant having been completed. The Boston Mining Company continues milling with a 10-stamp mill and cyanide plant. Several other mines are reported in course of development.

Punta Arenas is the center of the pearl-fishing industry of Costa Rica, which was, however, suspended by a Government decree of February 5, 1905, in order to enable the Government to make a more thorough examination of the beds and to make provision for their adequate exploitation.

On the 18th of April, 1905, the Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica authorized President ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL to reduce or entirely remove the duties on imports of corn and beans for such period of time as he might deem desirable, and if necessary even to import these cereals for account of the Government. Owing to the scarcity of these products in Costa Rica at that time, the President of the Republic issued on April 25, 1905, a decree, the principal clause of which is in substance as follows: The import duties on corn and beans are hereby temporarily suspended, said suspension or exemption to take effect from May 1 last, and to continue until December 31 of the present year.

By a decree issued on May 20, 1905, the importation of leaf tobacco into Costa Rica, which had heretofore been a Government monopoly, was made free to everyone.

The customs receipts in 1904-5 were quite satisfactory. Exclusive of the 5 per cent customs duties on merchandise intended for consumption in Limon (the receipts from which are for the maintenance of the hospital there), and the export tax on woods (the product of which is also set aside for a special purpose), the receipts from customs, estimated in the budget for 1904-5, were 3,533,000 *colones*. The actual receipts from this source amounted to 3,696,166.02 *colones*, or a surplus over the estimated receipts of 163,166.02 *colones*. The customs receipts in 1903-4 amounted to 3,492,613.24 *colones*, and those for the fiscal year 1902-3 aggregated 2,965,017.14 *colones*. These figures show a steady increase in the customs receipts of the Republic during the period embraced in the fiscal years 1902-3 to 1904-5.

The net receipts from liqueurs and tobacco during the fiscal year

1902-3 amounted to 974,163.94 *colones*; those for 1903-4 to 997,979.94 *colones*, and those for the fiscal year 1904-5 to 1,075,659.78 *colones*.

During the fiscal year 1904-5 the receipts from posts and telegraphs amounted to 188,359.59 *colones*, instead of 180,000 *colones*, the amount estimated in the budget. During the previous fiscal year the receipts from this source were 182,937.74 *colones*, and those for the fiscal year 1902-3 aggregated 158,688.59 *colones*.

The receipts from parcels posts in 1904-5 were 91,189.92 *colones*, while those for the previous year were 80,016.56 *colones*, and in 1902-3, 53,455.61 *colones*.

Following is a summary, in United States gold, of the indebtedness of the Republic:

(A) Bonded debt (outstanding April 1, 1905):	
1. Exterior debt.....	\$11, 690, 925. 00
2. Interior debt	693, 315. 00
3. Pacific Railway bonds.....	1, 449, 000. 00
(B) Unfunded debt (outstanding January 1, 1905):	
1. Floating debt.....	\$991, 928. 24
2. Consolidated debt.....	458, 382. 44
	<hr/>
	1, 450, 310. 68
	15, 283, 550. 68

During the year, the Republic issued its 5 per cent refunding United States gold bonds for \$11,500,000 in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, payable to bearer, dated July 1, 1905, and carrying interest from such date. The loan may be increased to \$13,239,000.

The public health of the Republic, owing to improved sanitary conditions and to the constant care taken by the authorities, is very satisfactory. In spite of the outbreak of yellow fever on the Isthmus in July, 1905, not a single case occurred in Limon or at Punta Arenas. The new hospital of the United Fruit Company in Limon (117 beds) was opened during the year.

The Republic of Costa Rica has begun to enjoy the beneficial results growing out of the traversing of its territory by the Interoceanic Railway in addition to the great facilities afforded thereby to internal communication. The press of the country states that for several months travelers going abroad from the other States of Central America, and from some of the countries to the south, have debarked at Punta Arenas, whence they have proceeded to Limon and thence embarked for the United States or Europe. As is well known, there are direct lines of communication between Limon and New York and between Limon and New Orleans, it also being a touching point for trans-Atlantic steamers en route to Colon. The trip by rail across the country is not at present effected without some slight discomfort, owing to the fact that on the Pacific side there is a small portion of the line—between Esparta and Santo Domingo de San Mateo—still in

process of construction; but, on the other hand, the journey is made through a region in the highest degree picturesque and healthy, whose agreeable climate offers none of the possible dangers existent on the Panama Isthmus.

The railways and principal roads are: Two hundred and seventeen kilometers of railways from Port Limon, on the Atlantic coast, to San Jose, the capital of the country, including a branch from La Junta to Jimenez, on the western slope, from which a railway is projected right to Nicaragua; 227 kilometers of railway from Port Limon to Banano River, and thence to the northern banana fields; 21 kilometers of railway on the interior plateau, connecting the principal towns with the capital; 66 kilometers from San Jose to San Domingo, near the Pacific coast; 22 kilometers of railway from Esparta to Puntarenas, the port on the Pacific coast; 72 kilometers of cart road, from the Pacific to Alajuela, which thus connects the capital with Puntarenas.

A contract was signed in London by the representatives of the Costa Rica Railway, an English company, and of the Northern Railroad of Costa Rica, an American company, by the terms of which the Northern Railroad Company leases the Costa Rica Railway, control to be given July 1, 1905. The lease is for the remainder of the term of ninety-nine years stipulated in the original concessions to the Costa Rica Railway, or for over sixty years from date.

One thousand and two hundred ships of all kinds and nationalities entered and left the Costa Rican ports in 1905, with a tonnage of 1,500,000.

The development of the country is limited by the number of its inhabitants. A certain number of hands can work only a certain number of acres. Hence, when railway concessions were granted, provision was made for the introduction of agriculturists from other parts.

The Government has now to offer to intending immigrants 60,000 acres of titled land which will be sold at very low prices.

No land or ground taxes are paid, except the small contributions for the proper maintenance of the municipal roads. The public roads are opened and cared for with national funds.

Cuba.—On December 1, 1905, the general elections for Cuban representatives, senators, governors, counselors, and President were held, these elections being subsequently verified in accordance with the electoral law of the Republic. Gen. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA was rechosen for the executive office, thus insuring a continuation of the progressive character of public affairs.

The foreign relations of the country continued on the basis of amicable understanding throughout the year. The separation of the Government of the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden having been

communicated to the Cuban Government, suitable action was taken in recognition of their common independence. In November, Mr. CHARLES RENOZ was received as Minister Resident for Belgium, the Cuban representative in Brussels also taking a corresponding rank, Señores JOSÉ F. GODOY, EDWIN V. MORGAN, and LUIS F. COREA were subsequently received as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary from Mexico, the United States, and Nicaragua, respectively.

The mission of the Nicaraguan Minister is adduced as an urgent cause for the assignment of special envoys to the various countries of Central and South America, for the establishment of cordial relations between the sister Republics of Latin America. President PALMA further urged the appointment of a minister to Brazil, that he might receive and present the delegates to the Brazilian Government on the occasion of the assembling in Rio de Janeiro of the Third International Conference of American States. Cuban diplomatic representatives to Spain and France were named and received by the Governments in reference, and another assigned to the Kingdom of Italy. The consular body of the Republic consists at present of 36 consuls and 105 honorary members, while the number of consular representatives accredited by other nations to Cuba number 131.

Representatives were also named for the Fifteenth International Medical Congress assembling in Lisbon between April 19 and 26, 1906.

Educational measures are dealt with in a spirit of liberality by the Cuban Government, and the President urges renewed legislation in their behalf.

In 1904 the total immigration to the Republic of Cuba was 28,467, while in 1905 the total number of immigrants aggregated 54,219. The largest number from any one country was, in 1904, 23,759 immigrants from Spain, while this number was increased in 1905 to 47,902. The next country in importance was the United States, which sent 1,549 immigrants to Cuba in 1904 and 1,861 in 1905. During the second half of the calendar year 1905 there arrived in the port of Havana 41,838 individuals, of whom 29,319 were immigrants, as compared with 31,210 passengers, including immigrants to the number of 18,723, in the same period of the preceding year. Of the incoming travelers in the latter half of 1905, 3,510 were detained at quarantine, in accordance with regulation providing for such detention in the case of passengers from the ports of the southern United States.

Sanitary measures received adequate attention, with the consequent practical extirpation of yellow fever. Owing to active measures taken by the Minister of Cuba in Washington, Señor GONZALO DE QUESADA, a projected quarantine of southern ports of the United States against vessels arriving from Cuba was averted, as no justification for such action was afforded by sanitary conditions in the island.

Demographic statistics show deaths numbering 8,629 from November, 1905, until February, 1906, or an average of 15.81 per cent, calculating the entire population at 1,656,776. As births in the same period number 22,252, an increase in population of 13,623 is indicated.

The budget for the fiscal year 1905 shows a total expenditure of \$19,138,102 and receipts \$19,699,850, leaving a surplus of \$561,745.

The estimated receipts are as follows: From customs, \$17,862,000; consular fees, \$260,000; communication, \$533,400; internal revenue, \$585,000; state dues from properties, \$257,250, and sundries, \$202,000.

The expenditures are stated thus: Ministry of state and justice, \$473,488; government, \$6,099,214; finance, \$2,253,003; public instruction, \$3,901,993; public works, \$4,813,854; agriculture and industry, \$262,347; judiciary, \$1,265,813, and executive, \$68,390.

For the first half of the fiscal year 1905-6 national expenses are placed at \$10,655,067.66, while receipts for the same period are given as \$16,383,131.27. Customs receipts for the six-months period aggregated \$13,264,228.46, and internal revenues figure for \$676,288.31.

The law of the 29th of August, 1905, which provides for the payment of approved claims, having been passed, a contract was made with the American Bank Note Company, of New York, for the printing of the \$100 bonds referred to in Article III of said law.

Payments were made in December, 1905, the Royal Bank of Canada having taken charge, in accordance with a contract entered into on the 7th of October, to pay, on presentation, such checks as the paymasters shall issue, the bank making no discount whatever or charging any commission, either to the State or to the creditors.

The interest on the bonds issued by the delegation of the Revolutionary Government in 1896 and 1897 continues to be paid at the times agreed upon in accordance with the provisions of the law of the 22d of January, 1904, and the decree, No. 48, of the 6th of the following February.

Of the proceeds of the special tax for the loan of \$35,000,000, there was a substantial surplus in the General Treasury in the early part of June. In order to use the same advantageously the Secretary of the Treasury thought that the best thing to do was to employ \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000 in buying bonds of the aforesaid loan, thus exercising the power granted by the law of January, 1904. To this end the Secretary put himself in communication with some bankers, in order to secure bids and carry out the negotiations on the most advantageous terms possible. Said transaction or negotiation was carried out for the nominal value of \$1,000,000 at the rate of 6½ per cent premium, the bonds being delivered at the General Treasury of the Republic free from all expense. The amount paid was \$1,062,500, which produces for the State an annual profit of \$50,000,

due to the interest of 5 per cent which the bonds bear, said amount increasing the proceeds of the special taxes. The \$25,000, which represents the interest for six months, has already been collected. The bonds which were bought are kept on deposit at the Treasury as securities for account of the loan, and will be redeemed in due time in the same manner as other bonds of the same debt.

During the fiscal year 1904-5 the imports of the Republic reached the sum of \$83,950,000, as compared with \$70,150,000, the amount of the imports of the previous year, thus showing an increase of \$13,800,000 in favor of the year 1904-5. The above figures do not include imported money.

Of said increase, the United States represents \$8,900,000 (65 per cent), France less than \$800,000, Spain \$740,000, and Germany \$460,000.

The total exports during the same period, not including imported coin, amounted to \$99,100,000, as compared with \$93,100,000, which was the amount of the exports of the previous year, the result being an increase of \$6,000,000. The exports to the United States show an increase of \$7,500,000 and to England \$400,000, there being a diminution with regard to other countries, especially Germany, where there was a decrease of \$1,300,000.

Of the total value of the exports, sugar represents \$60,700,000, that is, \$3,000,000 more than the previous year; tobacco represents \$26,600,000, or an increase of \$1,800,000.

The prevailing commercial activity shows the satisfactory state of prosperity of the Republic, the revenues of the State having increased in proportion and consequently augmenting the work which the service of collection and administration demands.

For the calendar year 1905, imports are valued at \$94,806,665, as compared with \$77,028,314 in the preceding twelve months, an increase of \$17,778,351 being thus shown. These figures do not include coin imports, which amounted to \$8,249,467, in comparison with \$5,807,337 in 1904.

By countries, the source of imports was as follows: United States, \$42,981,888; Germany, \$5,784,784; Spain, \$10,356,469; France, \$5,243,263; United Kingdom, \$13,424,650; other countries of America, \$12,522,620; other European countries, \$3,602,493; all others, \$890,498.

Total exports during the same period figure for \$110,167,484, as compared with \$89,012,756 in 1904, an increase for 1905 of \$21,154,728 being indicated, exclusive of coin exports, which are valued at \$2,112,540 in 1905 and \$965,385 in 1904.

The countries of destination for the exports were the following: United States, \$95,330,475; Germany, \$3,905,471; Spain, \$786,344;

France, \$1,198,652; United Kingdom, \$5,795,350; other countries of America, \$1,747,568; other European countries, \$770,358; all others, \$633,266.

The value of merchandise imported into the United States from Cuba in the calendar year 1905, was \$95,857,856, against \$57,228,291 in 1903, \$31,747,229 in 1900, and \$16,233,456 in 1897, in which year United States imports from Cuba touched the lowest point in the last half century. The exports from the United States to Cuba in the calendar year 1905, were valued at \$44,569,812, against \$23,504,417 in 1903, \$26,934,524 in 1900, and \$7,296,613 in 1896, in which year they were smaller than in any preceding year in the last half century. In both imports and exports the figures of the year 1905 are larger than those of any earlier year in United States trade with Cuba.

Sugar and molasses, tobacco, cigars, and fruits are the principal articles forming the imports into the United States from Cuba. By far the largest and most important of these articles is sugar, of which the total importation in 1905 was valued at \$72,649,818, and formed 70 per cent of the sugar brought into the United States from foreign countries and 48 per cent of that brought in from all parts of the world. The growth is doubtless due also in part to the great increase in production of sugar in that island in 1904 and 1905, as compared with the years in which production was reduced by reason of damage to sugar estates during the period of hostilities which existed in that island.

The value of sugar imports in 1905 was, as already indicated, over \$72,000,000, while that of the calendar year 1903 was \$37,000,000, and that of 1902, \$30,000,000. Imports of molasses from Cuba by the United States in 1905, were valued at \$1,097,153, against \$1,108,289 in 1903 and \$770,893 in 1902. Leaf-tobacco imports in 1905 amounted to \$11,879,938, against \$10,157,975 in 1903 and \$9,736,526 in 1902. Cigar imports in 1905 amounted to \$3,855,820, against \$2,977,924 in 1903 and \$2,522,089 in 1902. Fruit importations in 1905 amounted to \$1,236,028, of which all but \$5,803 represented the value of bananas. Another item of considerable importance in the imports from Cuba is iron ore, of which the value imported in 1905 was \$1,537,890, against \$1,501,480 in 1903 and \$1,576,617 in 1902. The other items of importance were, copper, \$55,689; mahogany, \$89,204; while under the general group of "all other articles" is included merchandise to the value of \$3,456,316.

United States exports to Cuba include a much larger number of articles than do the imports from that island. The largest single item in 1905 was flour, valued at \$3,443,048, against \$2,068,083 in 1903 and \$2,059,876 in 1902; cattle, \$1,983,152, against \$1,393,295 in 1903 and \$1,243,166 in 1902; bituminous coal, \$1,487,776, against \$1,277,471

in 1903; cotton cloth, \$1,212,319, against \$271,582 in 1903 and \$208,039 in 1902, the quantity being, in 1905, 24,247,573 yards, against 3,861,295 yards in 1903 and 3,530,775 in 1902. Exports of boots and shoes to the island in 1905 amounted to \$1,586,790, against \$744,119 in 1903 and \$485,073 in 1902; lard, \$2,231,650, against \$1,408,673 in 1903 and \$2,198,238 in 1902; lard compounds at \$1,005,215, against \$1,515,757 in 1903 and \$773,211 in 1902; bacon at \$412,672, against \$322,383 in 1903; hams, \$468,842, against \$576,673 in 1903; pork at \$480,938, against \$273,938, and milk at \$647,926, against \$277,745 in 1903. Lumber is also an important item, the exports of this article to Cuba in 1905 being valued at \$2,001,214, against \$1,011,628 in 1903. Vegetables are also of considerable importance in United States exports to Cuba, the value exported to that island in 1905 being \$885,997. Exports of furniture to the island in that year amounted to \$696,579; crude mineral oil, \$412,867; refined mineral oil, \$351,120; paper and manufactures thereof, \$406,400; and rice, \$845,049. The shipment of rice to Cuba is an entirely new feature in United States export trade, the total value of rice sent to that island in 1904 being but \$172,707, and in 1903 but \$15, while, as above indicated, the total for 1905 was \$845,049.

By far the largest group of articles in the exports to Cuba from the United States is that of iron and steel manufactures, of which the total in 1905 was \$8,484,267, against \$3,461,937 in 1903 and \$4,325,304 in 1902. The largest single item under this head is locomotives for railways, \$628,831 in 1905, against \$127,845 in 1903. Builders' hardware, including saws and tools, amounted to \$628,809 in 1905.

The exportation of tobacco from the Republic of Cuba for the calendar year 1905, as compared with the previous one, was as follows: 1904, 27,570,180 pounds; 1905, 34,879,570 pounds, showing an increase in 1905 of 7,309,390 pounds.

The Republic of Cuba produced during the year 1904-5, 1,083,258 tons of sugar.

Among minor industries which are making very satisfactory progress in the island is that of cattle raising. This industry is rapidly regaining its former prominence and contributes no small share to the importations to the island. Mexico shipped a total estimated at \$12,005,000 to the island during the years 1899 to 1903, inclusive, as against \$8,346,000 from the United States, out of a total of \$38,286,300.

For the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, the total values of cattle imports were over \$6,000,000, of which sum importations from the United States were valued at \$1,927,676, or about one-third of the total. From Venezuela the importations were valued at \$1,667,000; from Colombia \$1,104,000, and from Mexico \$909,000. Importations were also received from several other American countries, including

Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti, Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, and the English Antilles.

Comparing the domestic mail service of the last fiscal year with that of previous years, a considerable increase is observed in the number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1904-5 aggregating 20,750,356, as compared with 17,590,548 in 1903-4 and 11,903,801 in 1902-3. As to international mail service there is also a notable increase, inasmuch as the number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1903-4 aggregated 10,073,588, and the number of pieces handled in 1904-5 amounted to 13,789,348. It will be seen that the domestic postal service has been approximately doubled in two years, and everything indicates a gradual increase, not only because of the prosperity of the country and of the guaranties of safety which the Republic affords, but also owing to the spread of education by means of the great number of schools established during the last seven years.

The money-order service in the fiscal year 1904-5 gave the following results: 110,831 money orders were issued, amounting to \$3,542,173.80, and in the international service 49,173 money orders were issued, aggregating a value of \$855,569.58, or a total number of 160,004 money orders, amounting to \$4,397,743.38. As in 1902-3, 64,710 money orders were issued in the domestic service, amounting to \$2,015,568.49, and 32,693 international money orders were issued, amounting to \$658,361.98. The comparison of the respective figures shows that during the two years elapsed there has been an increase of 64 per cent in the number and value of the money orders issued during the last fiscal year.

The increase in the postal receipts may be estimated by the comparative data of the aforesaid periods. In 1902-3, \$420,173.77 were collected; in 1903-4 the collection amounted to \$471,561.07, which has increased to \$597,242.27 in 1904-5.

Communication service throughout the Republic advanced to an extraordinary degree during the year, and two wireless-telegraph stations were established in El Mariel and on the Isle of Pines, respectively. Further development along these lines is in prospect. The number of telegrams transmitted from July, 1905, to February 28, 1906, was 602,510, at a cost of \$413,316.49.

The report of the united railways of Havana for the year 1904-5 is indeed an excellent one, for it shows the total receipts from all sources to have amounted to £557,912, as compared with £441,293 for 1903-4.

A bill which recently passed the Cuban Senate provides for the subvention of the Cuba Railroad Company by the Cuban Government by the advance of a credit of \$798,450, which is to be paid to the company in installments and repaid to the Government within ten years.

Among the electric enterprises inaugurated in Havana during the year were the following:

The Havana Central Railway Company awarded contracts for the construction and equipment of a great electric railway system in Cuba. The company is to build and operate a network of interurban lines radiating from the city of Havana and covering an extensive territory in the interior of the island which has hitherto been without transportation facilities.

About 125 miles will be constructed in the first instance, involving an expenditure of nearly \$5,000,000. The road, besides catering for passenger traffic, will have a freight service for fruits, vegetables, and other products.

One branch will extend clear across the island to Rosario, a distance of about 40 miles. Substations will be located at Cuatro Caminos, Lomas de Candela, and Providencia. A second line will run from Havana 17 miles south to Bejucal, with a substation at Santiago de las Vegas. A third line, running southwest from Havana to Mariel, will have a length of 37 miles and branch lines running north and south to El Carmelo, Santiago de las Vegas, and Tuira de Melena, amounting to about 30 miles.

The power house to be constructed in Havana will operate 7,500 horsepower of electric energy at 19,000 volts three phase current for the purpose of operating the lines. Steam turbines will be used.

The initial rolling stock for passenger service will consist of twenty-four 30-ton cars seating 50 passengers and equipped with four motors geared for a maximum speed of 40 miles an hour. The freight service will be handled by ten 40-ton locomotives equipped with four motors geared for a speed of 17 miles an hour when hauling a 300-ton train.

The General Electric Company was awarded the contract, valued at more than \$1,500,000, for the complete electrical equipment of the system. The United States Steel Products Export Company has been allotted the rail contract, calling for 15,000 tons standard size.

The Department of Public Works of the Republic of Cuba issued a circular calling for bids to be opened on November 9, 1905, for the construction of a breakwater, new custom-house offices, a building for the use of the collector of the port, and a public wharf at Havana. The intention of the Government is to cause to be built these improvements as contemplated by what is known as the SYLVESTER SCOVEL project. The concession to SCOVEL will be sold at public auction, and the bids will be received and the works constructed under the terms of this concession.

Dominican Republic.—Despite the unsettled conditions prevailing throughout the Dominican Republic during the greater part of 1905, it was possible to obtain a satisfactory statement covering the com-

mercial situation. During the period covered by President MORALES's occupation of the chief executive office many concessions of great value for the development of the resources of the country were granted.

With the design of facilitating communication throughout the Republic the following decree was promulgated:

"ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1906, 30 per cent of the revenue received from exportations, which will be termed internal revenue, will be devoted to the construction of railroads for account of the State, according to contracts which will be made by the Executive and approved by the National Congress.

"*Paragraph 1.* The Executive is authorized to distribute this revenue to pay the premiums or guarantee the interest on the capital invested in the construction of private railroads by virtue of concessions duly given.

"*Par. 2.* The interest can be as high as 6 per cent per year, as determined, and a premium to the amount of \$2,000 will be allowed for each kilometer of road constructed.

"ART. 2. The proceeds from this source can not be devoted to any purpose other than that stipulated in this decree.

"*Paragraph 1.* All compromises or obligations contracted bearing on these receipts will be null and void if not given as stipulated in the preceding article.

"ART. 3. The Executive power in celebrating contracts and giving concessions to construct railroads will endeavor, under equal conditions, to grant them on an equal basis, giving preference to the railroad from Moca to Monte Christi, connecting with the Dominican Central Railroad; from Barahona to Laguna del Fondo; from the Romano or Macoris del Este to the Seybo; and from Azua to Banica."

In view of the unity of interests between the two countries, Señor EMILIO C. JOUBERT, who had been Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic at Washington for the preceding year, was, on October 12, 1905, made Minister Resident to the Government of the United States.

Fifty per cent of the foreign commerce of the Dominican Republic is chiefly with the following European countries: Great Britain, Germany, France, and Spain. England supplies the largest proportion of imports aside from those drawn from the United States. Dominican products were exported to Germany in 1903 to the value of 7,043,000 *marks*. The German exports to the Dominican Republic in the same year aggregated a value of 875,000 *marks*.

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic during the calendar year 1905 amounted to approximately \$10,000,000. the exact sum, as shown by customs documents, being \$9,992,361.

The value of imports, not including currency, was \$2,736,828, against exports valued at \$6,880,890, showing that the value of native products sold to foreign countries had been more than double that of the merchandise purchased abroad, and that the year's operations had resulted in the relatively large balance of trade in favor of the Republic of \$4,144,062. Included in the total value of trade, but not in the value of imports and exports, are \$359,435 of gold, silver, and paper currency imported from the United States, and \$15,208 exported to the same country.

The deductions from these facts regarding the year's business appear most satisfactory, indicating that, while practically \$1,000,000 had been deposited abroad during the year for use in the amortization of the public debt, the amount had been paid through the exchange resulting from sales of the country's surplus products—no currency shipments had been required on that account, and a foreign credit exceeding two millions and a half still remained. This latter inference must, however, be qualified to some extent in consideration of the fact that the sugar industry of the Dominican Republic, furnishing as it does approximately one-half the value of exports, is largely owned and financed from abroad.

The foreign trade was carried on principally with the United States, Germany, France, and Great Britain, in the order named as to relative importance. The trade with the United States amounted to \$6,445,346, or 65 per cent of the whole, representing imports received from that country valued at \$1,961,075, and exports to it invoiced at \$4,484,271. Thus the United States purchased 65 per cent of all the native products exported and furnished 59 per cent of the merchandise imported during the year.

Seventeen per cent of the trade went to Germany, 11 per cent to France, and 4.5 per cent to Great Britain, the latter being the only country mentioned whose sales to the Republic were greater than its purchases from it. The remainder of the trade, in minor proportions, was divided between Italy, Spain, Belgium, Cuba, Porto Rico, and "all other countries."

Eighty per cent of the import values were furnished in the order named by manufactures of cotton, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, oils, provisions, preserved fish, manufactures of wood, manufactures of leather, manufactures of vegetable fibers, hats and caps, chemicals and drugs, malt liquors, and agricultural implements, while the remainder consisted of widely diversified products as itemized or shown under the heading of "all other articles" in the following schedules:

Cotton manufactures invoiced at \$218,100 were received from the United States and \$190,074 from Great Britain, while Germany,

France, Spain, and Italy furnished \$69,450, \$36,707, \$19,742, and \$14,591, respectively.

Seventy-one per cent of the iron and steel, valued at \$287,381, came from the United States, the remainder being furnished principally, in the order named, by Great Britain, Germany, France, and Belgium.

Of the breadstuffs imported, to the value of \$232,049, 99.9 per cent came from the United States, and consisted chiefly of wheat flour, of which 41,413 barrels were received, invoiced at \$209,823.

Ten million pounds of rice, valued at \$201,329, were received, 5,913,424 pounds coming from Germany, 2,203,707 pounds from Great Britain, 1,532,319 pounds from the United States, and 271,517 pounds from France.

Oil to the value of \$155,934 was imported, of which the United States furnished 95 per cent, while provisions, including meats and dairy products, were divided about equally between that country and Germany, the former supplying the meats and the latter the dairy products. Practically all of the ordinary dried fish, consisting chiefly of cod and valued at \$109,455, was imported from the United States, while European countries furnished small quantities of the delicatessen class to a total value of \$4,679.

The United States furnished much the largest proportion of chemicals and drugs, soap, soap stock, refined sugar and confections, vegetables, vehicles, manufactures of wood, leather, and paper, while agricultural implements were furnished in about equal proportions by that country and Germany. France furnished a considerable proportion of the chemicals and drugs, and exceeded all others in the value of wines, liquors, and distilled spirits supplied. Great Britain furnished the greatest values in manufactures of vegetable fibers, and Italy in hats and caps.

The principal exports, of relative value in the order named, were sugar, cacao bean, tobacco leaf, bananas, coffee, hard woods, hides and skins, and beeswax.

The sugar shipments of 105,972,400 pounds, valued at \$3,292,470, represented substantially the 1905 crop, and, with the exception of 1,359,799 pounds, which were distributed principally between Germany and Great Britain, went entirely to the United States. The product, which was sold at a good profit to the producer, furnished nearly half the total value of the year's exports.

The total shipments of cacao beans, which were also a profitable crop, amounted to 28,836,364 pounds, invoiced at \$2,211,873, being consigned as follows: To Germany, 11,840,612 pounds; France, 8,981,591; the United States, 7,816,441, and to the United Kingdom, 197,720.

Tobacco leaf, aggregating 11,510,762 pounds, valued at \$840,487,

was exported, Germany taking 5,890,665 pounds, the United States 3,719,458, and France 1,900,639.

Beeswax produced in the Republic amounted to 470,922 pounds, valued at \$94,669, of which Germany purchased 182,783 pounds, France 152,550, and 111,462 were sent to the United States.

The aggregate value of cattle hides and goat skins exported was placed at \$111,075, shipments to the United States being invoiced at \$63,714, to Germany \$24,278, and to France \$21,591.

Bananas, of which 514,000 bunches, valued at \$257,000, were shipped to the United States; coffee to the extent of 2,149,188 pounds, with a value of \$156,963, shipped principally to Germany, France, and the United States; and various kinds of tropical hard woods, including mahogany, lignum-vitæ, and satin wood, with a total value of \$135,154, are among the other important exports.

Cocoanuts, copra, dyestuffs, honey, gums, resins, and vegetable fibers are also natural products of the country, but owing to lack of attention they are at present exported only in small quantities.

The aggregate foreign tonnage of the eight entry ports of the Republic was 1,751,172 (registered tons), representing 1,544 entrances and clearances by foreign vessels. Of the total imports, cargoes valued at \$1,952,352, or 63 per cent of the value of all importations, were brought in American bottoms, while import values to the extent of \$700,382 were delivered by German, \$208,990 by French, \$93,945 by British, \$88,621 by Norwegian, and \$51,975 by "all other" vessels.

In the export trade Norwegian vessels head the list of carriers, having received cargoes valued at \$1,827,426, or 26.5 per cent of the whole; American vessels were next, with consignments invoiced at \$1,692,741, or 24.5 per cent; followed by German vessels, with \$1,574,134, or 22.8 per cent; British vessels, with \$1,123,838, or 16.3 per cent, and French vessels, with cargoes valued at \$367,072.

Italian, Dominican, Dutch, Cuban, and other vessels, in the order named as to relative value of cargoes carried, were also engaged in the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic.

Probably no country on the globe of equal extent has so many natural elements of prosperity within its borders as has Santo Domingo. Its agricultural, forest, and mineral resources, although comparatively neglected by its people, are remarkably varied and important. The principal products of the soil are sugar, cocoa, coffee, tobacco, bananas, and other tropical fruits. The mineral resources include gold, iron, copper, quicksilver, petroleum, rock salt, and other valuable minerals and metals. The products of the forests are also extremely rich, including mahogany, satinwood, lignum vitæ, lancewood, oak, pine, logwood, several species of palms, and many valuable fiber-producing and medicinal plants.

Fertile lands suitable for the production of almost any product of the tropical or the temperate zone may be purchased very cheaply, and stock raising has proved to be a very profitable industry, shelter for the stock not being required and nutritious grasses being found in abundance on the plateaus. Several fields of domestic enterprise await profitable occupation, particularly railroads, coasting steamers, banks, and sawmills.

Santo Domingo has eleven ports of entry—Monte Christi and Puerto Plata on the north, Samana and Sanchez on the east, and Macoris, Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barahona on the south coast, with the land ports of Tierra Nueva, Commendador, and Dabajon on the west along the Haitian frontier.

Ecuador.—The Chief Executive of the Ecuadorian Republic in 1905 was Señor Don LIZARDO GARCIA. The latest data concerning the foreign trade of Ecuador cover the year 1904, the following table showing the countries of origin and destination for the merchandise imported and shipped during that period.

Country.	1904.	
	Imports.	Exports.
France.....	\$617,258	\$3,903,851
Germany.....	1,492,557	2,173,152
Spain.....	184,899	574,768
Italy.....	238,946	157,634
Belgium.....	233,970	2,949
Holland.....	47	145,004
Austria.....	762	15,125
Portugal.....	370	.....
Great Britain.....	2,004,878	949,496

United States imports from Ecuador in 1905 amounted in value to \$2,502,175—chiefly cocoa, \$1,054,716, and india rubber, \$538,172. Exports to that country reached a valuation of \$1,750,378, consisting of miscellaneous merchandise, the most important being manufactures of iron and steel, \$499,598; cotton goods, \$136,803; provisions, \$389,287, and illuminating oils, \$81,105.

The production of cacao during the year 1904 was much larger than that of the preceding years. Among the principal markets for this product figures France, with a consumption of more than 11,000,000 kilograms; England, with more than 3,000,000; Spain and the United States, with more than 2,000,000; Germany, with more than 1,500,000.

The other consuming countries are Belgium, Holland, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, Chile, Mexico, Italy, Peru, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Austria, Cuba, and Colombia. Of all these countries Holland alone consumes more than half a million kilograms; the demand from the others scarcely amounts to 100,000 kilograms. The total value of the exportation in this branch is 15,284,691 *sucres*, of which France alone paid more than half.

The exports of coffee from all the ports of the Republic give a total of 3,489,628 kilograms, representing a value of 1,014,596 *suces*. Chile is the largest consumer of Ecuadorian coffee, its purchases of this product reaching a value of 409,746 *suces*; the United States comes next with a consumption valued at 330,414 *suces*, and Germany with 126,030 *suces*. The other consuming countries are Costa Rica, Holland, Colombia, Italy, Peru, France, and Great Britain, but this last country is the only one whose imports reach more than 50,000 *suces*.

The chief imports are textiles, food stuffs, ironwork, and gold and silver. The chief exports are cocoa, nuts, gold coin, rubber, coffee, hats, and hides. Of the large quantities of cocoa shipped to Havre, the greater part is ultimately distributed among other countries.

The staple product of Ecuador is cocoa, which is grown in Los Rios and other provinces near the coast. The total production of cocoa in 1904 was 28,564,123 kilograms. Coffee is also grown, the production having amounted in 1904 to 3,489,628 kilograms. Brazil nuts, cotton, Peruvian bark, orchilla, and sarsaparilla are also produced. The rubber industry is also important, and as the accessible supply from wild trees is being rapidly exhausted, attention is now turned to the planting of trees. The quantity exported in 1903 was put at 494,864 kilograms; in 1904 at 519,566 kilograms.

Ecuador is eminently auriferous. At Zaruma, in the Province of Oro, there are quartz crushings; at Esmeraldas an American company extracts gold by hydraulic methods from gravel beds; in many auriferous streams the Indians, by washings, find considerable quantities of gold. At Pillzhum, in Cañan, rich silver ore is found, but it is not now worked. In the Esmeraldas washings platinum is found in variable quantities. Pitch is found, but not worked. The country is known to be also rich in copper, iron, lead, and coal; and sulphur is stated to have been discovered in the Pichincha district.

Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador, and the demand for them is greater than the makers can meet. There are sugar works, breweries, and chocolate factories throughout the Republic.

The Government has decided upon the construction of a railroad from Ambato to the Curarey River, which flows into the Amazon near Iquitos. This district is very rich in rubber, which until now has been exported through the Amazon Valley to the United States and Europe under the name of Brazilian rubber. With the construction of this railroad, rubber and other products can be exported from this region via Guayaquil, thus reducing by 3,000 miles the water route to New York via Iquitos and Para. This line runs almost entirely east of the Andes, as Ambato is in the heart of the chain, at 8,000 feet elevation. It will cost about £800,000 and will be about 100 miles long.

During the year 1905, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway was pushed gradually forward until it now runs three trains per week to the important and populous town of Riobamba. To reach this the line has to leave the direct route toward Quito and afterwards to run back, causing a deviation of over 10 miles. The line is now laid out and leveled for a considerable distance beyond Riobamba, and it is expected that Ambato will soon be reached.

An American capitalist is now occupied in establishing a system of automobiles, which are calculated to do the journey from Riobamba to Quito within twelve hours, thus reducing the time occupied between Guayaquil and Quito to two days.

The Minister of the Treasury of the Republic of Ecuador presented to Congress a large and detailed report of all business relative to his department during the year 1905. The proposed expenses for the year 1905 amounted to \$12,319,146, but only \$10,526,248.26 were expended during that period, so that the balance in favor of the Treasury amounted to \$1,600,000 and 106,302 sucres.

Guatemala.—Conditions in Guatemala suffered from the unsettled status of the Republic during 1905, yet the increase in trade, the improved quotations of Guatemalan securities held abroad, the resumption of work on several public and semipublic undertakings, such as the Northern Railway, and several other factors, seem to indicate that President CABRERA's administration is established for the country's betterment.

For the year 1905-6 the revenue was estimated at 23,000,000 *pesos*, and the expenditures at 27,317,659 *pesos*. Of this amount, 17,000,000 was for the Public Debt, 2,952,300 for Interior and Justice, 2,082,926 for War, 1,736,119 for Fomento, and 1,391,910 for Public Instruction.

Throughout the period of depression, the commerce of the United States with Guatemala has suffered in common with that of other countries, but in less degree, and to-day, although United States trade is smaller than it was ten years ago, the share in the total is larger. A clear idea of the kinds of goods in demand in Guatemala and the position of the United States in the trade may be obtained from the following table, which includes all principal items of Guatemalan import (values in thousands of United States dollars):

Articles.	All countries, 1905.	United States, 1905.	Per cent from United States.
FOOD STUFFS.			
Breadstuffs	1,054.8	937.5	88.8
Beverages	210.1	45.4	21.6
Provisions	128.0	116.2	90.8
Fruits and vegetables	38.4	29.5	76.8
Sundry preserved goods	89.6	48.4	54.0
All others	25.7	4.8	18.8
Total	1,546.6	1,181.8	76.4

The trade of Guatemala with the United States during the fiscal year 1904-5 was as follows: Imports from the United States, \$2,654,575; exports to the United States, \$3,082,062.

Food stuffs constitute the largest single item in United States exports to Guatemala. In 1905, when Guatemala's purchases of food stuffs from the United States were abnormally large, they formed only about 35 per cent of her total purchases from that country. At least an equal percentage is made up of sundry manufactured goods, of which the chief are iron and steel and textiles. The shortage of the Guatemalan maize crop affected mainly the importation of breadstuffs, the increase for the year being \$558,000 (from \$450,000 in 1904 to \$1,008,000 in 1905).

In textiles the United States holds but 21 per cent of the total trade, yet there are certain lines of these goods in which progress is being made which is prophetic of considerable changes in the near future. In woolen, linen, and jute manufactures the United States hardly compete at all, but in silks that country already holds the largest share, and in several classes of cottons has made marked progress.

The most important crop is coffee, of which the exports reached in quintals (100 pounds): In 1902, 856,744; in 1903, 631,505; in 1904, 716,537. The largest coffee plantations are in the hands of Germans. About 1,680 acres are devoted to tobacco culture, yielding 19,550 quintals. Sugar is grown on 41,000 acres, and the crop reaches 3,054,865 quintals. Bananas are grown on 12,000 acres, yielding 786,830 bunches; cocoa on 7,500 acres, yielding 3,068 quintals. Other crops are wheat, maize, sweet potatoes, and beans. The rubber yield in 1904 amounted to 4,389 quintals. Over 5,696,470 square feet of timber were cut in 1904. Cotton is grown in small quantities. On the high plateaus the area of the cattle grounds is about 758,640 acres. The number of horses in the Republic in 1899 was estimated at 50,343; cattle, 196,780; sheep, 77,600; swine, 29,784.

One of the most profitable of future industries in Guatemala undoubtedly is that of banana culture. There are vast productive regions on the Atlantic slope, and these are certain to be cultivated, since the building of the Northern Railway insures opening up the lands by giving access to the New Orleans market within the time that is necessary for gathering and shipping the fruit. The annual production is now about 800,000 bunches, of which one-half are consumed at home and the balance shipped to the United States. It is estimated that within a year after the Northern Railway is completed the shipments to the United States will exceed 750,000 bunches per annum and will soon amount to 1,000,000 bunches.

The amount of gold actually found in Guatemala is insignificant and is all from sands or alluvials. There are rich deposits of lead, silver,

zinc, copper, iron, and antimony, according to the "London Mining Journal," which have as yet not been worked. The average percentage of the ores is estimated at 20 to 25 per cent for lead, 15 to 25 for zinc, 5 to 20 for copper, and a smaller percentage for silver. In the north, near Santo Tomas, the best coal deposits are found, which are not mined. The laws of Guatemala are very favorable to the mining industry. They concede ownership of the mines to the first applicant, who has merely to indemnify the proprietor of the land where the deposits are found.

Gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, manganese, antimony, sulphur, salt, lignite, and other minerals exist, but are little worked. Placer gold mines at Las Quebradas, near Yzabal, are worked successfully; silver in the Departments of Santa Rosa and Chiquimula; and salt in the Departments of Alta Vera Paz and Santa Rosa.

During the Spanish domination rich and varied mines were worked, as is demonstrated by remains of furnaces and ruins of workings met with in various parts of the country and traditions on the subject.

Industries more or less prosperous are the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, cement, bricks, earthenware, furniture, cigars, etc., and the preparation of ramie; also foundries, sugar mills, breweries, and distilleries are at work.

The Guatemala Central Railroad Company has contracted with a San Francisco company for 100,000 barrels of crude oil per year for a period of ten years, for fuel purposes. Locomotives are being transformed from coal to oil burners. Rock ballast is being placed over the entire 150 miles of the railroad, which passes through the rich coffee and sugar producing districts, and having terminals at Guatemala City, San Jose de Guatemala, the principal seaport, and Mazatenango, in the west of the Republic.

Haiti.—General NORD ALEXIS continued to administer the affairs of the Haitian Republic throughout the year 1905, and his representative in the United States, Mr. LÉGER, availed himself of every occasion to cement the friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The general commercial relations between Haiti and the United States are very good, when due allowance is made for the size of the countries. The transportation facilities are excellent, as there are practically three companies maintaining steamship service between the United States and Haiti. Telegraphic communication is also very good.

The trade of Haiti with the United States during the fiscal year 1904-5 was as follows: Imports from the United States, \$2,297,080; exports to the United States, \$1,101,650.

More than two-thirds in value of the total importations come from the United States. The bulk of the remaining importations conforms

to tastes acquired in Europe by natives educated there and fostered by foreign merchants resident in Haiti, most of whom are Europeans.

With regard to exportations the conditions are quite the reverse, the great bulk of native produce going to Europe, a considerable portion of logwood and a small quantity of other woods, goatskins, etc., only going to the United States. The rest of the logwood and practically all the coffee and cacao go to Europe. An idea of the extent of the exports may be obtained from a statement recently published by the *Banque Nationale d'Haiti* for the year ended September 30, 1905. The principal articles are: Coffee, 45,244,232 pounds; cacao, 4,924,383 pounds; logwood (including roots), 112,050,758 pounds; and cotton, 3,287,669 pounds. There is in addition a respectable quantity of cabinet woods, guaiac, hides, goatskins, honey, orange peels, wax, etc.

Trade in textiles from the United States within four years has increased 50 per cent. One large house, that deals exclusively in these goods, states that it nearly approaches 75 per cent. Before this period only the coarser line of textiles was bought in the United States, and the finer from England, but for some time past all the finer qualities of this class of goods have been bought in the United States, except shirtings.

In hardware England has a slight advantage, but United States trade in this direction is increasing annually. One of the principal articles in this line is zinc roofing. Nearly all the houses are covered with it. England has at present the command, for the reason, it is stated, that the zinc roofing that comes from England is better than that received from the United States. It is also said that calicoes from England are better than those of the United States.

France still commands this market for jewelry, bric-a-brac, perfumery, and articles of a like nature, as Germany does for the ordinary or rougher class of pottery.

The provision trade, which was exclusively in the hands of United States dealers, has suffered a great decline. This arises, not from any competition from other markets, but is due to the great stringency that has existed in the Republic for the last three years.

All the coffee grown in the country is sold to France and Germany. Necessarily commerce begets commerce. Coffee is the principal native product and is of the first quality, not to be compared with many of the cheap qualities which are being sold to-day. Of course it is more expensive, but the purchaser is sure that he is getting value returned for his money.

Haiti needs agricultural machinery, dry goods, and other domestic utilities. Most of those are now procured from Europe. Flour is from the United States. More could be used, because no wheat is

grown in Haiti. California wines would be preferred by merchants, because the transportation from that State to Haiti is cheaper than from France.

The following figures show the export movement from the various customs districts of Haiti during the first three months of the fiscal year 1905-6, the unit of quantity being pounds: Coffee, 19,952,178; campeche wood, 28,364,310; cacao, 1,282,691; guaiacum wood, 1,803,400; orange peel, 10,000; cotton, 142,909; wax, 21,876; cabinet woods, 104,300; hides, 44,853; goatskins, 38,359; maize, 1,790; gum, 3,441; woods, various, 118,000; copper, 3,051; pitte, 208,539; tortoise shell, 325; leather, tanned, 1,040; cotton seed and castor-oil beans, 274,840; cigars, 150; fruits, 1,150; medicinal herbs, 18,919; cocoanuts, 6,100; horns, 1,849; pistachio nuts, 6,027; mahogany, 1,075 feet; honey, 470 gallons; and palm oil, 8,465 gallons. The total value of these shipments is stated to have been \$3,350,000.

The value of imports during the period from October 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, into the eleven open ports was \$3,981,675.86. The following imports were received during the year 1904 from three European countries: France, \$389,437.10; Great Britain, \$385,678.04; Germany, \$61,401.85.

Haiti's crop of coffee for the year 1905 is estimated at over 75,000,000 pounds. This exceeds the crop of 1904 by about 30,000,000 pounds, but does not reach that of 1903, which was over 100,000,000 pounds. That, however, was considered a phenomenal crop. Added to this, the cacao crop for the year was very large, much greater than that of the preceding year.

The cotton season was also a very fine one.

A concession to construct a railroad from Gonaives to Hinche, and from thence to Port au Prince, was granted during the year to two American citizens, Messrs. LOUIS DALMAS and E. A. BLANTON. This concession is reported to be a most valuable one, as the proposed line of the road is through the central part of the Republic and through the most valuable timber belt of some of the finest cabinet woods in the world. There are to be found within this belt mahogany trees from 8 to 9 feet in diameter; also satin wood, ebony, rosewood, a very fine quality of cedar, and other woods, which, when introduced to commerce, will rival those above named in the making of the finer classes of furniture and the interior decorations of houses. It will also pass through the great mineral belt, where may be found copper, gold, silver, iron, and possibly other metals. The above are known to exist and companies are being formed to develop them. It will also pass through the petroleum belt which has recently been discovered. This petroleum is said to be better than that found in Azua, and is said by those who have tested it to have a paraffin base.

The same gentlemen have also been offered the option to operate the road that the Government has lately constructed from Cape Haiti to Grand Rivière. A small branch road will have to be built from Grand Rivière to St. Michel, through which place the main line extends. This will give the Republic a continuous rail route from Port au Prince to Cape Haiti, which will be a great advantage to the Republic in point of revenue to be derived from it, and will eliminate to a great extent travel by boat, with all its attendant inconveniences, which is the only means now open to the traveling public. The southern terminus of the road passes through a large fruit and cotton growing district; in a word, the road as planned passes through virgin territory. This concession may be considered as the most important that has ever been granted to foreigners.

During 1905, the commercial convention of 1900 between France and Haiti was denounced by the Haitian Government to expire on April 30, 1906. Under the provisions of this convention certain French goods are at present exempted on importation into Haiti from the customs surtaxes of 50 per cent and 33½ per cent, respectively, imposed by Haitian laws of 1876 and 1888.

The port of the Mole St. Nicolas was opened to foreign commerce from October 1, 1905. It will be classed in the category of the third-class districts, and the administrative personnel will be the same as that of the other districts of the said category.

The provisions of a law modifying the duties levied on merchandise, coming into operation during the year, are as follows:

The surtaxes of 50 per cent and 33½ per cent currency and of 25 per cent gold, levied on imports, as also the surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent levied on exports, are retained in force. The surtax of 25 per cent is not levied on imported soap.

The following additions are made to the free list: Apparatus and accessories for bee keeping; machines of all kinds and their accessories for use in industries, and also for agriculture or for the preparation of native products; maize mills; accessories of fire-extinguishing pumps.

The exportation of the following articles is prohibited: Animals; silver or gold, in ingots or bars; national coin of silver, bronze, or nickel; gold or silver wares.

Honduras.—Under the government of President BONILLA, the Republic of Honduras maintained, throughout 1905, amicable and cordial relations with all the Governments of Europe and America having diplomatic representatives in the Central American States. The boundary dispute with Nicaragua was submitted to arbitration, the representatives of both countries by mutual agreement designating his Catholic Majesty, the King of Spain, supreme arbitrator.

An epidemic on the northern coast and the scarcity of cereals in the Republic affected the Public Treasury. In order to offset the evils

caused by both these calamities large outlays were made. There were spent in cereals alone, ordered from the United States of America, \$75,312.82. Nevertheless, the expenses of the Government were punctually met, and the public works already commenced were continued. This is proof that the revenues of the State are ample for the payment of all the items of the budget, even in extraordinary cases.

Public instruction was the object of careful attention on the part of the Government throughout the year. Large numbers of textbooks and instruction materials of the best kind were brought from the United States and distributed to the primary schools of the Republic.

The public revenues in the fiscal year 1903-4 were \$3,380,253.21, and in the fiscal year 1904-5 \$3,304,362.26. The expenditures, including the disbursements for account of the public debt, in 1903-4 amounted to \$3,287,349.94, and in 1904-5 to \$3,341,492.80. The total liabilities of the State aggregated \$4,048,478.96, of which sum payments have been made during the last fiscal years amounting to \$1,220,758.20, there still remaining unpaid \$2,827,720.76. To this sum there must be added \$415,685.76, amount of the losses sustained in the war of 1903.

The total imports of the country for the fiscal year 1905 were valued at \$2,362,760, and of this amount the United States furnished \$1,689,900, or over 70 per cent. The exports were more than twice as large as the imports (\$5,564,003), the United States taking \$4,622,700, or more than 80 per cent. The share of the countries is shown by the following table:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United States.....	\$1,689,900	\$4,622,700	Japan.....	\$1,800	.....
England.....	212,800	85,500	Guatemala.....	1,600	\$130,000
Germany.....	185,000	217,400	Cuba.....	900	391,100
British Honduras.....	95,000	74,400	Panama.....	200	1,300
France.....	66,500	3,600	Costa Rica.....	.....	3,800
Nicaragua.....	56,600	15,500	All others.....	15,000	.....
Spain.....	21,300	.....	Total.....	2,362,800	5,564,000
Salvador.....	8,400	18,600			
China.....	8,000	.....		

The principal items of export are the various natural vegetable products of the country, amounting in value to \$2,593,700. Mineral exports were valued at \$1,998,700, and animal at \$909,000. Among the vegetable products exported, bananas are by far the most important, the total value of shipments being \$2,078,400. Cocoanuts come next, with \$210,900; then hard woods, with \$128,100; rubber, with \$83,900; coffee, with \$52,700, and sarsaparilla, \$30,000.

The chief mineral export is copper, \$1,154,000; gold and silver make up most of the balance, \$813,700. The only important animal products exported are cattle, \$595,600, and hides and skins, \$298,000.

Honduras produces annually 14,000 quintals of tobacco and 1,000 quintals of indigo. There are in cultivation 8,000 *manzanas* (about 15,220 acres) of sugar cane, and 600,000 bottles of aguardiente and 45,000 pounds of raw sugar are produced in Honduras annually. Sugar cane grows, in some places, to a height of 20 feet.

Bananas constitute the most valuable product of the northern coast of Honduras, there being 25,000 *manzanas* (47,220 acres) in cultivation, and the annual exports of this fruit aggregate more than 3,000,000 bunches.

There are 9,300 owners of cattle ranches in the country, the total number of cattle being estimated at 572,000. In 1905, there were exported to Cuba 11,000 head of cattle. Recent statistics fix the number of hogs on the farms and in the villages of the Republic at 112,100. There are 29,000 *manzanas* (53,165 acres) of well cultivated pastures for the grazing of cattle.

Gold and silver deposits are worked in a small way in many parts of Honduras. In the Department of Alanco both lode and placer mining is carried on. The largest and richest placers are on a tributary of the Rucio River. An important lode-mining center is in the Lepate-rigue Mountains, 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca. The largest individual producer is the New York and Honduras Mining Company, whose property is at San Juancito, in the Department of Tegucigalpa. This company's plant is not far from the Pacific coast, and is approached from the port of Amapala. A railroad is being built from Amapala to the mine. During 1904, development comprised 5,264 feet of drift and crosscut and 1,443 feet of raise, resulting in the opening of 23,930 tons of ore. The mill has a daily capacity of 85 tons, and is arranged for stamping, amalgamating, and concentrating. In 1904, 21,005 tons, assaying 59.54 ounces silver and 0.28 ounce gold were treated, with receivers of 84.35 and 86.70 per cent, respectively, at a cost of \$6.14 per ton. The company's gross earnings were \$724,170 and the profit \$217,290. In the previous year 15,620 tons were mined and treated, for a return of 3,653 ounces gold and 638,806 ounces silver. The 1904 yield exceeded this by 1,445 ounces gold and 370,000 ounces silver. The average output is 60 tons of dry ore daily and the value of the concentrates reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for gold and silver. The Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company has its workings some 30 miles from the Gulf of Fonseca, with an annual production of 15,000 ounces of gold. The mines near Yuscaran, on the Nicaragua frontier, have shown splendid results in the past, but lately, through litigation, have remained undeveloped. Mining is the principal industry of the Republic, though cattle raising and banana growing also receive attention, principally, however, on the Atlantic slope of the country. The min-

ing properties in the Department of Tegucigalpa are as follows: Gold, 5; gold and silver, 55; silver, 224; silver and lead, 3; silver, copper, and lead, 2; copper, 3.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast line on the Pacific 60 miles in extent, the principal port on that side being Amapala, situated on the island of Tigre, in the Gulf of Fonseca. Amapala is the distributing center for the Pacific trade of the Republic, and is a calling point for the vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Kosmos Line. A Mexican line of steamers running to Guatemala and Salvador also connects it with foreign ports.

Adjoining the port of Puerto Cortes and the bay is the Alvarado Lagoon, 2 miles wide by 3 miles long, with a depth of water from 6 to 14 fathoms, a splendid land-locked harbor. The Ulna Commercial Company, with headquarters at Puerto Cortes, have completed a ship canal from the bay of Puerto Cortes to Alvarado Lagoon. The company has also completed a canal from Alvarado Lagoon to the Chamelicon River, 3 miles. Its boats and barges navigate the river 50 miles or more, and are now busy in carrying fruit to this port.

The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country is receiving the fostering care of the Government, which will greatly advance the mining properties in which the Republic abounds.

During the year 1904-5, the post-office at Tegucigalpa received 12,629 official letters, 3,479 franked letters, 48,003 post-paid letters, 1,212 letters "postage collect," 2,063 postal cards, 156,659 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,481 official registered letters, 4,640 registered letters and packages on which postage was paid, 1,573 samples, 348 official orders under the parcels-post system and 716 orders on which postage was paid, 1,591 business documents, 2,197 postal packages—or a total of 237,590 pieces of mail matter. During the same period the Tegucigalpa office issued the following: 12,315 official letters and 2,628 franked letters, 47,065 post-paid letters, 903 letters postage to collect, 860 postal cards, 127,635 newspapers and magazines, etc., 2,335 official registered letters, 2,683 post-paid registered letters, 269 samples, 1,537 official parcels-post orders and 987 parcels-post orders on which postage was paid, 904 business documents, 49 postal packages—or a total of 200,170.

The passengers entering the Republic in 1904 numbered 4,634, of whom 2,041 were Hondureans and 2,593 foreigners. The departures during the same year numbered 3,798, of whom 2,109 were Hondureans and 1,689 foreigners. The total population in 1905 is officially stated as 500,136.

Mexico.—The material development of Mexico under President DIAZ is strikingly illustrated by the steady and remarkable growth of her revenues in the last thirteen years. Starting with the fiscal year 1892-93, when the total collections were \$37,600,000, and ending with

the year 1904-5, which can be safely estimated to have produced \$92,000,000, the record is certainly a remarkable one. Throughout this period only a single year failed to maintain its proportionate share in the magnificent showing of commercial and industrial progress.

The era of prosperity which the Republic is enjoying is due in a large measure to the monetary reform which, among other gratifying results, has given a powerful stimulus to the investment of foreign capital in the country. It may be affirmed that fixity in value of Mexican currency is now accomplished, and, owing to that fact, it will be possible to exploit the great wealth of the soil, which has remained unproductive owing to the insufficient resources available to the nation. The recent rise in the value of bar silver will further tend to consolidate the results obtained through the monetary laws and enactments.

The Republic was represented at the Third Latin-American Scientific Congress which met at Rio Janeiro in September, 1905; at the Congress of Economic Expansion held at Mons, also in the month of September, 1905, and at the Congress on Tuberculosis which assembled at Paris in October, 1905.

The Republic was invited to various international assemblies, and was duly represented at the Congress of Sports and Physical Culture which met at Brussels in July, 1905, at the Congress of Agricultural Training held at Liege, also in the same month, and delegates were appointed to represent Mexico at the fourth Congress of the Universal Postal Union to be held at Rome.

A postal convention with Great Britain was concluded during the year and other measures tending to promote the internal prosperity of the Republic were inaugurated.

Señor Don JOAQUIN CASASUS was appointed as Ambassador of Mexico in the United States, during 1905, the lamented death of Señor ASPÍROZ causing a vacancy at that diplomatic post.

The treaty signed during the second Pan-American Conference in regard to pecuniary claims and damages was, after approval by the Senate, duly promulgated. A convention signed during the course of the same conference for the exchange of publications among the governments of America was also promulgated, after approval by the Senate and ratification by the Executive.

A new customs tariff came into force on September 1, 1905. The monetary reform, by reducing the rate of foreign exchange, decreased also the prices to be paid for foreign goods, and in order to safeguard the home manufacture of certain articles it was necessary to protect those articles by increasing the duties imposed on their introduction into the country. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to revise the entire tariff, abolishing or reducing the rate on various goods where the previous duties had proved prohibitive, and simplifying the

tariff by including under one head various dues which had formerly been levied separately.

The Mexican Government, in July, 1905, abolished the special fiscal régime hitherto applied in the so-called free zone, under which foreign goods, imported for consumption within a narrow strip of territory on the Mexican side of the northern frontier, paid only 10 per cent of the ordinary customs tariff rates.

Decrees supplementary to the laws of monetary reform were issued and the necessary steps taken for their enforcement. Among them special mention must be made of the closing of the mints at Zacatecas and Culiacan, the organization of the Currency and Exchange Commission, and the mintage of the new coins which are at present in circulation. Modification of the legislation governing banks of issue in some points connected with the precepts of the new monetary laws was made, with the object of maintaining the value of the national currency within the limits fixed by said laws.

On May 11, 1905, there was issued a decree which amended some of the bases of the law of May 4, 1895, with regard to the tax on the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, for the purpose, among others, of remedying the drawbacks incidental to the assessments of the distributing committees. The satisfactory results of this reform were immediately evidenced.

In accordance with the provisions of the law, which created the new Department of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts, said Department came into being on July 1, 1905. The number of pupils attending the primary schools in the Federal District and territories is 57,703, a gain of approximately 10,000 as compared with 1904. Several of the instructors who were sent abroad to complete their studies have returned and are rendering valuable services. Others are still investigating and studying methods of other lands, notably in the United States and at Stockholm.

The total number of primary schools under the jurisdiction of the Federation aggregates at present 544.

In order to obtain competent teachers for the two new infant schools test examinations were previously held among the graduates of the Girls' Normal College who applied for the posts, and for the purpose of improving this department of education two female teachers were detailed to visit the model establishments of this nature in the United States during the closing months of the last scholastic year and the first month of the present year.

Inasmuch as during the course of last year, 175 new professors for the national primary schools were appointed, the present number thereof is 2,148.

Improvements have recently been introduced in the courses at the normal schools for teachers, the premises occupied by said schools

having been enlarged and new courses of great importance, as well as a system of lectures on methodology, having been created.

The total immigration in Mexico, is very small, considering the extent of the country and its manifold undeveloped resources. As a rough approximation an average of some 500 persons a month, or, say, about 6,000 per annum, all told, is mentioned as probably a liberal estimate, although it is admitted that no correct idea can be formed of the numbers annually crossing the extended northern frontier of the Republic. The bulk of the immigrants undoubtedly come from Spain, though what proportion of the assumed 6,000 per annum are of this nationality can not be ascertained with any approach to certainty.

The amount of available cash held by the Government at its various offices and on deposit in various banks on June 30, 1905, the last day of the fiscal year 1904-5, was \$57,300,198.74. The development of banking in Mexico during the six months from January to June 30 of the year 1905 is shown in the following statements compiled from the monthly balances of the 5 chartered city banks and the 27 chartered banks of the capitals or leading cities of the various States. The combined capital authorized by the 32 respective charters and approved by the Treasury Department was, in each month, January to May, \$109,600,000, and in June it was increased to \$120,600,000 by the addition of \$11,000,000 of new capital to the then *Banco Central*, an addition duly authorized by the Treasury Department. The Bank of London and Mexico, during the six months, was also authorized to increase its capital of \$15,000,000 by the addition of \$6,500,000, but this addition did not become effective until January 1, 1906, and its capital was in the meantime rated at the actual sum of \$15,000,000.

The collection of custom-house revenue increased in a striking manner during the last half year of 1905. The increase in those collections in July and August, 1905, might have been explained by the efforts to rush the importation of goods on which the import duties were increased by the tariff which came into force at the beginning of September; but instead of a reaction, which might have been feared as the result of change in tariff rates, the collections increased during the succeeding months, so much so that import duties during the half year from July to December last yielded nearly \$3,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Said increase is also an unequivocal proof that the numerous changes made in the tariff rates have not caused any inconvenience to the import trade.

The various forms of income constituting the stamp revenue also show satisfactory returns. It might have been expected that the suppression and reduction of taxes on mining would have affected the total of stamps sold. Fortunately this has not been the case, and the increased yield of the other forms of this revenue not only compensated

for the diminution in the yield of the mining taxes, but occasioned an increase in collections in the half year under review of \$500,000 as compared with the corresponding half year in 1904.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico during the fiscal year 1904-5 (July-June) show that during that period foreign goods to the value of \$85,861,081.94 gold were imported into the Republic, as compared with \$78,360,771.06 imported during the previous fiscal year.

The six leading countries engaged in commerce with Mexico figure as follows in importations during the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1903-4:

Country.	1904-5.	1903-4.
United States	\$48,303,167.60	\$42,640,296.89
Germany	9,810,538.64	9,549,665.09
Belgium	1,433,759.92	2,180,405.87
Spain	3,734,494.62	3,271,494.82
France	8,482,685.03	7,473,474.80
Great Britain	10,418,848.11	10,026,146.48

The United States was the principal country of origin for the import trade, showing an increase of \$5,662,870.71 over the preceding year. Of the six countries mentioned, Belgium is the only one to show a decrease, amounting to \$746,645.95.

The following table shows the values (in silver) of Mexico's exports to the six leading countries:

Country.	1904-5.	1903-4.
United States	\$139,989,418.61	\$141,537,181.05
Germany	15,719,884.65	10,900,414.00
Belgium	8,375,212.18	5,589,142.95
Spain	1,934,316.00	2,401,064.00
France	5,905,745.57	6,297,698.53
Great Britain	16,719,892.12	24,991,465.66

Of these countries Germany shows the greatest increase, with Belgium following close. All the other countries show a falling off, the decrease of British trade being the largest.

Within the last thirty years, Germany's purchases from Mexico have increased from \$1,005,673 to \$10,000,414, while Germany's sales to Mexico have increased from \$444,344 to \$15,719,884. Naturally this increase has been made possible through Mexico's remarkable trade development. Yet England's business with Mexico has not kept pace with that of Germany. British sales to Mexico in thirty years have risen only from \$9,218,837 to \$16,719,892.

The United States has in the meantime made itself the most important factor in Mexican trade and commerce. American imports from Mexico have increased in thirty years from \$5,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and American sales to Mexico from \$6,000,000 to nearly \$60,000,000.

The leading articles of export for the year 1904-5 were, in silver valuation:

Silver in bars, coin, and other forms, \$65,523,645.70; copper, \$29,803,420.63; lead, \$5,504,669.11; other mineral products, \$1,110,361.39; coffee, \$9,256,781.67; henequen, in fiber, \$29,389,128.12; woods, \$2,197,815.43; dyewoods, \$691,817.10; tobacco, in leaf, \$2,725,362; other vegetable products, \$14,815,365.21; cattle, \$3,149,320.50; rawhides, \$6,739,612.16; other animal products, \$616,186.45; henequen, manufactured, \$41,785; tobacco, manufactured, \$465,446.34; other manufactures, \$7,389,728; miscellaneous, \$738,125.36.

Of the exports of vegetable products the most important is henequen fiber, which represents 50 per cent of the articles included under this heading. It is cultivated in the Peninsula of Yucatan, and is exported only through the port of Progreso. The value of the exports of this fiber in the past two years has been: 1903-4, \$31,525,157; 1904-5, \$29,389,138.

The trade of the United States with Mexico in the fiscal year 1905 aggregated in value \$92,000,000, as compared with \$31,000,000 in 1895, and \$18,000,000 in 1885. Of Mexico's total imports of merchandise, 53 per cent is drawn from the United States, and of her total exports, 71 per cent is sent to the United States. No other country, except Canada, draws as large a percentage of its imports from the United States as does Mexico; and no other country except Cuba sends as large a percentage of its exports to the United States as does Mexico.

Imports from Mexico of sisal grass in 1905 by the United States amounted to nearly \$15,000,000, and of copper in various shapes to over \$15,000,000. The copper is taken to that country for smelting and refining processes and the extraction of the precious metals which it contains. Iron and steel manufactures exported to Mexico from the United States in 1905 aggregated over \$12,000,000, out of a total of \$45,000,000 of exports.

Owing to the continued demand for Mexican coffee in the United States and Germany, the export is steadily increasing, and as the new plantations which were started some five or six years ago in the southern part of the Republic, especially in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, are now beginning to bear fruit, the exports can be easily increased without encroaching upon the supply required for home consumption.

The value of the live stock exported in the last two years shows a light falling off—1903-4, \$3,625,548; 1904-5, \$3,149,320.

Live cattle are exported to Cuba and the United States, and in a lesser degree to Canada.

The export of hides and skins during the past two years has been as follows: 1903-4, \$6,554,089; 1904-5, \$6,739,612.

The hides and skins are all exported in an untanned condition and include goatskins, which are sent principally to the United States;

oxhides to the United States, Germany, and France, and deerskins to the United States.

The principal manufactures exported are sugar, manufactured tobacco, and manufactures of henequen.

Manufactured tobacco is exported in very small quantities as compared with leaf tobacco. The average annual exports do not amount to £50,000, and of this the greater part is sent to the United Kingdom.

The great demand in the markets of the United States and Germany for a good leaf for the preparation of cigars has induced planters in the State of Vera Cruz, especially in the district of the Tuxtlas, to produce a leaf of the quality desired, and the consequence is the increase shown in the figures of the exports of uncut tobacco, which are as follows: 1903-4, \$1,899,624; 1904-5, \$2,725,362.

The manufactures of henequen, such as cordage, rope, hammocks, etc., are sent to the United States. The value of the exports, which last year was practically nothing, is set down as follows: 1903-4, \$1,065,522; 1904-5, \$41,785.

Animal products imported comprise live animals and all the miscellaneous products or manufactures of the same. The United States holds the lead under this head, though Spain supplied the largest amount of preserved meats and fish during the year 1904-5.

Vegetable products imported include raw cotton, flax, hemp, and jute, fruit, grain, seeds, and plants, tobacco, tea, cork, the produce of plants and trees used for alimentary purposes, such as olive oil, sugar, etc., wood, lumber, and articles made therefrom, such as furniture. Articles imported under this head come chiefly from the United States, and in much smaller degree from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France.

During the year under review the imports from Europe nearly doubled. The imports under the head of iron and steel include barbed and ordinary wire from the United States; steel for mining drills from the United States and France; iron pipes from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany; iron and steel rails from the United States and Belgium, and iron and steel beams for structural purposes from the United States and Germany; hardware, cutlery, and tools, mostly of American and German manufacture; agricultural implements and tools from the United States and the United Kingdom, and nails and screws from the United States and Germany.

Under the heading of stones and earths are included lime and cement of all kinds, which come from the United States, and, in a much smaller degree, from Belgium, Germany, and the United Kingdom; coal imported in almost equal quantities from the United Kingdom and dependencies and the United States; coke from the United States, and mineral oils from the United States.

Glass bottles for ordinary purposes and cheap china and earthen

ware are supplied by Germany. Fine glass comes from the United States, while the finer grades of china and earthen ware are provided by the United States, and, in a lesser degree, by the United Kingdom and France.

Of cotton piece goods imported, the United Kingdom supplied 64 per cent in 1902-3, 61 per cent in 1903-4, and 54 per cent in 1904-5. Linen piece goods and piece goods made of jute and other similar fibers of heavier grade are principally imported from the United Kingdom and India. Woolen clothes in the piece come principally from France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Silk goods in the piece come principally from France, while France, Germany, and the United Kingdom supply the greater part of the piece goods in which silk is mixed with either cotton, linen, or wool.

Articles manufactured from cotton come chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany; articles manufactured from linen from the United Kingdom, the United States, France, and Germany; articles manufactured from wool chiefly from the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany; articles manufactured of pure silk, or of silk mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, chiefly from France and Germany.

Medicinal drugs and patent medicines are supplied in almost equal proportions by the United States and France. Colors of all kinds, dry or in crystals, are almost exclusively imported from Germany. Caustic soda and potash are supplied solely by the United Kingdom.

Spirits come chiefly from the United States and France. Beer—apart from a small amount from the United Kingdom and Germany—is imported from the United States. Cider comes from Spain; wines and liqueurs from Spain and France; mineral waters principally from Germany.

The paper trade is practically monopolized by Germany and the United States.

Under the heading of machinery and apparatus are included all kinds of machinery, tools, scientific instruments, batteries and other electric supplies and appliances, pumps, printing presses, clocks, watches, locomotives, etc. The United States supply by far the larger amount of the above articles, though there is also a considerable trade in them from the United Kingdom and Germany.

The greater portion of all kinds of carriages, motor cars, bicycles, railway rolling stock, and boats, come from the United States, but a small proportion comes from France and the United Kingdom, the imports from the latter country being chiefly in the form of railway rolling stock.

Most of the explosives are supplied by the United States, as also a large proportion of breech-loading guns. Germany also supplies breech-loading guns, swords, foils, etc., and gunpowder for sporting

purposes. Cheap muzzle-loading firearms come from Belgium and Spain. The imports from the United Kingdom under this heading are insignificant.

The scarcity of wheat and corn in Mexico caused a considerable increase in the importation of that grain from the United States. During the eight months of the year ending August 31 the total value of wheat imported from the United States through the border ports of entry was \$294,617 gold, as compared with the total value of \$15,288 for the same period of the preceding year.

The total value of corn imported during the eight months was \$391,903 gold, as compared with a total value of \$78,970 for the eight months of the preceding year. There is a considerable business done in American flour in Mexico, notwithstanding the numerous mills in this country. The statistics show that the value of the flour imported from the United States for the eight months ending August 31 was \$203,995 gold. Practically all of the wheat covering the eight months' period of the year was imported during the month of August, the value of the product for that month being \$236,747.

The total trade of Mexico with American countries, other than the United States, during 1904-5 was represented by the following figures: Central America, \$1,013,871.15 as compared with \$441,385.80 in the preceding year; South America—including returns for Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, the Argentine Republic and Venezuela—\$138,766.99 as compared with \$165,383.73 in the preceding year; Canada, \$33,501 as compared with \$12,376 in the preceding year, and Cuba \$3,875,470, as compared with \$4,260,288 in 1903-4. Other countries under the heading "West Indies" are credited with \$2,700 in 1903-4 and nothing in 1904-5.

According to a report made by the United States consul at Durango, Mexico, the increase in acreage planted and in the quality and amount of wheat raised during the past few years has been notable in Mexican agriculture. Wheat has advanced in price along with other crops with the building of railroads, which brought also industrial enterprises, and in the cities and more lively of the smaller towns there has been springing up a middle class of artisans. With increase of wages comes a betterment of diet, seen, for one thing, in the relatively large consumption of meat that was noted in a recent report from this office. An even more conspicuous feature of the trend toward social improvement is the growth in popularity of white bread.

The production of sugar in the Republic of Mexico during the year 1904-5 amounted to 107,038,785 kilos (107,000 tons), while the production for 1905-6 is estimated at only 105,000 tons. The export of refined sugar in the past two years has been: 1903-4, \$2,594,178;

1904-5, \$5,717,446. Of this 85 per cent finds its way to the United Kingdom.

The growth of mining in the Republic for recent years has been remarkable, as may be seen from the number of mining properties under Government titles, which by last returns had advanced from 8,500, covering 76,000 hectares (hectare is equal to 2.471 acres), in 1898, to 19,000 properties, covering more than 250,000 hectares, in 1904. The result of the new mining laws issued by the Mexican Government, with respect to the monetary reform, is now becoming fairly evident.

Progress in gold mining forms part of a general activity which is lifting the Republic to a splendid position. The chief gold district is El Oro, 90 miles from Mexico City, where there is a group of remarkable mines, now in excellent condition, and likely to continue productive for several years. In northern Mexico there have been important discoveries at Lluvia de Oro, Miñaca, and Santa Barbara. Mexico is likely to increase its gold output steadily.

The copper mines of Mexico yield 11 per cent of the world's total output of this metal, the Republic ranking second only to the United States in its annual production. The enormous development in the copper-producing districts in the States of Sonora, Michoacan, Durango, Guerrero, and the territory of Lower California has caused a corresponding increase in the exports of copper from Mexico.

The exports of lead from Mexico, whether in the shape of ore or as the product of smelting, are on an average 95,000 tons a year.

During the second half of the fiscal year 1904-5 (January to June, 1905) the Department of Fomento issued 998 title deeds, reducing to private property 659,327 hectares of vacant and national lands, which yielded to the Federal exchequer \$314,654, notwithstanding the fact that much of said land was granted free by way of subsidy to railroads, reimbursement for surveying expenses, concessions to small farmers, and provisions for village commons. During the same period contracts were entered into for the colonization of certain sections in the State of Chihuahua and on the east coast of Yucatan. The Geographical Explorations Commission has published in atlas form the map of the State of Veracruz and 14 sheets of the general map of the Republic. It fixed 57 points by astronomical process in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, making, moreover, topographical plans of 1,100 kilometers of river and 6,164 kilometers of roads.

In the same half-year period there were issued 1,608 mining title deeds, covering an area of 26,135 pertencencias. Adding these to the figures given for the preceding half year, it is found that during the fiscal year 1904-5 a total of 2,840 new title deeds for mining properties, covering an area of 45,826 hectares, were issued.

Mining-development work during the year under review was satisfactory. The mines are being supplied with electrical power for lighting and underground haulage. Additional power at the mines can be advantageously brought from the smelter as soon as the latter is equipped with electric generators capable of furnishing high-tension current. Coal has been substituted for wood as fuel in most places.

The Mexican National Dynamite and Explosives Company began, on March 1, 1905, to offer its products for sale in the home market, in accordance with its contract with the Government. As shown by the certificates of the technical inspector at the Tinaja factory, the dynamite turned out there possesses the qualities of strength and inalterability, which are the desiderata in substances of this nature.

On June 10, 1905, there were 132 mills or factories in the country equipped for manufacturing calicoes, prints, and yarns from cotton, and subject to taxation under the stamp law in proportion to the value of the production of each. This stamp tax is payable in advance every six months, the amount being calculated on the estimated output for that half year. The quota prescribed for each factory for the half year from July 1 to December 31, 1905, makes a total of \$1,164,300. The individual amounts vary from \$500, the lowest, to \$180,000, the highest. This latter is paid by the *Compañía Industrial de Orizaba*, whose capital is \$8,000,000, represented by 80,000 shares of \$100 each par value, and are to-day held at \$225 each on the market, and very rarely to be obtained at this large premium. The next highest is the *Compañía Industrial Veracruzana*, which paid \$75,000. The capital of this company is \$3,350,000, in 33,500 shares of \$100 par value each, quoted on the market at \$207, and none are ever to be had. The *Compañía Industrial de Atlixco* paid \$60,000; it has a capital of \$3,500,000, in 35,000 shares of \$100 par value each.

The mills are thus distributed among the various States: Coahuila, 11; Chiapas, 1; Chihuahua, 3; Durango, 8; Guanajuato, 6; Guerrero, 2; Hidalgo, 3; Jalisco, 5; Mexico, 8; Michoacan, 4; Nuevo Leon, 4; Oaxaca, 3; Puebla, 30; Queretaro, 4; San Luis Potosi, 1; Sinaloa, 4; Sonora, 1; Tlaxcala, 8; Veracruz, 13; Tepic, 3; Federal District, 9.

The Mexican Government levied taxes on the distillers of alcoholic beverages for the next fiscal year to the amount of 800,000 *pesos*.

During the period comprised between July 1 and December 31, 1905, 498 patents of invention and 46 patents for models and industrial designs were granted, 387 trade-marks and 32 commercial names and advertisements were registered, and the registration of 16 marks was renewed in accordance with the law in force.

The total volume of transactions entered at the offices of the Public Registry of Property and Commerce during the last year was \$452,363,135, which is more than \$100,000,000 in excess of the transactions entered in any previous year, showing the considerable increase

to dealings in property and of commercial nature in the City of Mexico alone.

In order to encourage colonization, a concession was granted for the settlement of European colonists on national land in the State of Chihuahua, also two other concessions for the parceling out of national land into lots and for colonization in the State of Sonora. Manufacturing industries are also being powerfully aided by the utilization of water for power purposes. Concessions were granted carrying the right to the use of more than 21,000 liters of water per month, from rivers subject to Federal jurisdiction, for motive-power purposes.

During the same period of time title deeds were issued guaranteeing the rights of the actual beneficiaries of water course, 5,251 liters per second being for irrigation and 558 liters per second for power purposes.

The increase of the postal receipts of Mexico since the inauguration of the present era of business activity and material development has been quite remarkable. The report of the postmaster-general for the fiscal year 1904-5 shows that postage stamps to the amount of \$2,835,944.01 were sold, against \$2,608,914.64 during the previous year, an increase of \$227,029.37.

The receipts from rental of post-office boxes were \$90,133, an increase of \$9,637; from fines, etc., \$32,265.23, an increase of \$5,719.51; from premiums on postal money orders on Mexican post-offices, \$291,916.22, an increase of \$7,574.94; from premiums on postal money orders on post-offices in the United States, \$6,385.08, an increase of \$2,304.46; and from premiums on editor's money orders, \$36,452.43, an increase of \$1,492.15. Total increase, \$256,960.26.

The volume of mail matter carried during the first half of the present fiscal year was 84,000,000 pieces, against 81,000,000 pieces during the same period of the previous year. Interior postal drafts aggregating \$22,000,000 were issued. The interchange of drafts with the United States increased by 71-80 per cent over the amount issued in the first half of the previous fiscal year, the total being \$1,115,000 Mexican currency. In the service of postal drafts between this country and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Mexico drew \$33,300 Mexican currency and England drew against Mexico \$7,300, also Mexican currency. The general earnings of the post-offices amounted to \$1,763,000 in the half year.

The movement of the postal offices of the Republic was represented by a total for the year 1904-5 of 178,000,000 pieces. Five new local offices were established, 25 agencies, and 10 ambulatory offices. The total earnings of the post-office establishments amounted to \$3,290,000, in round numbers, an increase of 8.4 per cent as compared with the earnings of the previous year. The movement of interior postal drafts represented \$45,800,000, and the movement of international

drafts \$1,480,000. A postal convention was entered into with the German Empire for the reciprocal exchange of drafts and, through its intermediary, for the exchange thereof with the majority of the post-offices of the Universal Postal Union, said convention becoming effective on July 1, 1905.

The total aggregate length of the railway lines of the Republic is now 17,170 kilometers. The Pan-American Railway continued its work of clearing, locating, and grading, and 20 kilometers of track were laid during the year. On the road from Guadalajara to Manzanillo construction work was resumed between kilometers 198 and 207. On the National Tehuantepec Railway the work of substituting rails of 39 kilograms for rails of 27 kilograms continued, while the new bridge of Santa Lucrecia was completed and opened to traffic.

The new railway construction totals 304 kilometers, contributed by the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient, the Pan-American, the Cananea, Rio Yaqui and Pacific, the Linares-San Jose, and the Zitacuaro-Joconusco railways. On the Central's Pacific extension, between Tuxpam and Colima, a tunnel of 150 meters in length and a bridge of 90 meters span have been completed.

The following work was done on the Tehuantepec Railway: Twenty-eight kilogram rails were replaced by rails of 39½ kilograms on 50½ kilometers of the road, and the earthwork, ballasting, and renovation of ties have been effected for the same length. Provisional bridge work of an aggregate length of 151 meters was replaced by permanent bridge work, with the customary masonry abutments; 37 new freight cars were put into service.

During the half year from July to December, 1905, 500 kilometers of new Federal telegraph lines were strung, and the total length of the Federal telegraph system in the latter month was 55,586 kilometers. Work was begun in the erection of a line of iron posts between this city and Puebla, with a view to communicating with the east and southeast of the Republic on the stringing of a line between Santa Rosalia and Mulege, Lower California.

The additions to the telegraph system were represented by 1,200 kilometers, while three new cables with an aggregate length of 10 kilometers were laid. Two of these cables are submarine, one stretching between Xicalango and El Carmen and the other between Isla Aguada and Puerto Real, the third being laid in the river Tepetitlan. Twelve new telegraph offices were established, and the general earnings of the system show an advance of 7 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. The Mexican Telegraph Company has, according to its contract, laid a new cable between Galveston and Coatzacoalcas and the telephone companies having charge of the urban service in the capital city have begun to lay their underground wires.

During the six months from January to June of the year 1905, the

number of vessels entering Mexican ports, engaged in foreign trade, was 689, with 715,964 tons of merchandise. During the same period 707 vessels sailed from Mexican to foreign ports, carrying 171,401 tons of merchandise of Mexican production.

The arrivals of vessels engaged in the coasting trade amounted to 3,511, with 132,070 tons of freight, the departures being 3,574, with 113,700 tons of cargo.

Twenty-one separate lines of steamers, operating 332 boats, are engaged in trade in Mexican waters or between Mexico and other countries. These lines are the Austro-Mexican, Mexican Navigation, Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, Harrison, Imperial German Mail, New York and Cuba Mail, Mexican-American, Leyland, Escolente, French Transatlantic, Canadian-Mexican, Spanish Transatlantic, Pacific Mail, Pacific Steamship, Kosmos, Pacific Coast, California Gulf Development, Abaroa, Navigation Steamship, Chiva Commercial, and Mason.

The principal Mexican calling points are: On the Gulf of Mexico: Ascension, Campeche, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, Laguna, Morelos, Progreso, Tampico, Tecolutla, Tuxpam, and Veracruz; on the Pacific: Acapulco, Agiabampo, Alcata, Magdalena Bay, Ensenada de Todos Santos, Eureka, Guaymas, La Paz, Loreto, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Medano Blanco, Mulege Perihuate, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, San Benito, San Blas, San Jose del Cabo, San Quintin, Santa Rosalia, Tonalá, and Topolobampo.

The sanitation works of the city of Tampico were completed and turned over to the municipal council of that port on October 17, 1905, the only details lacking being the grading of some of the low-lying portions of the city and a small portion of the straining reservoir for the water supply. The dredging alongside the lateral wharves at Tampico and the renovation of the floor of the fiscal wharf were completed. The canal between Tuxpam and Tampico was completed for a distance of 23 kilometers.

At Veracruz, the surface of the western half of the land reclaimed from the sea is almost completed.

At Coatzacoalcos, the western jetty was built out to a total length of 1,066 meters, the depth of water at its present extremity being 8 meters. The eastern jetty was carried out to a length of 1,050 meters and to a depth of 6 meters. The construction of the fifth wharf and of sheds 4 and 5 was completed. At the terminal station work on laying the permanent tracks was continued; a roundhouse for 8 engines, 2 weighing scales for cars, and a car-repair shop have been completed.

At Manzanillo, the revetment on the breakwater was almost completed.

At Salina Cruz, 920 linear meters of the eastern breakwater were completed to a height of 3 meters above mean tide, and in a depth of 17 meters, and only 80 linear meters are lacking for its completion.

Work was prosecuted on the construction of the monolith wall of the inner port, and the construction of 3 sheds begun. The volume of dredging done in the port is 1,300,000 cubic meters. The extraction of earth and rock in the excavation destined for the dry dock aggregates 117,000 cubic meters, and work is proceeding on the construction of the coping and concentration bottom. At the terminal station an area of 82,000 square meters was graded to an average height of 3 meters, and 13 kilometers of permanent track laid. In sanitation and water supply a beginning was made in the establishment of connections with private houses.

The sanitation works at the capital were prosecuted without interruption, and since September, 2,100 linear meters of main sewers, more than 10,000 meters of lateral sewers, and more than 2,600 meters of drains, with all accessories, have been laid. The electric motor plant has been ordered for the operation of the drainage pumps at San Lazaro.

The sanitary measures taken against yellow fever on the Gulf littoral and on the Isthmus of Tehauntepec are continually being applied with energy. From September, 1905, to February, 1906, 132 cases occurred and the malady reappeared at Veracruz and Merida, besides invading Tuxtepec and Cordoba, where it is not endemic; but the efforts to prevent its propagation were successful.

Nicaragua.—In a message addressed to the Nicaraguan Congress on December 1, 1905, President ZELAYA stated that the relations which Nicaragua maintains with other countries continue to be of the most cordial nature. With regard to the sister Republics of Central America, these cordial relations have been strengthened, not only because of the fairness with which the conventions entered into have been complied with, but also because the people and governments, guided by analogous tendencies and similar aspirations, have rendered the achievement of a mutual understanding easier day by day.

A Treaty of Amity and Commerce was concluded with the Republic of Guatemala, which will effectively contribute to the development of the commercial relations of both countries.

The franchises of the free port of San Juan del Norte were rescinded during the year, and in future said port will be in the same category as the other ports of the Republic, in conformity with the treaty celebrated with Great Britain on July 28, 1905. In April, 1905, the treaty with Great Britain concerning the Mosquito Territory was signed at Managua.

The consular service, principally in the hands of Nicaraguan citizens, responded to the desires of the Government for the improvement of the service and for securing from it all the advantages which that service affords in civilized countries. On January 1, 1906, the new Code of Civil Procedure, which introduced important and useful

improvements in legislation, in accordance with the most advanced principles of modern law, became effective.

The Government gave special attention to public instruction throughout the year, and with this end in view the Executive provided all the national primary, high, and professional schools with abundant and suitable scientific material, ordered abroad at a cost of more than 200,000 *francs*. A large part of this material, which was selected from catalogues and information obtained from the principal European and North American manufacturers, has been distributed in the national schools in accordance with the requirements of each educational establishment. The Government, desirous of broadening the scope of professional instruction, also decreed the establishment of two topographic engineering schools, annexed to the institutes at Leon and Managua. The pupils attending the public schools numbered 25,363, and there was an increase of 76 schools during the year.

The Government, desirous of improving and maintaining in good condition the public roads, bridle roads, and trails, and to construct such new ones as may be necessary to foster agriculture, mining, and commerce, decreed on the 16th of August an organic road law which will have a beneficial and practical effect in this connection.

The lease of the Government railroad and steamers has given satisfactory results both to the Public Treasury and also concerning good service. The benefits received by the Public Treasury by virtue of the lease will be shown by the mere statement that, while in the Budget for 1904, \$850,000 were appropriated for the Government railroad; in the first six months of 1905 the road produced \$953,917.53, 25 per cent of which belongs to the Government.

The Monkey Point Railroad is one of the most important works undertaken, since it will not only put the capital in rapid communication with the Atlantic Ocean, but will also offer to labor and capital extensive and rich regions where all kinds of important enterprises may be developed.

On October 17, 1905, sufficient funds to pay the interest on the loan of 1886, due within a month, were deposited in London, and \$812,950.46 applied to the liquidation of the domestic debt.

The trade of Nicaragua with the United States during the fiscal year 1904-5 was as follows: Imports from the United States, \$1,944,556; exports to the United States, \$1,513,875.

The rubber exports from Bluefields for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, were valued at \$280,609.28, as compared with \$201,661.78 in the preceding year. For the same period banana shipments from the port aggregated \$647,423.09, as against \$814,900 in 1904.

The exports of gold from the San Juan del Norte district of Nicaragua in 1905 amounted to \$403,866, somewhat less than during the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that two of the

largest producing mines were worked only part of the year owing to improvements being made and new machinery installed.

The Cordillera Mountains, particularly on the eastern slope, are rich in minerals. Gold is being worked in the districts of Tunki, Pispis, Siuna, Coco, Cincuenta, Rio Grande, and La Gaperá. At present about 100 mines are operated, and the gold yield is between 20,000 and 30,000 ounces per annum. The industry is hampered by scarcity of labor, water, and crude means of communication.

Copper, coal, oil, and precious stones are also found. Local industries are the manufacture of furniture, boots and shoes, cigars and cigarettes, sugar, rum, beer, candles, and soap; but these products are almost entirely for local use.

The coffee crop of Nicaragua for the season 1905-6 will be about 150,000 quintales, or slightly less than two-thirds of a crop. Drought and eruptions from the volcano "El Santiago" curtailed the yield. The low-country coffee is small and inferior, but the Matagalpa product is large and well formed, owing to cooler climate and ample moisture. The coming crop so far is very promising, and excellent results may be expected if the rainy season sets in at the proper time and continues normally.

The Republic of Nicaragua produced, during the year 1904-5, 1,150,000 kilograms of molasses and 4,235,000 kilograms of sugar.

Tobacco growing is regulated by the Government, which in 1903 derived a revenue of 262,904 *pesos* from permits to growers. This source of revenue is leased for ten years from June, 1904, for an annual payment of 160,000 *pesos*, increasing yearly by 5,000 *pesos*. Cotton planting has long been carried on intermittently; it is doubtful whether it will be continued. In 1903, 205,709 pounds were exported. Rubber is collected in the mountain forests, and there are young rubber plantations on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The forests contain, besides mahogany and cedar, which are largely exported, many valuable timber trees, dyewoods, gums, and medicinal plants. They are worked both from the Atlantic and the Pacific, but statistics of the timber cut are incomplete.

There are probably 1,200,000 cattle in Nicaragua. In 1903 over 51,000 cattle were slaughtered. Cheese and milk are largely consumed; hides are tanned for local industries. Horses and pigs are reared, but not sheep. Maize, beans, and rice are grown for local consumption.

Panama.—The Republic of Panama, which commenced its national life November 3, 1903, with practically the unanimous support of the people of the Isthmus, became, on July 1, 1905, a member of the International Union of American Republics. The natural resources of the Republic of Panama are but little known to the world at large, the interest in the monumental project of a trans-isthmian canal overshadowing them. The work of the Panama Government in open-

ing the country and facilitating the exploitation of its resources by extended improvements in transportation and communication has not been recognized as fully as warranted by present accomplishment and expected results. Harbors, highways, and railways and a new city are among the projects to which President AMADOR has given his approval, and upon which work is in progress.

Few countries of the size of Panama have such a large coast line. From the Costa Rican boundary on the Pacific and Atlantic it stretches to the mouth of the Atrato River on the Atlantic, and to Puerto Cocolito on the Pacific, the dividing line between Panama and Colombia—a distance, including both sides, of not less than 1,000 miles. The territory lies between $7^{\circ} 15'$ and 9° north latitude and 77° and 82° west longitude from Greenwich, and has an area of 31,500 square miles. In the widest place the Isthmus is about 160 miles, and at the narrowest between 35 and 40 miles, the extreme length being nearly 400 miles.

The Republic has a population of 300,000, composed of pure and even wild Indians, Spaniards, Colombians, Panamans, English, Germans, French, Chinese, Italians, and Americans. It is estimated that there are some 40,000 Jamaicans (who are English), and about 2,000 Chinese, most of whom were attracted to the Isthmus during French canal days.

The ports of the Republic on the Pacific are Panama, Agua Dulce, Pedregal, Montijo, and Puerto Mudis; and on the Atlantic, Colon, Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello.

There is but one railroad in the Republic, and this extends from the Pacific at Panama to the Atlantic at Colon, and is operated by the Panama Railroad Company. It is 47 miles long and was completed in 1855, the first train passing over the Isthmus, January 28 of that year. The cost of this road was \$7,500,000, and the gross earnings for the year ended December 31, 1903, were \$1,267,570.91. The majority of the stock, formerly owned by the French Canal Company, has passed to the United States Government. The roadbed is in good condition and the rolling stock answers the purposes for the present. The principal offices of the company are located in the city of New York.

The combined total earnings of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, during 1905, amounted to \$3,077,611, an increase of \$536,512 over 1904. The total expenditures amounted to \$2,541,099, an increase of \$679,358 over 1904. During 1905, 471 steamers, of 1,361,150 tons, and 268 sailing vessels, of 22,348 tons, entered the port of Colon, showing an increase of 94 steamers, of 24,150 tons, and a decrease of 73 sailing vessels, with an increase of 6,948 tons over 1904. The number of American vessels entering the port of Colon during 1905 was 63 steamers of 156,371 tons and 21 sailing vessels of 13,354

tons. The Royal Mail and Hamburg American Steamship lines have established fortnightly lines between Colon and New York, which, together with the 5 steamers of the Panama Railroad Steamship Line, make a total of 9 steamers monthly between New York and Colon.

Freight traffic from the United States to the South Pacific ports increased by 3,375 tons, while the increase to Central American and Mexican ports was 6,855 tons, and to Panama 6,790 tons. From Europe the increase was 3,390 tons to South Pacific ports, and 5,080 tons to Central American and Mexican ports. The decrease from Central American and Mexican ports to Europe was 6,075 tons, and from the South Pacific ports to the same destination it was 9,950 tons. The total freight carried across the Isthmus, in 1905, amounted to 444,230 tons, an increase of about 30,000 tons. The through traffic showed an increase of 66 per cent of the total tonnage handled, as against 82 per cent for 1904. The total number of passengers carried over the railroad during the year amounted to 273,165, as against 114,000 in 1904. The total earnings for the year 1905, amounted to \$1,912,552, an increase of \$644,981 over the previous year. The revenue derived from merchandise and coal freight was \$1,306,145, an increase of \$198,620 over that of 1904. The passenger earnings were \$129,163, an increase of about 50 per cent over 1904. From transporting treasure and mail the receipts were \$116,790, as against \$110,792 for the year 1904. Revenue from through passengers decreased \$3,372, although the number increased 1,425. The through rate of passage was reduced on first class from \$10 to \$6.50, and on second class from \$5 to \$4.50. The number of local passengers increased 185,867, amounting to \$47,064, due to the resumption of work on the canal.

The trade returns of Colon for the year 1905, show that the imports of that Panama port passed the two-million-dollar mark, amounting to \$2,008,904, an increase of about \$408,000 over 1904. Of this amount the imports by countries were as follows: United States, \$1,376,074; Great Britain, \$229,107; Germany, \$196,084; France, \$89,248; Spain, \$33,528; Belgium, \$11,592; Italy, \$11,487; all other countries, \$61,784.

The principal articles of import from the United States were railroad material, coal, lumber, provisions, kerosene, cotton goods, hardware, beer, shoes, furniture, hats, and sewing machines. From Europe: Cotton, woolen, and linen goods, ready-made clothing, shoes, hats, candles, matches, ale, beer, wines, and fancy articles. The principal exports from Colon go to the United States, which, in 1905, took of bananas, \$35,780; cocoanuts, \$54,600; hides, \$4,755; ivory nuts, \$26,080; rubber, \$8,185; turtle shell, \$9,240, and miscellaneous, \$2,845, being a total of \$141,485.

The great increase in trade is the result of the independence of the Republic of Panama and the closing of the era of constant civil dis-

turbances which made profitable developments of industrial pursuits on a large scale almost impossible. With a long period of peace and good order assured, the benefits derived from the construction of the Panama Canal, and immigration from the United States a steadily increasing trade may be looked forward to.

The growing and exporting of bananas is the industry that supports, directly or indirectly, practically every inhabitant in the Bocas del Toro district. The exports to the United States for 1905 were 3,414,500 bunches of bananas, 131,200 cocoanuts, and 1,157 cases of canned turtle meat. Exports to Europe were sarsaparilla root and turtle shells. The imports from the United States, Europe, and Asia were of all classes of merchandise.

In the fiscal year which closed June 30, 1905, United States total commerce with the new Republic of Panama was of the value of \$6,000,000. Imports from Panama consist chiefly of bananas, india rubber, coffee, and other articles of tropical production. Exports thither consisted of flour, cotton cloths, other cotton goods, steel rails, timber logs, boards, furniture, builder's hardware, structural iron and steel, typewriters, sewing machines, machinery, and a long miscellaneous list. The figures of exports do not include any goods shipped by the United States Government in its own vessels, but do include Government shipments sent as freight by ordinary shipping lines. Shipments to Panama go by the ports of New York (three-fourths), New Orleans, Mobile, and San Francisco. Imports thence come through Mobile and New York in about equal proportions.

At present the central Provinces of Los Santos, Cocle, and Veraguas are the fields for important improvements, for which \$1,050,000 silver have been appropriated.

The harbors of Pescaderias and Puerto Posada are to be improved, so that it will be possible for passengers and cargo to be received and landed at wharves. With the exception of Panama City, the port of Agua Dulce is at this time the only harbor on the Pacific where it is possible for vessels to discharge and load from piers.

The project is to have, in the not far distant future, first, good roads, and later, railways, stretching across the plains and foothills, through the mountain passes, to the Atlantic, and thus develop rich natural resources which to-day lie dormant.

Long-abandoned gold mines have recently been relocated, and are now worked with profit. The crude methods of the Spaniards were only successful where the mineral veins were most accessible. The results obtained by the use of modern facilities will surpass those of the original discoverers. Because of the lack of transportation facilities coal and iron have lain undisturbed in the flanks of the hills.

From July to December, 1905, mining titles as follows were issued by the Panama Government: Boca de Iguí, vein gold, San Francisco

de la Montaña, Veraguas; El Basto, vein gold, San Francisco de la Montaña, Veraguas; The Disraeli, vein gold, San Francisco de la Montaña, Veraguas; La Bonita, alluvion gold, Santa Fe, Veraguas; La Esperanza, alluvion gold, Santa Fe, Veraguas; continuation of La Bonita, alluvion gold, Santa Fe, Veraguas; El Aguila, alluvion gold, Santa Fe, Veraguas; Antigua Guaca, vein gold, Cañazas, Veraguas; La Buena Esperanza, vein gold, Cañazas, Veraguas; La Esperanza, iron sediment, Macararcas, Los Santos; La Providencia, copper sediment, Macararcas, Los Santos; Hipelisa, alluvion gold, Pinogana, Panama; Quebrada de Arena, alluvion gold, Pinogana, Panama; El Tigre, alluvion gold, Pinogana, Panama; La Lajita, alluvion gold, Pinogana, Panama; Tres de Julio, alluvion gold, Chiriquí Grande, Bocas del Toro; Juan de Dios, Robles ó Fiter, vein gold, San Francisco, Veraguas.

In recent years valuable deposits of manganese ore have been found near Nombre dí Dios, in the Province of Colon, and American investors organized the Manganese Mining Company.

Most of the coal is shipped here from the United States, a small portion being imported from Australia by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Coal beds or veins are to be found in many parts of the Republic of Panama. In the Province of Bocas del Toro a very good grade of bituminous coal has been discovered, but it is so far back in the interior that it is not a paying investment. In the Isthmian Canal Zone coal veins were found by the French during their occupancy of this territory. This statement seems to be verified by the reopening of an old coal bed on the Negrito River. Samples of this coal appears to be of lignite formation. Recently, two other places on the same property, but at a lower level, were bored, and it is reported that a coal stratum 3 feet thick was discovered.

A large area of fine woods will become accessible when better communication is established. Cocoanuts, coffee, and rubber grow wild in luxuriance. To cite an example, it is credibly reported that an Indian cacique possesses 25,000 rubber trees. With the benefits of cultivation and transportation to an available market, a rubber crop yields a profit of from \$1 to \$2 silver per tree. Necessary Indian labor can be obtained for about 10 cents silver per tree.

In November, 1905, the Philadelphia Mint (United States) shipped to Panama an issue of \$1,000,000 in new \$1 silver coins of the fixed value of \$1 gold, which had been minted for the Panama Government. To insure the parity of the gold and silver currency of the Republic, a deposit of \$300,000 gold was made with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York. This is 15 per cent of the total issue of \$4,000,000 of the new Panama silver currency.

A contract was let by the Government of the Republic for the raising of the entire town of Bocas del Toro to about 1 meter above its

present mean level, the construction of a sea wall and a system of sewers, including the digging of a canal in the rear portion of the town. All this work, which will hardly be completed under a couple of years, is to be done for \$241,000 Panama silver (equal to \$120,500 American gold).

Paraguay.—The message of President BAEZ, of the Republic of Paraguay, read at the opening of the ordinary sessions of Congress, considered as an indication of the very considerable material and moral progress realized in that country since the close of the last civil war, is of more than usual interest. It shows manifest improvement in the general situation of the country, evidenced by the influx of foreign capital and the development of the nation's resources, due to the more regular working of its institutions and a growing sense of social and economic security.

With reference to international relations, the President mentioned that the Republics of Argentina and Brazil cultivate the most cordial and neighborly relations with Paraguay, and that the commercial policy of the Argentine Republic is entirely favorable to Paraguayan interests. On the question of boundaries he stated that Bolivia had sent to Asuncion a new plenipotentiary, with a view to an amicable solution of the territorial differences existing between the two countries.

The general elections for the biennial renewal of the members of Congress were held in the midst of the most perfect order. The municipal elections in the capital and in other parts of the Republic were also held under equally favorable circumstances.

During the year 1905, new post-offices were opened in different parts of the Republic, the postal tariff was modified, and the work on the telegraph line to Bahia Negra was continued, and branch lines were extended from Nemby to San Antonio, from Punta Fierro to Yuti, and from Limpio to Piquete. Arrangements were also made for the interchange of telegraph messages with the railroads.

In 1904, the custom-house collections amounted to \$15,069,706.30 paper money. The imports and exports were, during the year; \$3,508,138.17 and \$3,106,559.82 sealed gold, respectively. The internal-revenue receipts during the same year amounted to \$1,459,614.39, a much smaller amount than the sum collected in 1903.

The Agricultural Bank, whose business was paralyzed during the late civil war, is again doing its accustomed business. Its capital, authorized by the law of July 14, 1903, is \$14,531,238.35, of which sum \$6,793,850 belongs to the Mortgage Department, and the remainder, \$7,737,388.35, to the Agricultural and Industrial Department.

The foreign debt of the country was, on December 31, 1903, \$4,623,217.84 sealed gold, upon which a payment of \$24,866.04 sealed gold was made in 1904, leaving the total debt on December 31, 1904, \$4,598,351.80 sealed gold.

In 1905, the customs receipts reached a total of 22,467,970 *pesos*, as contrasted with 8,428,705 in 1900, and the product of the internal taxation has doubled. The extract of quebracho, together with the yerba mate, is now one of the most important items in the national resources, and there are in the Republic of Paraguay over 300,000 cotton plants in process of cultivation, 200,000 of coffee, and about 300,000 of spurge.

The principal articles imported during the first half of 1905, according to the countries of origin, were as follows: Great Britain—Textiles, \$258,315.73; hardware, \$65,549.71; dry goods, \$25,663.09; arms, ammunition, etc., \$5,888.72; drugs, \$6,041.58; hats, \$3,899.25; articles in general, \$3,281.61; wines, liquors, etc., \$2,182.42; food products, \$4,687.86; crockery and glassware, \$1,088.49. Italy: Textiles, \$33,095.64; food products, \$28,705.74; hardware, \$2,044.55; wines, liquors, etc., \$45,446.85. Germany: Textiles, \$111,300.25; food products, \$46,828.78; hardware, \$45,016.80; wines, liquors, etc., \$7,171.72; dry goods, \$8,128.78; drugs, \$11,211.70; arms, ammunition, etc., \$4,099.32; hats, \$2,469.26; stationery, \$7,034.97; articles in general, \$2,822.57. Spain: Food products, \$29,758.77; wines, liquors, etc., \$39,269.44; dry goods, \$760.22. France: Textiles, \$21,634; food products, \$24,633.20; hardware, \$9,363.55; wines, liquors, etc., \$19,424.92; dry goods, \$11,801.44; drugs, \$6,533.79; hats, \$5,448.98. Argentine Republic: Food products, \$107,832.58; hardware, \$3,502.40; hides, \$3,064; textiles, \$3,056.28; wines, liquors, etc., \$1,511.02. United States: Hardware, \$23,942.59; drugs, \$6,190.59; arms, ammunition, etc., \$2,962.90; food products, \$8,669.83.

Cheap blankets, ponchos, and rice are mostly imported from Germany; candles from Holland, via Germany; drugs and sugar are imported from France; textiles from Great Britain; patent medicines and windmills from the United States, which country supplies most of the refrigerating machines and hatchets. Galvanized iron is imported from Great Britain; flour, wheat, butter, and cheese from the Argentine Republic, and wines of inferior grade are imported from Italy and Spain.

During said half year 952 steamers and sailing vessels, representing 177,663 tons, entered the port of Asuncion.

The total capital of the commercial establishments of Asuncion amounted to \$43,000,000 and those outside of it to \$27,000,000, making a grand total of \$70,000,000. The above figures undoubtedly refer to paper currency, which is worth about 10 cents gold per dollar paper. Therefore the total value in gold would be about \$7,000,000, or an average of \$14 per capita.

La Industrial Paraguaya increased its capital from \$8,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This is the most important limited liability company in the Republic, followed by the insurance company *La Nacional*, with a

capital of \$5,000,000; *La Paraguay*, with \$10,000,000; *La Paraguay* (a carrying company), with \$2,000,000; *La Selratuca*, with \$3,000,000; *El Quebracho de Puerto Maria*, with \$5,000,000; *El Gran Hotel del Paraguay*, with \$1,000,000, etc.

The number of industrial establishments in the capital amounted to 348, and 841 in the country—that is to say, 1,189 in all—with a total capital of \$139,000,000 paper currency, or \$13,900,000 gold. Of this total \$124,000,000 paper currency belonged to those establishments existing in Asuncion and the remaining \$15,000,000 paper currency to those outside of it.

A Paraguayan law, dated July 14, 1905, authorizes the Government to levy the following special duties, the revenues from which are to be appropriated to certain port works specified in the law:

(a) A wharf duty of 1 cent gold per 10 kilograms on all articles loaded or unloaded at any port, whether or not use be made of the wharf; and

(b) A tax of 46 cents gold per cubic meter on timber loaded in the port of Asuncion.

The special wharf duty (a) was to be levied from the date of the promulgation of this law, and the tax on timber (b) is to be collected as soon as the wharves which are to be constructed for loading timber are open for public use. Both the taxes will remain in force until the loan to be raised in connection with the authorized port works is paid off.

Peru.—Peruvian development is evidenced by the economic conditions of the Republic in 1905 under the administration of President PARDO.

The commercial treaty of 1896 between Brazil and Peru was denounced and ceased to be operative from May 18, 1905. The Peruvian Government accordingly repealed the decree of September 12, 1898, and the other resolutions issued for the execution of the above-mentioned treaty, so that in future the navigation of Brazilian ships on the Peruvian waters of the Amazon and its tributaries, the importation of Brazilian merchandise through the Loreto custom-houses, the importation of merchandise into the Yavari region, and the exportation of rubber therefrom are to be subjected to the laws, tariffs, and regulations of Peru.

An idea of Peruvian progress is given by the increase in the exports from Iquitos during the last few years. In 1902 the value of these exports was, in round numbers, only \$1,405,000. In 1903 it was \$2,137,000, in 1904 \$3,306,000, and the indications are that the record for 1905 when completed will be more than \$4,000,000. The purchasing ability of the country has, therefore, nearly doubled in the short space of five years, in spite of the fact that home production of many articles has also increased. The bulk of these

exports in 1904 was rubber, which was exported to the value of \$3,209,000. The value of imports into Peru is also constantly increasing. In 1900 they amounted in value to \$11,284,000; in 1904 the record was \$20,931,000, showing a gain of nearly 100 per cent in four years. The receipts of railroads in the year ended June 30, 1895, were \$1,245,300, an amount which was swelled to \$3,203,700 for the year 1905, showing an increase of 157 per cent in ten years.

Peruvian imports during the first half year of 1905 amounted to \$9,896,000 gold. Imports not only increased, but exports increased from a previous half-yearly average of \$8,500,000 to \$12,282,000 for the first half of 1905.

The exports consist mainly of rubber, the total for the six months being 745 metric tons (of 2,205 pounds), valued at \$1,188,000. This industry is developing with great rapidity and promise and will probably remain the chief source of exports.

The imports into the country show the following advance in values: 1902, \$17,000,000; 1903, \$19,000,000; 1904, \$21,000,000, and for the first six months of 1905 (January to June), \$10,000,000. During the same periods exports were as follows: 1902, \$18,000,000; 1903, \$19,500,000; 1904, \$20,300,000.

The imports from Peru by the United States in 1905 were valued at \$3,152,964, including nitrate of soda, \$370,935; guano, \$273,988, and sugar, \$1,018,208. Exports to Peru, amounting to \$3,657,225, included various iron and steel manufactures, \$1,364,285, under which item machinery alone counts for \$801,604; cotton cloths, \$142,302; cars, carriages, and other vehicles, \$135,430, and flour, \$254,442.

The decrease noted in regard to Peruvian exports to the United States subsequent to 1901 is accredited to a decline in sugar shipments to that country. Thus in 1901 the amount of Peruvian sugar received by the United States was 130,000,000 pounds, decreasing in 1904 to 48,000,000 pounds.

Large quantities of goods were imported into Peru through Brazilian ports and by the Amazon River. Such consignments entered the Republic by way of the river port of Iquitos (about \$1,500,000 included in "All other countries"), but owing to insufficient returns from Iquitos it is not possible to state the countries of origin.

During the year 1905 the customs receipts at Callao were £593,592.505; Mollendo, £134,317.525; Paita, £37,366.957; Eten, £36,684.187; Salaverry, £32,545.995; Pireo, £23,854.737; Pecamayo, £15,206.114; Ilo, £1,381.845; Pimentel, £101,633; Tumbé, £79,158, and Compañía Nacional de Recaudación, £7,561.170, making a total of £882,692.116, plus £128,887.348 from Iquitos, or in all a grand total of £1,011,579.464.

The trade of Peru, though satisfactory, is still out of proportion to

its great resources, which will offer a vast field for enterprise and the employment of capital at no distant date.

Customs duties and taxes on the consumption of certain articles are the chief source of national income. They show the following increase, the figures showing receipts for the first six months of the years named: 1903, \$1,773,000; 1904, \$2,153,000; 1905, \$2,304,000. The total revenue from this source for the entire year 1905 will probably reach nearly \$5,000,000. The receipts from tax on alcohol were as follows, 1905 being partly estimated: 1901, \$1,028,000; 1902, \$984,000; 1903, \$1,027,000; 1904, \$1,641,000; 1905, \$1,800,000. Receipts from tax on tobacco for the first nine months of 1904 were \$541,000, and for the first nine months of 1905, \$575,000. The total of all taxes on consumption for the two nine-month periods were, for 1904, \$2,265,000, and for 1905, \$2,776,000.

The revenues from all sources for 1905 will probably reach \$10,000,000. This increasing revenue has led to an improvement of national credit, and loans to a considerable amount have been negotiated during the past year—one for £600,000, for the purchase of two cruisers, and one for £3,000,000, for the construction of railways.

During the year 1905, 28 new post-offices were established, and the increase in the number of pieces carried, which was noticeable in former years, has been still further augmented. The total number in 1903 was 16,081,000; in 1904, 17,581,000; and in 1905, 20,000,000 (partly estimated). The total length of telegraph lines in the country has been increased from 2,165 miles in 1904 to 2,496 miles at the end of 1905, and the number of offices from 88 to 99.

The progress being made in agricultural development is exhibited in the following statement showing the value of exports for the first six months of the year 1905 (in United States dollars): Sugar, 4,143,000; rubber, etc., 1,488,000; wool, 1,069,000; cotton, 779,000; cocaine, 321,000; cocoa, 215,000.

The production of cotton has grown more rapidly than is indicated by the foregoing figures, for increasing amounts are being consumed in the Peruvian factories. The cotton crop for 1905 is estimated to have consisted of about 125,000 bales.

The great plateau region between the ranges of the Cordillera contains many large areas of well-watered grazing lands and offers excellent opportunities for the raising of meat, wool, etc. The exports of wool in 1904 reached 4,100 tons avoirdupois, valued at \$1,600,000.

The introduction of improved breeds of sheep has only just begun, an English company having imported some 6,000 last year for their grazing lands in the department of Junin. Results thus far are very promising, though it is perhaps too early to claim certain success.

Analysis of the rubber exports illustrates the importance of the rubber fields of the upper Ucayali. Of the total export for the first

six months of 1905 of 745 tons, this river and its tributaries furnished 357 tons, or 48 per cent; while the Putumayo furnished 194 tons; the Yavari, 155, and all others tributary to Iquitos furnished 39 tons. The product of these rivers does not, of course, represent the whole rubber output of Peru, but only of those sections whose export goes through the custom-house of Iquitos. Other important districts are the valleys of the Madre de Dios, Tambopata, Beni, etc., the amount of whose product there is no means of determining.

Sugar forms one of the staple articles of export, the quantity exported in 1905 being 134,000 tons. The whole coast of Peru is suited to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and various other tropical products, but the supply of water is very limited. During the year 1905 the drought was severe.

Excellent tobacco is grown in Tarapoto, in the Province of San Martin, Department of Loreto. Formerly that district produced annually from 12,000 to 15,000 arrobas of tobacco, of 25 pounds each, but in 1904 the production was only 2,400 arrobas. The inhabitants of San Martin, which is one of the healthiest and most fertile provinces of Peru, are leaving it for the lower Amazon and Ucayali districts.

It is well known that Peru is one of the few countries where the finest species of cinchona grows wild, but the bark no longer forms an important article of export, inasmuch as nearly all the quinia trees have been ruthlessly destroyed in almost all accessible regions. The planting of these trees in suitable localities ought to be encouraged. It is said that at present it would not pay to plant them, which is no doubt true, but under the fostering care of the Government great results might be obtained hereafter.

In addition to the more important agricultural industries must be mentioned the cultivation of many varieties of fruits, etc., for local consumption.

Many minerals are represented in Peru, and some of the useful metals occur in large quantities. There are now some 10,000 mining claims on the official register. Most of these mines are owned by foreigners. The chief metals and other mineral products found in this country are the following: Gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, molybdenum, wolfram, nickel, sulphur, coal, petroleum, borax, salt, iron, mica, bismuth, tin, and graphite.

Peru is rich in silver, but the low price of this metal has naturally checked the working of her innumerable silver mines. The principal districts where that metal is found are Hualgayoc, Salpo, Huaylas, Recuay, Cajatambo, Yauli, Cerro de Pasco, Huallanca, Huarochiri, Castrovirreyna, Lucanas, Cayllona, Lampa, and Puno.

Specimens of the coal obtained in the Department of Ancachs were exhibited at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, where *they were* viewed by a number of Americans interested in these mat-

ters, and the valuable notes of the Italian naturalist RAIMONDI on the subject of the mineral and coal deposits of Ancachs are well known.

Of late years there has been an increasing interest in the development of the oil fields of northern Peru. For many years it has been known that lubricating and fuel oils existed at several points in the provinces of Paita and Tumba. Some of these have been developed in a commercial way within the last ten or fifteen years. The oldest fields now supplying oil to the Peruvian markets are those situated at Negritos and Zorritos. At Lobitos, however, about 20 miles north of Negritos, and on the coast, is a new field recently developed by the Peruvian corporation.

During 1905, the capital invested in electrical installations is estimated at \$10,000, and the number of mills increased in the ratio of 5 per cent. Flour, cotton, woolen, paper mills, porcelain and other minor establishments, such as shoe, shirt, and hat factories, were placed in operation.

The Consul-General of Peru in Valparaiso, Chile, recently received orders from this Government to send by every freight steamer coming from that port to the Republic of Peru 50 live cattle. It is estimated that about 500 live cattle will be received each month. A decrease in the price of meat has already been felt by the arrival of the first shipment. The Consul, besides, has sent large quantities of beans, pease, and potatoes. A commission has also been named by the Government of Peru to go to the Argentine Republic and select 200 animals for the purpose of improving the Peruvian breed of cattle.

The railways of the country are almost exclusively in the hands of a company known as the Peruvian Corporation. Their gross receipts from freight and passenger traffic are stated at \$1,245,300 for the year ending June 30, 1895, and \$3,203,700 for the year ending June 30, 1905, an increase of 157 per cent in ten years. Within twenty-five years the development of railroad lines is shown by the fact that whereas they formerly were operated at a loss, net gains over expenses are indicated for the past six years.

The total capital of the banking institutions of Peru in 1895 was \$1,460,000; ten years later it was reported as \$3,781,000, a gain of more than 150 per cent.

During the year 1905 there were organized some twenty-five new companies for industrial purposes or the exploitation of the mineral or vegetable resources of the country, besides the enlargement of the capital of several already existing concerns. The total increase in capitalization by the formation of new companies and the enlargement of old is, nominally, about \$15,000,000 (United States gold), and it is probable that a considerable portion of this will actually be invested. This amount does not include new construction work of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, which reaches a large sum, or the capital of

the newly formed company for the exploitation of the rubber forests of Sandia and Carabaya, whose nominal capital is \$10,000,000. The total capitalization of industrial enterprises operating in the country has probably therefore been increased by some twenty-five or thirty million dollars since January 1, 1905. Mining and rubber companies claim the bulk of this, but considerable amounts are for other purposes, as \$2,500,000 for the construction or electrifying of tramways, \$2,900,000 for the "National Steamship and Floating Dock Company of Callao," and \$975,000 for the Banco Alemán Transatlántico, in Lima; besides various smaller amounts for sundry industrial purposes.

Of the 4,610,000 enumerated in the estimated population of the Republic, but a small percentage are of white blood—about 650,000.

Peru has signified its adherence to the sugar convention, and the sugar duties have been reduced to the prescribed limits. The free list now includes sugar bags, motor cars, typewriters, and certain forms of iron, steel, copper and brass work, lead, zinc, mercury, crucibles, stills, explosives, agricultural and mining machinery and tools, textile and foundry machinery, pumps and fire engines, sails, railway and tramway rolling stock, coal, cement, timber, ships under Peruvian flag, naval stores (not canvas), packing, belting, printing type and machinery, and books. For special purposes additional duties are levied of 10 per cent at Callao and 8 per cent at other ports. Those at Callao include 1 per cent for drainage of the town, which is almost completed. At Loreto, on the Amazon, there is a special tariff under which cereals, sugar, provisions, agricultural and nautical implements and machinery are free, while export duties ranging from 8 to 20 cents per kilo are levied on rubber.

Salvador.—President ESCALÓN, in a message delivered to the Salvadorean Congress on February 19, 1906, reported that during 1905 the foreign relations of the Republic continued cordial and amicable, and expressed earnest desire to be at peace with all the world. For the purpose of strengthening relations with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala a legation was established in March at the capital of said Republic. In September, a legation was established in the Republic of France, the work of which has so far been very successful.

His Majesty the King of Italy invited Salvador to send a delegate to the Congress held at Rome to cooperate in the founding of an international institute to study the actual condition of agriculture in all the countries interested in the subject. Said invitation was accepted and a delegate was appointed.

The Government also became interested in the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Paris last October, the International Congress on the Physical Education of Young Men, assembled at Liege last August, and finally in the Peace Conference held at The Hague.

In June the Government of Salvador authorized Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Costa Rica at Washington, that, in representation of San Salvador, he might take proper steps before the Government of the United States to put an end to the abuses committed by the captains of the Pacific Mail steamers, which are causing great damage to the commerce of all nations.

Great efforts were made in the Department of Public Instruction for the purpose of reorganizing all educational establishments by adopting, so far as possible, the most improved modern methods which have given the best results in other nations.

As to the sanitary service, though the results obtained have not, perhaps, been as satisfactory as might be desired, yet the country has escaped the invasion of the bubonic plague and the yellow fever—two epidemics that have caused many deaths in several countries of the American Continent. The Government, however, in order to prevent any sudden invasion of the aforesaid epidemics, did, through the superior board of health, take the most efficient measures against these terrible diseases, having ordered from abroad a sufficient supply of disinfectants, in order to fight the first of these epidemics, and established sanitary lines on the frontiers of Honduras and Guatemala in order to avoid, as far as possible, the invasion of yellow fever, which did such havoc in the city of Zacapa in the neighboring Republic.

Special attention was given to the Government telegraph and telephone lines, which have been equipped with a competent personnel and all the necessary and modern appliances for their operation, the result being a great improvement in the service. Agriculture, which is an industry of vital importance to the country, received constant and earnest protection at the hands of the Government.

The total Governmental receipts during the year aggregated \$8,536,443.07 silver, as compared with \$8,060,689.05 in the preceding year, the revenues from liquors being for the two periods: 1905, \$1,924,366.41; 1904, \$2,142,207.48.

Import values for the year 1905 are given as \$4,356,070.32 gold, as against \$3,610,376.97 in 1904. Exports amounted to \$5,639,533.26, showing a slight decrease as compared with the preceding year, when the total merchandise shipped from the country was valued at \$6,635,444.71 gold. Figures showing commercial valuations during the five years' period 1900–1904 indicate an annual average of \$4,891,148.94 for exports and \$2,881,049.55 for imports.

Official statistics showing the five leading countries of origin for imports in 1905 give the following, in gold: United States, \$1,354,646.50; Great Britain, \$1,313,995.99; Germany, \$473,374.53; France, \$339,957.90; Nicaragua, \$165,409.25. Exports, whose value is expressed in silver, figure as follows: France, \$4,136,662.77; United

States, \$3,062,603.27; Germany, \$2,469,245.83; Great Britain, \$2,161,889.86; Italy, \$1,366,004.76.

A decree of the Government of Salvador provides that from September 1, 1905, the portion of the import duties previously collected in silver at the rate of 94 per cent of the tariff duties has been reduced to 68 per cent, the remaining 26 per cent to be converted into 12 per cent, American gold, payable in coin or in sight bank drafts on the United States.

The 31st of January, 1906, the total length of the telegraph lines of the Republic was 3,266 kilometers and that of the telephone lines 1,882 kilometers. There are in actual service 168 telegraph and 78 telephone offices, employing 264 telegraphers and 86 telephone operators. The number of dispatches transmitted in 1905 was 1,039,778. On December 31, 1905, there were 31,294 telegraph and telephone poles in the Republic. The principal telegraph offices of the Republic are those of San Salvador, Santa Ana, San Miguel, Sonsonate, Santa Tecla, Ahnachapan, Cojutepeque, San Vicente, La Libertad, Acajutla, La Union, Chalchuapa, and El Sance, by which communication is maintained with the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica by land. There are three overhead lines communicating with Guatemala and a cable line which passes by San Jose. There are six telegraph lines connecting Salvador with Honduras, and the lines for Nicaragua and Costa Rica cross this Republic. New telephone and telegraph wire is being put up all over the country, and soon communication can be had with the smallest and most distant points in the Republic.

The population of Salvador is largely engaged in agriculture. The chief product is coffee, under which culture there are about 50,000 hectares. The coffee exports in 1905 amounted to 61,822,223 pounds. Other products are indigo, of which 524,628 pounds were exported in 1905; sugar, 6,007,304 pounds exported in 1905. The Government is encouraging cotton growing by offering a bounty of one silver dollar on each centner of cotton exported. The mineral wealth of the Republic includes gold, silver, copper, iron, mercury. The only mines worked are gold and silver mines, yielding chiefly gold. Operations are carried on by Salvadorian, United States, and British companies. Full statistics of output are not published, but the exports of gold and silver in 1905 amounted to 8,330 pounds.

Uruguay.—Under the Presidency of Doctor BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ, the Republic of Uruguay, in spite of conditions subversive of industrial and commercial prosperity at home, maintained a punctual fulfillment of its financial services abroad during 1905.

The financial status of the Republic was placed in an improved position, and a commission was appointed, with full powers, to hear, exam-

ine, and determine all justifiable claims presented for compensation for damages to real and personal property during the last revolution, and to provide a fund for the satisfaction of these and for other objects a new loan was issued.

During the year, the revenue showed an increase hitherto unknown, the customs (the main part of the revenue) showing an increase of over \$10,000,000, as compared with 1904, and much over the highest record in existence. This will enable the Government to carry out the highest amortization ever known of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds. The price of land advanced fourfold, new industries were introduced into the country (such as the frozen-meat industry), and the number of new buildings in the capital is unprecedented. The Montevideo harbor works, which, when concluded, should provide one of the best ports of South America, made steady progress, and in a very short time the big Atlantic liners will find convenient accommodations there. The country's railway system was also extended and new roads in the interior constructed. These are all healthy and promising indications of substantial development.

The Government devoted special attention to both elementary and higher instruction, assisting the college authorities in the promotion of education, and owing to this joint cooperation, public education has been greatly promoted.

Through the proper department the Government is promoting by all possible means the cattle industry.

For the first half of the year 1905, imports into the country reached a total valuation of \$14,696,483 and exports \$18,303,614, showing a balance of trade in favor of Uruguay of \$3,607,131. In the corresponding half of the preceding year the nation's imports figured for \$9,357,632 and the exports \$23,581,748. The total volume of trade for the first half of 1905 was, therefore, \$33,000,097, as compared with \$32,939,380 during the same period in 1904.

United States imports from Uruguay in 1905 amounted to \$3,158,856, and consisted chiefly of hides and skins, \$1,529,288. The exports, which amounted to \$1,990,694, included a large variety of articles, the principal items being mineral oils, \$393,378; manufactures of iron and steel, \$405,047; lumber and various manufactures of wood, \$361,311, and agricultural implements, \$114,400.

The Uruguayan budget, as approved by the Congress of the Republic, provides for the disbursement of \$24,119,659 gold and \$123,673,352 paper in 1906.

In 1905 the production of cereals and oleaginous plants decreased considerably, the result of which was as follows:

Wheat, 205,888,045 kilograms; flax, 14,046,417 kilograms; oats,

525,553 kilograms; barley, 588,764 kilograms; bird seed (alpiste), 1,745,734 kilograms.

The latest statistics concerning the production of corn show the following total result: Kilograms sown, 2,297,568; hectares in cultivation, 176,899; crop harvested, 112,186,773 kilograms.

The grape industry shows a great increase, the number of vineyards being 1,453; hectares in cultivation, 4,259; number of grape vines bearing fruit, 14,050,214; grapes harvested, 21,472,773 kilograms, which produced 10,494,247 liters of wine.

The customs receipts at the Uruguayan custom-houses for the first six months of 1905 amounted to \$5,428,940, as compared with \$4,265,012 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of \$1,163,928 being indicated. The principal increase was made during the first three months of the year, the upward movement having been checked in June, owing to a general strike of the laborers at the port, which was brought to a close early in July.

The Uruguayan trade returns for 1904, compared with 1903, show a total valuation of \$59,672,856 and \$62,421,875, respectively, or a decrease for 1904 of \$2,749,019. As, however, there was a decrease in import values and an increase in exports, the trade balance may be said to be in favor of the Republic, as is indicated by the following figures: Imports, 1904, \$21,216,689; 1903, \$25,103,966, a decrease of \$3,887,277; exports, 1904, \$38,456,167; 1903, \$37,317,909, an increase of \$1,138,258; so that the balance of trade stood, in 1904, in favor of the country to the amount of \$17,239,478, as against \$12,213,943 in 1903, an increase for the year of \$5,025,535.

The River Plate country, which includes the Republic of Uruguay and a great portion of the Republic of Argentina, has long been included among the leading stock-raising districts of the world. For generations the people of this section looked upon the ranch as about the only source of material wealth. They were in past years and to a very large extent still are a meat-eating people, and have given but little attention either to general agriculture or to truck farming. The cattle of the country needed no special care, as grass of the best quality for maturing and fattening grew in great abundance over this entire country and remained fresh and green during the whole year. The climate is such that domestic animals needed neither grain nor shelter. Until recently the cattle of this country were not domesticated, but roamed the plains almost at will, in a semiwild state. They were allowed to breed and inbreed without any care or attention from the owner. At that time the sale of the hides was the only part of the industry that yielded the owner any cash, and the meat, except a small portion required for food, was discarded as of no value.

In recent years, however, the meat-eating people of other quarters of the globe have been attracted to this section, and have not only pro-

vided a wider market for its products, but have given its chief industry their attention. A large market has been provided for cattle by the manufacture of beef extract, which is carried on here very extensively. The ever-increasing demand for leather has opened up this market and increased the price of hides, and the bones and horns find ready sale, with the result that the cattle-raising industry has become very profitable. As prices increased and the business yielded greater profits the ranch (or camp) owners gave more attention to the business. They have fenced their farms and have given attention to the improvement of breeds. Within the last few years freezing plants have been established, both here and in Buenos Ayres, where meat is prepared for export. These establishments, although new, are already exporting annually several million dollars' worth of their product.

As a result of these new markets a revival has taken place in the stock-raising industry, and this is most noticeable with respect to cattle. Thoroughbreds have been imported for breeding purposes, and the results have been so satisfactory that there is at this time a great demand for good bulls. The best class of animals, with good pedigrees, are sought, and are taken only from countries not infested with cattle diseases, and which are subject to proper sanitary regulations.

The shipments of Uruguayan wool during 1904-5 amounted to 64,180 bales, as compared with 67,818 in the preceding fiscal year.

The Uruguayan Minister of Fomento has recently purchased a number of mulberry trees in the Argentine Republic with a view to initiating silkworm rearing in the Department of Canelones, Uruguay. There is already a certain amount of mulberry cultivation carried on near Montevideo, and it is hoped that a development of the silk industry will prove a permanent source of revenue to the country.

The postal receipts in 1905 amounted to \$476,327.76, consisting of postage stamps, \$374,450.05; telegraph service, \$71,043.90; money orders, \$17,414.66; in transit, \$6,224.87; and \$71,945.28 from other sources.

The total freight carried in 1905 amounted to 680,475 tons, compared with 548,223 carried during the previous year, or an increase of 132,252 tons or 23.12 per cent.

In spite of the great decrease in the number of horses raised, there was an increase in the number transported, amounting to 68,929 head or 9.69 per cent.

In 1903, the receipts from trade-marks amounted to \$8,032; in 1904 to \$6,272, and in 1905 to \$9,564.

Venezuela.—The Venezuelan Government under General CIPRIANO CASTRO remained stable throughout the year 1905, and though complete statistics of the economic conditions are not available, no vital change in the commercial status of the country is apparent.

For 1905-6 the customs duties are put at 24,870,000 *bolivares*, and the extraordinary war tax to 12,500,000 *bolivares*; for war and marine the expenditure will be 11,054,567 *bolivares*.

From Venezuela the United States imported, in 1905, merchandise to the value of \$7,109,850, of which the largest item was coffee, \$4,526,036, while hides and skins amounted to \$1,549,205, guano \$37,457, and india rubber \$228,465. Exports aggregated \$3,213,575, the more important items being flour, \$654,557; cotton cloths, \$415,843; cars and carriages, \$10,410; patent and proprietary medicines, \$69,076; manufactures of iron and steel, \$393,440; mineral oils, \$145,359, and provisions, \$432,826, of which the largest item was lard, \$298,256.

In the year ended December 31, 1904, the weight of imports into Venezuela, by long tons (values are not available), was: Miscellaneous merchandise, 11,936; hardware, 2,539; provisions and liquors, 15,124; oils, other than kerosene, 915; kerosene, 1,988; timber, 1,746; cement, 4,445; coal, 16,518; machinery, 595; railway materials, 443. Great Britain leads in importations into Venezuela with a total of 18,668 tons, the United States next with 18,369, Germany third with 11,994, and the Netherlands fourth with 2,628. In 1903 the United States held first place with 17,703 long tons, Great Britain second with 12,708, Germany third with 7,319, and the Netherlands fourth with 2,052. The exports amounted to 21,185 long tons, in contrast to 17,762 in 1903. Coffee was represented by 11,018 tons; cocoa, 7,530; hides, 1,875, and sundries 762, while the figures for 1903 were: Coffee, 9,060 tons; cocoa, 6,318; hides, 1,492, and sundries 892. The destination of exports from Venezuela can not be exactly ascertained at present. The coffee, however, was shipped to the United States and Europe, the cocoa was bought by Spain and France, while nearly all the hides were taken by the United States.

The arrivals and departures of ships at the various ports of the Republic of Venezuela during the first half of the year 1905, from and to the different countries, numbered 2,516 arrivals and 2,604 departures.

Through La Guaira, during the first six months of 1905, imports of merchandise valued at 9,435,965.56 *bolivares* were received, and for the same period Maracaibo and Puerto Cabello received 2,141,148 and 1,443,619 bolivars, respectively. The United States leads as a country of origin for imports, followed by Germany.

The total shipments of merchandise from Ciudad Bolivar throughout the year aggregated over \$2,000,000. Higher values for Para rubber and egret feathers, the leading items of local trade, were obtained, but cattle shipments declined.

Examining in detail the list of articles exported, it will be noticed that the majority consists of natural products which only require to be collected and need little or no preparation for shipment, while culti-

vated products, like tobacco and coffee, have decreased in comparison with former years. Labor is costly and difficult to obtain. The capacity of production by cultivation or manufacture is consequently very limited, and it is found easier and more lucrative to collect natural produce than to employ labor in agricultural pursuits.

The surface of Venezuela is naturally divided into three district zones—the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zone. In the first are grown sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, cereals, etc.; the second affords runs for cattle; and in the third tropical products, such as caoutchouc, tonka beans, copaiba, vanilla, growing wild, are worked by the inhabitants. The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and about 52,000 tons of coffee are annually shipped abroad. The coffee estates number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000. There are about 11,000 sugar estates which flourished while sugar importation was prohibited, but the prohibition was recently removed. There are factories for the production of aguardiente from sugar. In February, 1905, a contract was made, for the term of fifty years, for the formation of plantations to raise sugar cane, textile plants, and other produce on a large scale. All lands within the bounds of the Republic without a lawful owner (corporate or private) are considered public lands and are managed by the Federal Executive, who, under certain regulations, has power to sell or to make grants therefrom for the purposes of agricultural or mining settlements, or to properly certified immigrants, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to every member of the family.

One-fifth of the population is engaged in agriculture. The live stock in Venezuela is estimated as follows: 2,004,257 oxen, 176,668 sheep, 1,667,272 goats, 191,079 horses, 89,186 mules, 312,810 asses, 1,618,214 pigs. A new census of stock has been ordered. In the agricultural and cattle industries about 60,000 are employed.

Venezuela is rich in metals and other minerals. Gold is found chiefly in the Yuruari territory. The quantity sent from that district in the sixteen years, 1884–1899, was 1,394,480 ounces; in 1901, 49,355 ounces. There are silver mines in the States of Bermudez, Lara, and Los Andes. Copper, silver, and iron are abundant, while sulphur, coal, asphalt, lead, kaolin, and tin are also found. Iron mines at Imataca, on the lower Orinoco, are in the hands of an American company. Salt mines in various States are under Government administration. Petroleum is found in Tachira, but capital is wanting for its exploitation, and there are vast asphalt lakes, which are practically untouched. Round the island of Margarita and the neighboring islets off the north coast of Venezuela pearl fishing is carried on by the natives. About 400 boats are engaged in the industry, and the annual product, which might be largely increased, is estimated at about £20,000. The Government granted, on July 17, 1900, a concession

for the exclusive right of fishing pearls, sponges, tortoise shell, and some other products, on condition of receiving 10 per cent of the profits. The native fishermen are not to be disturbed in their industry.

The gold mining industry has remained stationary during the year under review, and no improvements can be reported. Legislation which will grant this industry lighter taxation and more favorable terms generally is still awaited by mine owners and capitalists before extending operations.

The exploitation of the salines of Venezuela has until lately been a Government monopoly, and it is now ceded to the concessionaire under payment of a yearly rent of 3,500,000 *bolivares*, to be paid quarterly, subject to certain modifications in accordance with a sliding scale, varying with the product of the mines. The contract is for ten years, with option of prolongation for a similar period.

The navigation of the Orinoco and its affluents by steamboats is virtually a monopoly belonging to the *Compañía de Vapores del Orinoco*, who also possess the privilege of navigating through the smaller mouths of the Orinoco River, like the Pedernales and Macareo, which form part of the Delta. Other steamers and sailing vessels are only permitted to traffic by the longer route of the Boca Grande. The navigation of Colombia by the Orinoco and Meta rivers is also limited to steamers which belong to the company referred to.

In February, 1905, a special concession was given to the steamer *Delta* to carry transshipment goods from Trinidad without the surtax duty of 30 per cent. Since then (January, 1906) this surtax has been entirely abolished and imports are again almost exclusively effected via Trinidad in transit, the same as in former years.

Under date of March 31, 1905, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree, the substance of which is as follows:

Article 1. For the payment of the national internal 6 per cent consolidated national debt and the 1 per cent bonds, a debt is created called "national internal consolidated 3 per cent debt."

Article 2. During the present year the holders of these securities should apply to the Board of Public Credit to verify the respective exchange and the rate that may be agreed upon.

Article 3. For the payment of this new internal consolidated 3 per cent debt the entire product of the tax on liquors, which according to law corresponds to the National Executive, shall be exclusively used.

Article 4. From the 1st of January, 1906, the Board of Public Credit shall pay monthly, during the first days of each month, the accrued interests of said debt.

Article 5. One per cent is set apart for the amortization of this debt, the auction sales taking place at the end of each six months, or during the first fifteen days of July and January, respectively.

Article 6. The bills auctioned of the 3 per cent internal consolidated debt shall be used in such quantity as may be necessary to be exchanged for bills of the national internal debt which have not yet been converted, and the remainder shall be incinerated in the presence of the Board of Public Credit, a due record thereof, showing the amount burned, the date, etc., being made.

A decree issued by the Venezuelan Government authorizes the Executive to increase, by an amount not exceeding 25 per cent, the duties on merchandise imported into Venezuela from countries not entitled by treaty to most-favored-nation treatment. The Executive is also authorized to increase, diminish, or suppress import duties in cases of emergency, accounting to Congress for such action.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

Under the title "Tierra de Promisión" (The Land of Promise), Señor CARLOS M. MAESO has published, through the "*Tipografía de la Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios*," what is practically a valuable handbook of the Republic of Uruguay. It is a general description of the country, its commerce, industries, stock raising, agriculture, finances, resources, education, and progress in every phase of human endeavor, the statistics furnished being exact and detailed through the year 1901. In some instances data to the end of 1903 is also included. The author, while deprecating the internal conflicts which have retarded in a great degree the natural progress of his country, sees, in the unmistakable advance of the Republic, in spite of political stress, the surest indication of the enormous possibilities of Uruguay as a nation. The various Departments of the Republic are described with special reference to their natural resources, the extent of development in each being accurately and interestingly set forth. But a small part of the vast mineral lands of the country have been exploited, though deposits of precious and other metals are known to exist in all the departments.

The population of the country is shown to have doubled in the period from 1872 to 1902, the figures at the opening of the latter year being 964,577 inhabitants. The rapid rise of the city of Montevideo is cited as an indication of the progress of the nation's progress, it being stated that in the period from 1872 to 1889 the constructive advance of the city was 253 per cent, and that in 1901 there were 17,106 buildings and dwellings whose united value was 123,572,214

pesos. Electric lighting and gas are found on all the thoroughfares, and public buildings and grounds abound for the benefit of all classes. "The Cook Shop of the World," as the great beef extract establishment at Fray Bentos is called, is most interestingly described, and the causes leading to the development of the supplemental industry of shipping dressed beef are noted. The stock of the country; the vast plains adapted to either pastoral or agricultural purposes; the established financial status of the Republic and its infinite possibilities are set forth by a patriotic pen, while photographs, maps, and numberless prints throughout the volume give a pictorial representation of the subject-matter.

The interest attached to the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro by the periodicals and journals of the United States is evidenced by the number of so-called "Pan-American" issues. Notably among them is the June number of the "American Exporter," which is devoted exclusively to a consideration of the various matters connected with the said conference. The mission of Secretary Root and its probable effect upon inter-American relations; commerce between the United States and its twenty Latin-American sister Republics, followed by a sketch of each of the countries interested, form the leading items of interest. A very timely and able discussion by an ex official of the State Department of the Monroe Doctrine fills several pages. The author therein discusses in a very characteristic way forgotten chapters of the Doctrine's history, John Quincy Adams's Advice, Canning's Trade Statesmanship, President Roosevelt's Interpretation, Spectres of Territorial Absorption, European Attitude on Economic Value of Latin-America, etc. The Chief of the Division of Consular Reports in the Department of Commerce and Labor contributes an interesting article on the "Effects of Immigration into South and Central America." When it is considered that the twenty Latin-American Republics cover an area equal to that of the German Empire, while the total population of those vast territories scarcely approaches that of the Fatherland, it will be readily understood that there is room for immigration and colonization, the prime elements in the development of any unsettled country. Another article, well worth reading, details the progress of the Pan-American Railroad. Mr. WALDON FAWCETT, of Washington, describes the work of "The International Bureau of the American Republics" in Washington, while the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor discusses in a very able way the tremendous "Growth of American Industries." Hon. JOHN BARRETT, for years United States Minister to Siam, and now official representative of his country at Bogotá, Colombia, calls attention to the resources and possibilities of that country, while

Señor JORGE MUÑOZ, Minister of Guatemala at Washington, furnishes an interesting description of the progress and natural resources of his native country. The entire issue is profusely illustrated by portraits of South and Central American Presidents and typical views of tropical scenery. The publisher, Mr. WILLIAM J. JOHNSTON, who last year accompanied Secretary TAFT to the Far East, will personally attend the Congress in Rio de Janeiro, and subsequently make an extensive tour of South America.

The "Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture" of the United States for 1905, issued July 1, 1906, contains its usual record of the efforts made by this branch of the public service toward the development of the agricultural resources of the country. In regard to crop production during the year covered, it is stated that corn reached its highest output, amounting to 2,708,000,000 bushels, a gain of 42,000,000 over its previous record. A new record price was also established for the total crop, the total value being given as \$1,216,000,000. No other crop of the country was worth more than half as much, although the hay crop did not reach its highest product figure for the year in value it far exceeded other years, \$605,000,000 being its estimated valuation. Cotton, ranking third, is valued at \$575,000,000, while wheat, whose output was excelled in only one previous year, reached production figures of 684,000,000 bushels, the value of which (\$525,000,000) overtops the highest value before reached, in 1891, by \$11,000,000. Following these four leading articles come oats, 939,000,000 bushels, valued at \$282,000,000; potatoes, showing a decline, and valued at \$138,000,000; barley, 133,000,000 bushels, valued at \$58,000,000; tobacco, with an estimated valuation of \$52,000,000; sugar cane and sugar beets, valued at \$50,000,000, and rice, worth \$13,892,000. Dairy products have an estimated value of \$665,000,000, an advance of \$54,000,000 over the preceding year. Farm animals are graded as follows: Horses, over 17,000,000, valued at \$1,200,000,000; milch cows, 17,570,000, worth \$482,000,000; sheep show a decline in number and value, and swine number 47,321,000, valued at \$283,255,000. The grand aggregate of wealth produced on farms in 1905 exceeds that of 1904 by \$256,000,000, being estimated at \$6,415,000,000. Supplementary statistical tables give interesting statistics concerning the agricultural productions of other countries. Thus the Argentine Republic is shown to lead the world in its number of sheep, with 74,379,562, followed by the United States with 51,001,809; Cuba's sugar crop for 1905-6 is shown to be 1,300,000 tons, and Ecuador, which leads the world in cacao production, is credited with 62,684,017 pounds in 1904, followed by its nearest competitor, Brazil, with 51,059,046 pounds. Fifth as a cacao producer was the Dominican Republic, with 29,888,060 pounds, and sixth, Venezuela, with 28,765,908 pounds.

The "Outlook," in its issue for July 21, 1906, has a paper of present interest concerning "The Western World in Conference," written by Mr. SYLVESTER BAXTER, who is serving as special commissioner of the "Outlook" at the Conference at Rio de Janeiro. Mr. BAXTER finds a high significance in the fact that the relations of the United States with Latin America have furnished the more immediate steps whereby the country has advanced to its position as a world power. "The three Americas have been brought into relationship with the world at large more than ever before. Ties and counter ties, continental and intercontinental railways and steamship lines, canals and river routes, highways and telegraphs, are binding all with the bonds of commercial intercourse that lead to closer relations of all kinds." By these indications the writer forms the opinion that the gathering at Rio de Janeiro will be more significant than either of its predecessors.

In an interesting paper entitled, "South America and the peace movement," contributed to the Independent for July, 1906, Señor DIEGO MENDOZA, Minister from the Republic of Colombia to the United States, calls attention to the fact that it was Bolivar, the Great Liberator, who was the first among Americans to take practical steps for a realization of the idea of uniting all America by means of a permanent Pan-American Congress. While he was President of Colombia the Congress initiated by him held its session at Panama, and while the time was not then ripe for the fulfillment of the purposes of the meeting the seed thereof has been shown in subsequent conferences.

Among the many United States periodicals discussing the importance of a unanimity of commercial feeling among the countries of America, as an outgrowth of the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro, the international edition of Dun's Review for July, 1906, has an important paper treating of "Past Pan-American conferences." A comprehensive review of the results of the two previous meetings of American nations in friendly conclave is given, and an anticipatory outline of the present one is sketched.

Señor P. REQUENA BERMUDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay at Washington, publishes in the American Exporter for July 1, 1906, a paper on the Republic of Uruguay. To the present Administration Señor BERMUDEZ gives unqualified praise for the economic advancement of his country within recent years.

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**HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.**

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
Argentine Republic..	Señor Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia	Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián ^a	La Paz.
Brazil	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva	Florianopolis.
Chile	Señor Don Moisés Vargas	Santiago.
Colombia	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez	Bogotá.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Aragón	San José.
Cuba	Señor Don Antonio S. de Bustamante	Havana.
	Señor Don Lincoln de Zayas	Havana.
Dominican Republic.	Señor Don José Gabriel García ^b	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín	Quito.
	Señor Don Luis Alberto Carbo	Guayaquil.
Guatemala	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar	Guatemala City.
Haiti	Monsieur Georges Sylvain	Port au Prince.
Honduras	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez	City of Mexico.
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Paraguay	Señor Don José S. Decoud	Asunción.
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	Señor Don Ramón M. Valdés	Panama.
Peru	Señor Don Alejandro Garland	Lima.
Salvador	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos	San Salvador.
Uruguay	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano	Montevideo.
Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo	Caracas.

^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO,
Absent.	
Mexico.....	Señor DON JOAQUÍN D. CASASUS,
Absent.	

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Señor DON EPIFANIO PORTELA,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 2108 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Bolivia	Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN,
Absent.	1800 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile.....	Señor DON JOAQUÍN WALKER MARTÍNEZ,
Absent.	
Colombia.....	Señor DON DIEGO MENDOZA,
Absent.	
Costa Rica.....	Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,
Absent.	1829 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Cuba.....	Señor DON GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Absent.	
Ecuador.....	Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO,
Absent.	Summer address, 10 Brighton avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
Guatemala.....	Señor DON JORGE MUÑOZ,
Absent.	"The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Haiti.....	Mr. J. N. LÉGER,
Absent.	1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Nicaragua	Señor DON LUIS F. COREA,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor DON J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA,
Absent.	
Paraguay.....	Señor DON CECILIO BAEZ,
Absent.	Office of Legation, care of consulate-general, 600-632 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.
Peru	Señor DON FELIPE PARDO,
Absent.	Office of Legation "The Rochambeau."
Uruguay	Señor DR. DON EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ,
Absent.	

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor DON EMILIO C. JOUBERT,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 31 Broadway, New York City.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Brazil	Mr. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL,
Absent.	Office of Embassy, 1710 H street, Washington, D. C.
Chile.....	Señor DON MANUEL J. VEGA,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 1034 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Colombia.....	Señor DON EDUARDO PEREZ TRIANA,
Absent.	"The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.
Cuba.....	Señor DON ARTURO PARDÓ Y ALMEIDA,
Absent.	Office of Legation, "The Wyoming."
Mexico.....	Señor DON BALBINO DÁVALOS,
Absent.	Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Mr. C. C. AROSEMENA,
Absent.	Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.
Uruguay.....	Señor DON PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 1752 M street, Washington, D. C.
Venezuela	Señor DR. RAFAEL GARBIRAS GUZMAN,
Absent.	Office of Legation, 2007 O street, Washington, D. C.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras	Señor DR. DON SALVADOR CÓRDOVA,
Absent.	4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.
WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil LLOYD C. GRISCOM, Rio de Janeiro.
 Mexico DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
 Bolivia WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
 Chile JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
 Colombia JOHN BARRETT, Bogotá.
 Costa Rica WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
 Cuba EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
 Ecuador JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Quito.
 Guatemala LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.
 Haiti HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
 Honduras (See Guatemala.)
 Nicaragua (See Costa Rica.)
 Panama CHARLES E. MAGOON, Panama.
 Paraguay (See Uruguay.)
 Peru IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
 Salvador (See Costa Rica.)
 Uruguay EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
 Venezuela W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic..... THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Samples of merchandise.....	
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Ecuador JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Quito.
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Honduras (See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua (See Costa Rica.)
Panama CHARLES E. MAGOON, Panama.
Paraguay (See Uruguay.)
Peru IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
Salvador (See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic..... THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.

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	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise...{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
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Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registra- tion.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	85	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	20 centavos.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	10	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Haiti.....	10 centimes de	50	3 centimes de	15	2 centimes de	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	25	5 centavos.....	10	1 centavo.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	25	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

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UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BRAZIL—

Aracaju.
Bahia.
Ceara.
Maceio.
Manaos.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Santos.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Caldera.
Conquimbo.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Cucuta.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdo.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limon.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Banes.
Baracoa.
Cibarien.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Guantanamo.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Matanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Azuá.
Macoris.
Monte Cristi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Samana.
Sanchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.
Maná.

GUATEMALA—

Champerico.
Guatemala.
Livingston.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Aux Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaives.
Jacmel.
Jeremie.
Miragoane.
Petit Godve.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapalaz.
Bonacca.
Celba.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juancito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tela.
Truxillo.
Ruatan.
Utiila.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Alamos.
Campeche.
Cananea.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Coatzacoalcas.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadalajara.
Guanajuato.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.
Monterey.

MEXICO—Continued.

Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Oaxaca.
Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.
Saltillo.
San Luis Potosi.
Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlaxcala.
Topolobampo.
Torreón.
Tuxpan.
Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.

NICARAGUA—

Bluefields.
Cape Gracias á Dios (Port Beilrick).
Corinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bocas del Toro.
Colon.
David.
Panama.
Santiago.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Chimbote.
Eten.
Mollendo.
Paita.
Salaverry.

SALVADOR—

Acajutla.
La Libertad.
La Unión.
San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonía.
Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carupano.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Coro.
La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.
Toror.
Valencia.
Valera.

XV

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CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.		MEXICO—Continued.	
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Washington.....	Tocoma.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	NICARAGUA.	
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Illinois.....	San Diego.
New York.....	New York City.	Kansas.....	San Francisco.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Kentucky.....	Chicago.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Louisiana.....	Kansas City.
Texas.....	Galveston.	Maryland.....	Louisville.
Washington.....	Seattle.	Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.
HAITI.		Michigan.....	Baltimore.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Missouri.....	Boston.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	New York.....	Detroit.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania.....	St. Louis.
Maine.....	Bangor.	Philippine Islands.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Porto Rico.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.	Texas.....	Manila.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.	Virginia.....	Ponce.
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.	Washington.....	San Juan.
	San Juan.		Galveston.
HONDURAS.			Norfolk.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Newport News.
California.....	Los Angeles.		Seattle.
	San Diego.	PANAMA.	
	San Francisco.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	California.....	San Francisco.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Georgia.....	Atlanta.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Hawaii.....	Hilo.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
New York.....	New York City.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.	New York.....	New York City.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Texas.....	Galveston.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
Washington.....	Seattle.	Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.
MEXICO.		Texas.....	Galveston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Washington.....	Port Arthur.
Arizona.....	Bisbee and Naco.		Puget Sound.
	Douglas.	PARAGUAY.	
	Nogales.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	Phoenix.	Delaware.....	Wilmington.
	Solomonsville.	District of Columbia.....	Washington.
	Tucson.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
	Yuma.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	Calexico.	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
	Los Angeles.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	San Diego.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	Kansas City.
Canal Zone.....	Ancon.		St. Louis.
Colorado.....	Denver.	New Jersey.....	Newark.
Florida.....	Pensacola.	New York.....	Trenton.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		Buffalo.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Ohio.....	New York City.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Pennsylvania.....	Rochester.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Porto Rico.....	Cincinnati.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Virginia.....	Philadelphia.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		San Juan.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		Norfolk.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		Richmond.
	St. Louis.	PERU.	
New York.....	New York City.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.		San Diego.
Oregon.....	Portland.		San Francisco.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Canal Zone.....	Panama.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.	Hawaii.....	Honolulu.
	Ponce.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	San Juan.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Brownsville.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	Eagle Pass.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	El Paso.	New York.....	New York City.
	Galveston.	Oregon.....	Portland.
	Laredo.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Port Arthur.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
	Rio Grande City.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
	Sabine Pass.	Washington.....	Port Townsend.
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana.....	San Francisco.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Missouri.....	Boston.	Texas.....	Galveston.
New York.....	St. Louis.		Port Arthur and
	New York City.		Sabine Pass.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
			Richmond.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	San Francisco.
California.....	San Francisco.	Florida.....	Pensacola.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Fernandina.	Iowa.....	Des Moines.
	Jacksonville.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Pensacola.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	St. Augustine.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
	Brunswick.	Minnesota.....	St. Paul.
	Savannah.	New Jersey.....	Jersey City.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	New York.....	New York City.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Maine.....	Bangor.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Calais.	Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
	Portland.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		Mayaguez.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Ponce.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		San Juan.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Galveston.
New York.....	New York City.		Norfolk.
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.		MEXICO—Continued.			
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Washington.....	Tocoma.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	NICARAGUA.			
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Alabama.....	Mobile.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	California.....	Los Angeles.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Illinois.....	San Diego.		
New York.....	New York City.	Kansas.....	San Francisco.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Louisiana.....	Chicago.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Maryland.....	Kansas City.		
Texas.....	Galveston.	Massachusetts.....	Louisville.		
Washington.....	Seattle.	Michigan.....	New Orleans.		
HAITI.		Missouri.....	Baltimore.		
Alabama.....	Mobile.	New York.....	Boston.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Pennsylvania.....	Detroit.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Philippine Islands.....	St. Louis.		
Maine.....	Bangor.	Porto Rico.....	New York City.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Texas.....	Philadelphia.		
New York.....	New York City.	Virginia.....	Manila.		
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.	Washington.....	Ponce.		
Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.	Alabama.....	San Juan.		
HONDURAS.		California.....	Galveston.		
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Georgia.....	Norfolk.		
California.....	Los Angeles.	Hawaii.....	Newport News.		
Illinois.....	San Diego.	Illinois.....	Seattle.		
Kansas.....	San Francisco.	Louisiana.....	PANAMA.		
Kentucky.....	Chicago.	Maryland.....	Alabama.....	Mobile.	
Louisiana.....	Kansas City.	Massachusetts.....	California.....	San Francisco.	
Maryland.....	Louisville.	Michigan.....	Georgia.....	Atlanta.	
Michigan.....	New Orleans.	Missouri.....	Hawaii.....	Hilo.	
Missouri.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	Illinois.....	Chicago.	
New York.....	Detroit.	Pennsylvania.....	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	
Ohio.....	St. Louis.	Porto Rico.....	Maryland.....	Baltimore.	
Pennsylvania.....	New York City.	Tennessee.....	Massachusetts.....	Boston.	
Texas.....	Cincinnati.	Texas.....	Missouri.....	St. Louis.	
Washington.....	Philadelphia.	Washington.....	New York.....	New York City.	
MEXICO.		Alabama.....	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	
Arizona.....	Blasbee and Naco.	Georgia.....	Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.	
California.....	Douglas.	Illinois.....	Texas.....	Galveston.	
Canal Zone.....	Nogales.	Indiana.....	Washington.....	Port Arthur.	
Colorado.....	Phoenix.	Illinois.....	Alabama.....	Puget Sound.	
Florida.....	Solomonsville.	Indiana.....	Delaware.....	PARAGUAY.	
Hawaii.....	Tucson.	Maryland.....	District of Columbia.....	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Illinois.....	Yuma.	Michigan.....	Georgia.....	Delaware.....	Wilmington.
Kentucky.....	Calexico.	Missouri.....	Illinois.....	District of Columbia.....	Washington.
Louisiana.....	Los Angeles.	New Jersey.....	Indiana.....	Georgia.....	Savannah.
Maryland.....	San Diego.	New York.....	Maryland.....	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Massachusetts.....	San Francisco.	Ohio.....	Michigan.....	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
Mississippi.....	Ancon.	Pennsylvania.....	Missouri.....	Baltimore.....	Baltimore.
Missouri.....	Denver.	Porto Rico.....	New Jersey.....	Detroit.....	Detroit.
New York.....	Pensacola.	Virginia.....	New York.....	Kansas City.....	Kansas City.
Ohio.....	Honolulu.	California.....	Ohio.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.
Oregon.....	Chicago.	Canal Zone.....	Pennsylvania.....	Newark.....	Newark.
Pennsylvania.....	Louisville.	Georgia.....	Porto Rico.....	Trenton.....	Trenton.
Philippine Islands.....	New Orleans.	Hawaii.....	Virginia.....	Buffalo.....	Buffalo.
Porto Rico.....	Baltimore.	Illinois.....	PERU.	New York City.....	New York City.
Texas.....	Boston.	California.....	Canal Zone.....	Rochester.....	Rochester.
	Pascagoula.	Georgia.....	Georgia.....	Cincinnati.....	Cincinnati.
	Kansas City.	Hawaii.....	Hawaii.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.
	St. Louis.	Illinois.....	Illinois.....	San Juan.....	San Juan.
	New York City.	Louisiana.....	Louisiana.....	Norfolk.....	Norfolk.
	Cincinnati.	Maryland.....	Maryland.....	Richmond.....	Richmond.
	Portland.	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.....	Los Angeles.....	Los Angeles.
	Philadelphia.	New York.....	New York.....	San Diego.....	San Diego.
	Manila.	Oregon.....	Oregon.....	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.
	Mayaguez.	Pennsylvania.....	Pennsylvania.....	Panama.....	Panama.
	Ponce.	Porto Rico.....	Porto Rico.....	Savannah.....	Savannah.
	San Juan.	South Carolina.....	South Carolina.....	Honolulu.....	Honolulu.
	Brownsville.	Washington.....	Washington.....	Chicago.....	Chicago.
	Eagle Pass.			New Orleans.....	New Orleans.
	El Paso.			Baltimore.....	Baltimore.
	Galveston.			Boston.....	Boston.
	Laredo.			New York City.....	New York City.
	Port Arthur.			Portland.....	Portland.
	Rio Grande City.			Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.
	Sabine Pass.			San Juan.....	San Juan.
	San Antonio.			Charleston.....	Charleston.
	Solomonsville.			Port Townsend.....	Port Townsend.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California	San Diego.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Louisiana	San Francisco.	Philippine Islands	Manila.
Massachusetts	New Orleans.	South Carolina*	Charleston.
Missouri	Boston.	Texas	Galveston.
New York	St. Louis.	Virginia	Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.
	New York City.		Norfolk.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama	Mobile.	California	San Francisco.
California	San Francisco.	Florida	Pensacola.
Florida	Apalachicola.	Illinois	Chicago.
	Fernandina.	Iowa	Des Moines.
	Jacksonville.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Pensacola.	Maryland	Baltimore.
Georgia	St. Augustine.	Michigan	Detroit.
	Brunswick.	Minnesota	St. Paul.
	Savannah.	New Jersey	Jersey City.
Illinois	Chicago.	New York	New York City.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Ohio	Cincinnati.
Maine	Bangor.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
	Calais.	Philippine Islands	Cebu.
	Portland.	Porto Rico	Arecibo.
Maryland	Baltimore.		Mayaguez.
Massachusetts	Boston.	Texas	Ponce.
Mississippi	Pascagoula.	Virginia	San Juan.
Missouri	St. Louis.		Galveston.
New York	New York City.		Norfolk.
Ohio	Cincinnati.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arrobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu- adra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada).....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2. 50
Single copies.....	. 25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1906. 3 vols., 8°.	
Paper.....each..	1. 00
Bound in cloth.....do....	1. 50
Bound in sheep.....do....	2. 00
Vol. I, now ready, contains the constitutions of the Federal Republics of the United States of America, of Mexico, of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil, and of Venezuela, and of the Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Vols. II and III will be ready shortly.	
Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.	
Vol. III will contain Articles of Confederation of the United States, First Constitution of Venezuela 1811, Fundamental Law of Republic of Colombia 1819, Ditto of 1821, Constitution of Colombia of 1821, Constitution of Central American Confederation of 1824, Constitution of the Grenadian Confederation of 1858, Constitution of the United States of Colombia of 1863, Pro Constitution of Guatemala of 1876, Convention between United States and Republic of Panama for construction of ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.	
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Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2. 50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in the three languages, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied. The English, Spanish, and Portuguese edition is entirely exhausted.	
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°.....	1. 00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904.....	1. 00
The above two works bound together in sheep.....	3. 00
SPECIAL BULLETINS.	
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Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°.....	. 10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167 páginas, 8°.....	. 50

PUBLICATIONS.

XXI

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Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°.....	\$0.50
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, 1890. Includes reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communication, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, International Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition. Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols. 4°, three of maps.....	25.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00
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Cuba. A short sketch of physical and economic conditions, government, laws, industries, finances, customs tariff, etc., prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, minister from Cuba, with bibliography and cartography of 198 pages. Washington, November, 1905. Map and 42 illustrations, 541 pages, 8°.	1.00
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141....	.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°.....	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904.....	1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas.....	1.00

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver ...	Boliviano	.480	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis ..	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon ...	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver ...	Peso ....	.480	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso ....	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar ...	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre ....	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde ..	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a ...	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa ..	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra ...	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar ..	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXIII.

AUGUST, 1906.

No. 2.

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN
CONFERENCE**

The Third International American Conference met at Rio de Janeiro on the evening of the 23d of July, 1906, as previously announced. Baron DE RÍO BRANCO, Minister of Foreign Relations of Brazil, and temporary president of the Conference, delivered the following brilliant speech:

“In inaugurating the work of the Third International American Conference it is my pleasant duty, in behalf of the Government and people of Brazil, to welcome the delegates of the nations here represented and to congratulate them on their safe arrival.

“These greetings, expressing the cordial feelings of a people noted for its hospitality, are accompanied by our sincere gratitude that Rio de Janeiro has this time been chosen for the holding of the Conference. Indeed, never before has there been seen in Brazilian territory so large and distinguished an assemblage of foreign statesmen, jurists, and diplomats, and I can assure you that Brazil and its Government know how to appreciate at its full value this great honor which has already been granted to Washington and Mexico and which must fall successively to the capitals of the other American States.

“It is our earnest wish that this Third Conference may result in establishing the happy conviction, confirmed and expressed in acts and practical measures of common interest, that the time of true international confraternity is not far distant. A pledge of it already is this spirit now being generally manifested of seeking the means of conciliating opposing or apparently opposing interests, putting them afterwards to the same service of attaining the ideal, the progress of peace.

It already manifests itself in the spirit of farsightedness with which nations are seeking to promote closer political relations, avoid conflicts, and provide for the peaceful solution of international differences by simplifying and making uniform the laws of trade and of nations, thereby facilitating greater approximation among them.

"In former times so-called congresses of peace were held to determine the consequences of war, and the conquerors, in the name of a future friendship, based on respect for the stronger, dictated laws to the conquered. To-day congresses assemble without constraint; they are almost always convoked in times of peace, by a wise foresight, for the purpose of regulating the peaceful activities of the nations, and in them the rights of the weakest receive the same consideration as those of the strongest. They give body, form, and authority to international law, which happily is coming more and more to be respected, and therefore constitutes a great step in the history of civilization. They have their origin in a strong public sentiment created by the greater diffusion of education, the increasing importance of economic interests, and the assiduous dissemination of humanitarian and peace sentiments.

"Instead of the difficult and painful negotiations in which one party pleads for justice or generosity and the other imposes the law of his will alone, we now have calm and friendly discussions, in which each party makes a clear and simple statement of his views on practical questions of general utility. Here concessions represent conquests of judgment, friendly compromises, or compensations counseled by mutual interests. In them only friendly actions are used, such as true courtesy demands among equals; and by acting thus the national dignity, instead of being lessened, will be enhanced.

"In these diplomatic encounters, where there are neither conquerors nor conquered, such considerations as these are certainly not unfamiliar to the distinguished members of the International Conference; they are familiar to and thoroughly understood by all here. Nevertheless, I have thought them necessary as an express declaration of the true and sincere purpose of our meeting.

"That is one of the false ideas that still survive from the past, when history taught only the lesson of pessimism, that men assemble together only to do harm to other men. Perchance our meeting in conference gives rise to the suspicion that it is an international league formed against interests not represented herein. It is necessary, therefore, to declare emphatically that all interests will be respected by us; that in the discussion of the political and commercial problems submitted to the Conference for its consideration, it works against no one; that it has solely in view the greater approximation of the American people, their welfare and progress, with the realization of which Europe and the other parts of the world have but to gain.

"Nations still young, we can not forget what we owe to the founders

of the capital with which we have entered the society of nations. The very vastness of our territory, a large part of which is uninhabited and some parts even unexplored, and the certainty that we have on this continent resources sufficient for a population ten, twenty times larger, would counsel us to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and of trade with this inexhaustible source of men and wonderful fountain of fruitful energies—Europe. She has created us, she has taught us, from her we receive incessantly aid and example, the benefits of her science and art, the products of her industry, and the most profitable lesson of progress. What we, by growing and prospering, can give her in exchange for these inappreciable moral and material benefits will assuredly be a more important field for the employment of her commercial and industrial activity.

“Gentlemen, a few days ago we were under the painful impression that the Conference would open with three sister Republics at war. To-day I have the great satisfaction of announcing to you that, thanks to the good offices of the President of the United States and of the President of Mexico, as well as to the patriotism and American sentiment of the three governments and nations that had appealed to the decision of arms, perfect peace now reigns throughout our continent. The Third International American Conference is now open.”

Dr. ASENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, ex-president of Costa Rica, and delegate from that country, was called upon to reply, which he did as follows:

“MR. MINISTER: The Delegates to the Third International American Conference have conferred upon me the high honor of replying to the able discourse which you have just delivered, and which is destined to attract the attention of the whole world because of the sound wisdom underlying the declarations made in the name of the distinguished Government of Brazil.

“The history of the Pan-American Conferences shows that they have always conducted their deliberations within the limits of equity and an enlightened patriotism, and if it is true that their work is slow and the ideals sought have not yet been realized, yet our sincere applause can not be withheld from the efforts which in past Conferences have been made to establish peace on a firm basis and to develop those interests which will contribute to the greater well-being of all the Republics of the Continent.

“This work will be continued by the present Conference. We did not know what the attitude of the Brazilian Government would be with regard to the apprehension which Europe has manifested over the work of our assembly. We could not doubt, however, in view of the high state of culture of the Brazilian people, that the Government would not forget the ties that unite us to Europe, nor did we believe that it would lend its sanction to the formation of leagues against interests not represented in the Conference.

"We have heard with great satisfaction the views expressed by the Minister of State, and we on our part wish to express the belief that the advantages we offer to commercial enterprises have been of inestimable benefit to us, because of the important elements which we in exchange have obtained for our progress; we believe we should preserve these advantages, maintaining our doors open to the trade of all nations for their mutual benefit, and without other restrictions than those which each country may find necessary to adopt for the safeguard of its interests.

"We begin our task with the faith which our high purposes inspire. If anything is done toward promoting peace and progress it will be mainly due to the esteemed Government of Brazil, which has worked effectively to bring about the Conference, and to which we present our grateful acknowledgments for its cordial welcome and generous hospitality."

The following is a list of the delegates:

Argentine Republic.—Delegates: Dr. Joaquín V. González, Dr. José A. Terry, Dr. Eduardo Bidau, and Dr. Epifanio Porteha.

Secretaries: Dr. Clodomiro Miranda Naón and Dr. Carlos Alfredo Becú.

Bolivia.—Delegates: Dr. Alberto Gutierrez and Dr. Carlos V. Romero.

Secretary: Angel Diez Medina.

Brazil.—Delegates: Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araujo, Dr. Joaquim Francisco de Assis-Brasil, Dr. Gastão da Cunha, Dr. Alberto Torres, Dr. Alfredo de Moraes Gomez Ferreira, Dr. João Pandia Calogeras, Dr. Amaro Cavalcanti, Dr. Joaquim Xavier da Silveira, Dr. José P. da Graça Aranha, and Dr. Antonio da Fontoura Xavier.

Secretaries of the Conference: Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Langard Menezes, Olavo Bilac, Dr. Lafayette Rodrigues Pereira Filho, J. L. Starr Hunt, Dr. José Américo dos Santos, and Dr. José Rodrigues Alves.

Secretaries of the Brazilian Delegation: Dr. Epaminondas Leite Chermon, Dr. Zacharias de Góes Carvalho, and Rafael de Mayrink.

Assistant Secretaries: Dr. Arturo Guimarães de Araujo Jorge, Dr. Cassiano Machado Tavares Bastos, Dr. Herbert Moses, and Dr. Antonio José do Amaral Murtinho.

Chile.—Delegates: Dr. Anselmo Hévía-Riquelme, Dr. Joaquín Walker Martínez, Dr. Luis Antonio Vergara, and Dr. Adolfo Guerrero.

Secretaries: Señor Benjamín Vicuña Subercasseaux and Julio Philippi.

Colombia.—Delegates: Generals Jorge Holguín and Rafael Uribe y Uribe, and Señor Guillermo Valencia.

Secretary: Señor Julio H. Palacio.

Costa Rica.—Delegate: Señor Ascención Esquivel.

Secretaries: Dr. Manuel Echeverría and Col. Alejandro J. de Aguilar.

Cuba.—Delegates: Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, Señor Rafael Montoro, and Dr. Antonio González Lanuza.

Secretary: Señor Antonio Ruiz.

Dominican Republic.—Delegate: Señor Emilio C. Joubert.

Ecuador.—Delegates: Dr. Emilio Arévalo and Lieut. Col. Olmedo Alfaro.

Guatemala.—Delegate: Dr. Antonio Batres Jáuregui.

Secretary: Dr. Luis Herrarte.

Honduras.—Delegates: Dr. Sotero Barahona (absent) and Señor Fausto Dávila.

Secretaries: Señor Juan Ramón Molina and Señor Froilán Turcios.

México.—Delegates: Dr. Francisco Leon de la Barra, Señor Ricardo Molina Hubbe, and Señor Ricardo García Granados.

Secretary: Dr. Bartolomé Carvajal y Rosas.

Nicaragua.—Delegate: Señor Luis F. Corea.

Secretary: Señor Rubén Darío.

Panamá.—Delegate: Dr. José Domingo de Obaldía.

Paraguay.—Delegates: Señor Manuel Gondra, Señor Amancio Lopez Decoud, and Señor Gualberto Cardús y Huerta.

Secretary: Señor Estanislao Idoyaga.

Peru.—Delegates: Señor Eugenio Larrabure y Unanue, Señor Antonio Miró Quesada, and Señor Mariano Cornejo.

Secretary: Dr. Anibal Maúrtua.

Assistant Secretary: Señor J. Torres Wendel.

Salvador.—Delegates: Dr. Manuel Delgado and Dr. Francisco A. Reyes.

Secretary: Señor Ramón Mayorga Rivas.

United States.—Delegates: William I. Buchanan, Dr. I. S. Rowe, A. J. Montague, Tulio Larrinaga, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, and Van Leer Polk.

Secretary: Charles Ray Dean.

Uruguay.—Delegates: Dr. Luis Milián Lafinur, Dr. Antonio María Rodríguez, Dr. Martín Martínez, Senhor Martínez Filho, and Dr. Gonzalo Ramirez.

Secretary: Dr. Samuel Blixen.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was represented by Mr. WILLIAMS CARLTON FOX, Director of said Bureau.

His Excellency Senhor NABUCO was appointed permanent President, and upon assuming the duties of his office he, in an eloquent address, expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him.

His Excellency Baron DE RIO BRANCO, and the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, were unanimously elected Honorary Presidents, and Dr. ASSIS-BRASIL as Secretary-General.

Lots were drawn to establish the order of precedence of the Delegates of the American Republics, with the following results: Ecuador, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Peru, Salvador, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Nicaragua, Brazil, United States, and Chile.

The committees appointed to study the different subjects contained in the programme of the Conference are composed of the following Delegates:

Committee on the Reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics and of Future Conferences: Col. Olmedo Alfaro, Manuel Gondra, Alberto Gutierrez, Guillermo Valencia, Fausto Dávila, José D. de Obaldía, Gonzalo de Quesada, Emilio C. Joubert, Eugenio Larraburre y Unanue, Francisco A. Reyes, Ascención Esquivel, Ricardo Molina Hubbe, Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Antonio María Rodríguez, Epifanio Portela, Luis F. Corea, A. de M. Gomes Ferreira, I. S. Rowe, and Anselmo Hévia-Riquelme.

Committee on Arbitration and Treaties: Emilio Arévalo, Gualberto Cardus y Huerta, Carlos Romero, Rafael Uribe y Uribe, Fausto Dávila, José D. de Obaldía, Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza, Emilio C. Joubert, Mariano Cornejo, Manuel Delgado, Ascención Esquivel, Francisco Leon de la Barra, Antonio Batres Jáuregui, Gonzalo Ramirez, E. Bidau, Luis F. Corea, Gastão da Cunha, William I. Buchanan, and Joaquín Walker Martínez.

Committee on Public Debts: Señores Arévalo, Lopez Decoud, Uribe Uribe, Dávila, Obaldía, Montoro, Joubert, Miro Quesada, Manuel Delgado, Esquivel, Leon de la Barra, Batres Jáuregui, Martín Martínez, Bidau, Corea, Graça Aranha, Buchanan, and Vergara.

Committee on Codification of Laws: Señores Vergara, Joaquín V. González, Cavalcanti, González Lanuza, de la Barra, Rowe, and Cornejo.

Committee on Commercial Relations: Señores Hévia-Riquelme, Terry, Montoro, Calogeras, Reinsch, Antonio María Rodríguez, Miro Quesada, García Granados, and Gondra.

Committee on Patents and Trade-marks: Señores Guerrero, Joaquín V. González, González Lanuza, Montague, Torres, Cardús y Huerta, and Lafinur.

Committee on Sanitary Policy and Quarantine: Señores Basileira, Terry, Quesada, Obaldía, Larrinaga, Larraburre y Unanue, and Molina.

Committee on Rules and Regulations: Señores Walker Martínez, Corea, García Granados, Buchanan, and Fontoura Xavier.

Committee on Publications: Señores Polk, Decoud, Larraburre, Alfaro, and Martín Martínez.

Committee on General Welfare: Señores Guerrero, Polk, Esquivel, Portela, and Ramirez.

Committee on Engrossing and Printing: Señores Uribe y Uribe, Ramirez, Decoud, Romero, Reyes, Polk, and Fontoura Xavier.

At the second session of the Conference it was also decided to hold a special meeting in honor of the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, which took place on the evening of the 31st of July, when His Excellency Señor NABUCO, President of the Conference, and the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, delivered the following notable speeches:

MINISTER NABUCO'S SPEECH.

“MR. SECRETARY OF STATE. It is not as a stranger that you come here this evening to take your place as one of the honorary presidents of this Conference. You were the first to express the desire that it should be held this year. It was you who in Washington carried on to its successful conclusion the difficult work of preparing its programme and regulations. Nor can we forget that at one time you even expected to be one of us, a plan which you abandoned only that you might divide your time among the different Republics which to-day receive your visit.

“The meeting of this Conference is thus largely your work. From the time you assumed your high station there is nothing in which you have taken a more direct and personal interest. In the spirit with which you are animated toward our continent you seem to foreshadow the high place your name is to take in history.

“You and the Conference thoroughly understand each other. The periodical reunion of this body, composed exclusively of American nations, signifies assuredly that America forms a political system different from that of Europe, a constellation having its own distinct orbit.

“While working for the common civilization, striving to make the space we occupy on the globe a vast neutral zone of peace, we are working for the benefit of the whole world. In this way we offer to the people, wealth, and initiative of Europe a much wider and safer field of action in our hemisphere than we should if we formed a dis-united Continent or belonged to the belligerent camps into which the New World may yet be divided. One point will be of great interest to you who so greatly desire the success of this Conference. It is that the Conference is convinced that its mission is not to force any of the States composing it to accept anything which they would not be ready to do of their own free will; it recognizes that its function alone is to give its collective sanction to what has already become the unanimous opinion of the whole Continent.

“This is the first time that an American Secretary of State makes an official visit to foreign countries, and we rejoice that this first visit has been reserved for Latin America. You will find everywhere the

same admiration for your great country, whose influence in the advancement of learning, political liberty, and international law has already begun to counterbalance that of the rest of the world. Mingled with this admiration you will find the sentiment that you can not elevate yourselves without raising the whole Continent with you, and that in all the progress you make we shall have our share.

"There are few lists of names in history as brilliant as that of the men who have occupied your high office. To make any selection from among them because of personal worth would be unjust. A few names, however, which shine out more brightly in history, such as JEFFERSON, MONROE, WEBSTER, CLAY, SEWARD, and BLAINE, are sufficient to show to the foreigner that the United States has always had as much pride and shown as much zeal in the selection of its Secretaries of State as in that of its Presidents. We fully realize the great prominence given to this Conference by the part you are to-day taking in it.

"It is with genuine pleasure that we receive you. Here, you may be sure, you are surrounded with the respect of our continent for your great country, for President Roosevelt, who has become during his administration, and will continue to be in whatever position in public life he may decide to occupy, one of the leaders of humanity, and for you yourself, whose spirit of justice and sincere interest in the prosperity of all the American nations reflect the noblest aspirations of the greatest among your predecessors.

"This voyage of yours proves to the whole world your good faith as a statesman and your sympathy as an American. It shows your scrupulous care in wishing to correctly inform the President and the country with regard to the foundation of our international policy. You are opening up political seas 'never before navigated,' lands not yet revealed to the genius of your statesmen, and to which they are attracted only, as we are all attracted one to another, by the irresistible gravitation of the Continent. We are all certain, therefore, that at the end of your long journey you must feel and confess that in ideals and heart the American Republics already form in the world a great political unity."

The following is an extract of Secretary Root's reply:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate and thank you for the honor you do me.

"I bring from my own country a special greeting to our older sisters in the civilization of America. Unlike as we are in many respects, we are alike in this: That we are all engaged under new conditions, free from traditional forms and limitations of the Old World, in working out the same problem of popular self-government. This is a difficult and laborious task for each of us. Not in one generation nor in one century can the effective control of a superior sovereign, so

long deemed necessary to government, be rejected and effective self-control by the governed perfected in its place.

"The first fruits of democracy are, many of them, crude and unlovely. Mistakes are many, partial failures are many, and sins not a few. The capacity for self-government does not come to a man by nature. It is an art to be learned, as well as an expression of character to be developed among the great number of men who exercise popular sovereignty.

"To reach that goal toward which we are pressing forward, the governing of the multitude, we must first acquire the knowledge that comes from universal education, the wisdom which follows practical experience, that personal independence and self-respect befitting men who acknowledge no superior, self-control to replace that external control which democracy rejects, respect of the law, obedience to the lawful expressions of the public will, consideration of the opinions and interests of others equally entitled to a voice in the state, a loyalty to the abstract conceptions of one's country as inspiring as that loyalty of personal sovereignty which has so illumined the pages of history, the subordination of personal interests to the public good, and love of justice, mercy, liberty, and order.

"All these we must seek by slow and patient effort. How many shortcomings there are in our own lands and among our own peoples, each one of us is conscious, yet no student of our times can fail to see that not America alone, but the whole civilized world, is swinging away from the old governmental moorings, and intrusting the fate of civilization to the capacity of the popular mass to govern. By this pathway mankind is traveling whithersoever it leads, and upon the success of this great undertaking the hope of humanity depends.

"Nor can we fail to see that the world is making substantial progress toward more perfect popular self-government. I believe it to be true, viewed against the background of conditions a century, a generation, even a decade ago, that the Government of my own country has advanced in the intelligent participation of the great mass of the people, the fidelity with which they are represented, respect of the law, obedience to the dictates of sound morality, and in effectiveness and purity of administration.

"Nowhere is this progress more marked than in Latin America. Out of the wreck of Indian fighting, race conflicts, and civil wars strong and stable governments have arisen. Peaceful succession in accordance with the people's will has replaced the forcible seizure of power permitted by the people's indifference. Loyalty to country, its peace, dignity, and honor have risen above the partisanship of individual leaders. The rule of law supersedes the rule of man. Property is respected, the fruits of enterprise are secure, individual liberty is

respected, continuous public policies are followed, and the national faith is held sacred. This progress has not been equal everywhere, but there has been progress everywhere. The movement is in the right direction, and it is not exceptional.

"The present affords just cause for satisfaction, and the future is bright with hope. Not by national isolation have these results been accomplished, nor is progress so to be continued. No nation can live unto itself alone and continue to live. The growth of each nation is part of the development of the race. The race may be to the leaders or it may be to the laggards, but no nation can long continue the farthest in advance of the general progress of mankind, and no nation not doomed to extinction can remain the farthest behind. With nations, as with individual men, intercourse and association are the correction of the egotist. This is a condition to growth in civilization. People's minds are not open to the lessons of the world's progress whose spirit is not stirred by the aspirations and achievements of humanity struggling the world over for liberty and justice and must be left behind by civilization.

"In the steady and beneficent advance to promote this mutual interchange and assistance the American Republics are engaged in one great task, inspired by the same purpose and progressing on the same principles. I understand it to be the function of this conference that not one but all of our countries shall benefit the other; that there is not one that can not receive benefits from the other; that there is not one that will not gain by the prosperity, peace, and happiness of all.

"According to the programme there is no great, no impressive, single thing to be done by you. No political questions are to be discussed; no controversies are to be settled, and no judgment is to be passed upon the conduct of any State; but many subjects are to be considered which afford the possibility of removing the barriers to intercourse and ascertaining, at common benefit, the advances that have been made by each nation in knowledge, experience, enterprise, and the solution of difficult questions of government.

"You are to deal with the ethical standards of perfecting knowledge of each other; of doing away with misconception and misunderstanding, and the resultant prejudices that are such fruitful sources of controversy.

"These are some of the subjects in the programme which invites your discussion, and which may lead the American Republics toward an agreement upon principles that are general and practical in their application, but which can come only through long and patient effort.

"This peaceful and considerate method of conferring on international questions, irrespective of any solutions that may be reached, will mark a substantial advance in the direction of international good will

and understanding. These beneficent results the Government and the people of the United States of America greatly desire.

"We wish for no victories except those of peace. We wish for no territory except our own and no sovereignty except over ourselves. We deem the independence and rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest Empire, and we deem the observance of that respect to be the chief guaranty for the weak against the oppression of the strong.

"We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges of power that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity and to grow in wealth and wisdom of spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull others down and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together."

"Within a few months, for the first time, the recognized possessors of every foot of soil on the American continent can be, and I hope will be, represented with acknowledged rights as equal sovereign States at the World's Congress at The Hague. This will be the formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continent is to be deemed subject to colonization.

"Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of *our* duty to humanity, which the acceptance of the declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step *by the side* of the stronger and more fortunate.

"Let us help each other to show that for all races of men the Liberty for which we fought and labored is the true sister of Justice and Peace.

"Let us unite in creating, maintaining, and making effective in all the American Republics an opinion whose power shall influence international conduct, prevent international wrong, narrow the causes of war, forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us nearer to the perfection of order and liberty.

"Thus will come security, prosperity, production, trade, wealth, learning, arts, and happiness.

"You are laboring more for the future than for the present, but if the right tendency established by the work you do here shall continue among all the millions of people of the American continent, long after our final adjournment, long after our lives, there will come incalculable benefits to all our beloved countries which, may it please God, will continue free, independent, and happy through all the ages to come."

RECEPTION IN HONOR OF SECRETARY ROOT.

Mr. Root in replying to the speech of welcome in the Senate of Brazil said:

"The similarity of our institutions is such that I come into the presence of this august body with a full appreciation of its dignity and significance as the great law-making body to which is intrusted by representation the preservation of self-government without oppression. From this body must come the great conservative force which is so essential to the future of Brazil. With the deepest interest in the continued success of the Brazilian experiment in self-government, I suggest that by your constitution your function is to prevent rash and ill-considered action, to see that all experiments in government, all theories are submitted to the test of reason.

"The honors paid to my country here are such that to realize them is an incentive to deserve them, and I hope it may come to the knowledge of my countrymen and lead them to see that your good opinion is justified. I come not merely as a messenger of friendship, I come both to hold out the hand of friendship and to assert most positively the solidarity of republican institutions and that the great experiment of free self-government is a success north and south. From the realization of the fact that republican institutions are successful will come the confidence which underlies wealth, the security which is the basis of civilization and the certainty that the fruits of enterprise are safe. And more than this, more than wealth, more than any material prosperity, will come universal education, literature, and the graces of life as civilization advances.

"I would think little of my country had it merely material wealth, if its conception was to live like a robber baron on the luxuries taken from the common people. Let Brazil and all America join hands, not in a formal treaty of alliance, but in universal sympathy and confidence. Let us join hands to help humanity along the paths we have been happy in treading. Let us help each other to grow in wisdom and prosperity. Let us hope that the enthusiasm of this moment will remain among our peoples a sentiment which will bring incalculable benefit to our children's children and help these great nations to preserve and promote liberty, peace, and justice."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST HALF OF 1906.**

The "Review of the River Plate," in its issue for July 13, 1906, publishes the figures showing the details of exportation from the Argentine Republic during the first half of 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the principal articles and the points of destination being furnished. In the statement in reference the aver-

age weights and measurements are as follows: One bale of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms, and 1 case of butter, 24 kilograms.

Of dry oxhides, in the half year under review, there was a total exported numbering 1,144,932, as compared with 917,623 in the preceding year. Of the number shipped, the United Kingdom took 5,351; the United States, 712,403; France, 19,591; Germany, 144,803; Belgium, 45,141; Italy, 158,966; Brazil, 900, and other countries, 57,777.

Salt oxhides were shipped to the number of 772,485, as compared with 760,869 in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 101,437; the United States, 46,576; France, 42,963; Germany, 381,891; Belgium, 195,971, and Italy, 3,647.

Dry horsehides were shipped to the number of 58,225, as compared with 49,135 in the preceding year, the United States taking 9,109; Germany, 49,092, and Italy, 24. Salt horsehides shipped numbered 6,075, as compared with 100,193 in the preceding year, of which the United States took 2,449, and Germany, 3,626.

Sheepskins exported numbered 24,628, as compared with 29,250 in 1905, the United States taking 748; the United Kingdom, 1,482; France, 19,045; Germany, 1,883; Italy, 970; Belgium, 55, and Brazil, 49.

The number of bales of hair shipped was 1,968, as compared with 3,357 in 1905, of which the United Kingdom took 78, the United States 758, France 27, Germany 397, Belgium 649, Italy 55, and other countries 4.

Tallow was shipped to the amount of 10,363 pipes, 40,947 casks, and 2,362 hogsheads, as against 17,275 pipes, 51,106 casks, and 11,633 hogsheads in 1905. In 1905 the export destinations of this commodity were as follows: The United Kingdom, 2,172 pipes, 20,803 casks, and 919 hogsheads; France, 200 pipes and 2,628 casks; Germany, 350 pipes and 6,036 casks; Belgium, 306 pipes, 3,300 casks, and 8 hogsheads; Italy, 4,403 pipes, 1,614 casks, and 404 hogsheads; Brazil, 1,008 pipes, 1,859 casks, and 35 hogsheads; and other countries, 1,924 pipes, 4,707 casks, and 996 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the number of 6,200 bales were shipped, as compared with 6,076 bales the preceding year, of which the United States took 1,999; France, 440; Germany, 1,005, and Belgium, 2,756.

Wool was shipped to the amount of 258,538 bales, as compared with 305,386 bales in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 20,365, the United States 17,801, France 91,224, Germany 88,428, Belgium 35,110, Italy 1,959, and other countries 3,651.

The number of frozen wethers exported was 1,584,719, as compared with 1,723,447 in 1905, the United Kingdom taking 1,530,249, Italy 24, and South Africa 54,446.

Wheat shipments amounted to 1,758,558 tons, as compared with the amount of 1,853,266 tons the previous year, of which the United Kingdom took 232,772, France 30,149, Germany 69,970, Belgium 272,738, Italy 40,967, South Africa 13,369, Brazil 117,144, orders 794,202, and other countries 187,247.

Maize shipments reached a total of 898,190 tons, as compared with 738,492 tons in 1905, 63,309 going to the United Kingdom, 48,317 to France, 50,818 to Germany, 73,803 to Belgium, 35,127 to Italy, 2,057 to South Africa, 6,036 to Brazil, orders, 560,975, and 57,452 to other countries.

Linseed was shipped to the amount of 327,605 tons, as compared with 446,631 tons in 1905, being distributed as follows: 22,898 to the United Kingdom, 27,622 to France, 69,349 to Germany, 31,755 to Belgium, 1,592 to Italy, 165 to Brazil, orders, 136,772, and 37,452 to other countries.

Flour shipments aggregated 56,867 tons, as compared with 59,914 tons the previous year, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 4,616; France, 81; Germany, 919; South Africa, 200; Brazil, 49,625, and other countries, 1,426.

Bran shipments amounted to 78,043 tons, as compared with 70,104 tons in 1905, the United Kingdom taking 2,309, France 2,139, Germany 59,032, Belgium 8,267, Italy 40, South Africa 442, Brazil 1,921, orders 505, and other countries 3,388.

Pollards were exported to the amount of 34,213 bags, as compared with 68,050 bags the previous year, of which France received 20,962, the United Kingdom 6,899, Belgium 5,280, and other countries 1,072.

A total of 96,021 bags of oilseed were exported in 1905, as compared with 87,944 bags in 1905, and were distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 22,434; Germany, 69,747, and Belgium, 3,840.

Beef was sent abroad to the amount of 1,111,043 quarters, as compared with 805,146 quarters in 1905, of which 952,717 went to the United Kingdom; 3,568 to Italy, and 154,758 to South Africa.

The amount of hay exported was 794,110 bales, as compared with 494,578 the previous year, of which 13,389 went to the United States, 20 to France, 267,845 to South Africa, 335,266 to Brazil, and 177,590 to other countries.

Quebracho was shipped to the amount of 164,354 tons, as compared with 136,247 tons in the preceding year, and was distributed as follows: The United Kingdom, 12,805; the United States, 43,157; France, 1,268; Germany, 20,786; Belgium, 1,907; Italy, 11,770; orders, 49,592, and other countries, 23,069.

The amount of quebracho extract shipped was 28,378 tons, as compared with 17,576 tons in 1905, of which the United Kingdom took 3,009; the United States, 11,815; France, 1,057; Germany, 7,853; Belgium, 97; Italy, 2,434, and Brazil, 13; orders, 2,100.

Butter was exported to the amount of 91,690 cases, as compared with 121,217 cases in 1905, of which 45,757 were shipped to the United Kingdom, 100 to Germany, 45,719 to South Africa, 1 to Brazil, and 113 to other countries.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES IN 1905.

The revenue obtained from the Port of Buenos Ayres in 1904 amounted to \$3,726,738.61 gold, and in 1905 to \$4,215,060.27. The expenses, including the dredging of the entrance canals, amounted to \$1,439,355.83 gold in 1904 and \$1,481,845.30 in 1905. The profit for 1904 was \$2,287,382.78, and for 1905 \$2,733,215.29, which represents on the cost of \$36,500,000 gold an interest of 6.26 per cent for 1904, and 7.49 per cent for 1905. During the first quarter of the current year there was a 20 per cent increase in the revenue compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

PROTECTION FOR COTTON SEED.

A Presidential decree has been issued by the Argentine Government prohibiting, from September 8, 1906, the importation of cotton seed from regions infected with the cotton weevil (*Authonomous grandis*). All cotton seed introduced into the country is to be carefully disinfected.

SALES OF LAND IN 1905.

Sales of rural properties in the Argentine Republic, in 1905, amounted to 15,382,902 hectares, at an average price of \$14.70 per hectare. In 1904, the number sold was 10,531,289 hectares, averaging \$13.20 per hectare, and in 1902, there were sold 6,361,761 hectares, at an average valuation of \$14.30. Thus within the last four years land sales have more than doubled.

WOOL CLIP OF 1905-6.

The "Review of the River Plate," in its issue for June 15, 1906, states that on the whole the 1905-6 season proved eminently satisfactory to wool farmers. The clip was far superior to that of the previous year in quality, growth, and cleanliness, with an improved market value. Up to June 9, the arrivals at the central market were 91,598

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tons, as against 90,697 tons on the same date of 1905. The destinations, in bales, were:

	1905-6.	1904-5.
France.....	144,583	146,745
Germany.....	129,622	125,742
Belgium.....	44,485	41,468
United Kingdom.....	34,304	25,491
United States.....	29,378	36,680
Italy.....	3,025	2,752
Spain.....	26	469
Holland.....	331	26
Various.....	7,558	5,923

* The same publication gives the following as a reliable estimate of the distribution of sheep throughout the world: Australia, 83,000,000; the Argentine Republic, 70,000,000; Russia in Europe, 50,000,000; United States, 38,000,000; Great Britain, 30,000,000; Russia in Asia, 20,000,000; France, 19,000,000; India, 18,000,000; Uruguay, 17,000,000; Spain, 16,000,000; South Africa, 14,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 11,000,000; Germany, 8,000,000; Algeria, 8,000,000; Bulgaria, 7,000,000; Italy, 7,000,000; Roumania, 6,000,000; Mexico, 4,000,000. The total production for 1905 is estimated at 2,700,000,000 pounds, of which nearly one-half is produced in the thinly populated countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

CONDITIONS OF SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

The Argentine Government has placed before German shipping companies the conditions under which it is proposed to grant a subsidy for a steamship service between the Argentine and Europe. The ports of Marseille, Barcelona, Cherbourg, Southampton, Havre, Naples, or Bordeaux may be called at, although, in the first place, the enterprise aims at the institution of a regular connection between Hamburg and Buenos Ayres. The steamers, which are to accomplish the journey in fifteen days and six hours, are to carry both saloon passengers and emigrants and freight, and 24 trips are to be made in each year. The subsidy is to be for ten years, and will amount to a maximum of \$56,000 gold per month. The vessels are to fly the Argentine flag, and all of them are to be placed in service within two years from the conclusion of the agreements.

BOLIVIA.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The Bureau of the American Republics has received a circular communication from the Minister of Colonization and Agriculture of Bolivia, setting forth the terms of the contract for the building of railroads in Bolivia, made with SPEYER & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, as sanctioned by the last legislature.

The essential terms of the contract are as follows:

To construct and work lines from Oruro to Cochabamba, from Oruro to the left bank of the river Desaguadero, from Oruro to Viacha, from Oruro to Potosi, from Potosi to Tupiza, and from La Paz to Puerto Pando.

The estimated capital for the works is £5,500,000, which may be increased to £7,500,000 if necessary, the Government contributing £2,500,000, which shall be repaid in twenty-five years.

The £50,000 expended by the Government in the study of the railroads shall be taken as a part of the Government subscription above.

Work shall begin in July, 1906, and be terminated within ten years.

Expenditures shall be made in the proportion of 60 per cent from the capital furnished by the contractors and 40 per cent from that furnished by the Government.

Any delay in the beginning or termination of the work shall be under a penalty of 1,000 *bolivares* per day.

FACILITATION OF BANKING ENTERPRISE.

MR. WILLIAM B. SORSBY, United States minister to Bolivia, writing relative to the Bolivian railway construction, reports that the banking house of W. R. GRACE & Co., of New York, with branches at San Francisco; Lima, Peru; and Valparaiso, Chile, established a branch at La Paz on June 1. With the establishment of this branch the commercial and banking facilities between Bolivia and the United States are materially facilitated.

MERCHANDISE SHIPPED BY WAY OF VALPARAISO.

The Treasury Department of Chile, by decree of May 31, 1906, published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of June 21, 1906, has declared that invoices of merchandise from foreign countries shipped to Bolivia by way of Valparaiso are exempt from visé by Chilean consuls, provided that the manifests thereof are annotated to this effect.

BRAZIL.

CONSUMPTION DUTIES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for April 10, 1906, publishes a decree of the President of Brazil approving the new regulations governing consumption duties on certain products whether imported or of domestic production. Under this decree the following duties are leviable:

Articles.	Unit.	Rate.
Tobacco:		<i>Reis.</i>
Ceroots, the price of which does not exceed 50 milreis per 1,000.....	Each	5
Ceroots, of which the price exceeds 50 but does not exceed 150 milreis per 1,000.....	.....do	10
Ceroots, of which the price exceeds 150 but does not exceed 300 milreis per 1,000.....do	20

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Articles.	Unit.	Rate.
Tobacco—Continued.		
Cheroots, exceeding the price of 800 milreis per 1,000	Each	<i>Ec.</i> 100
Cigarettes, per packet of 20 or fraction thereof	Packet	25
Tobacco, stripped, cut, or crumpled, of foreign origin, per 25 grams or fraction thereof	25 grams	40
Snuff, per 125 grams or fraction thereof	125 grams	60
Paper for cigarettes, in books or packets containing up to 130 papers	Book or packet	40
Paper for cigarettes, in blocks of 1,000 papers	Block	40
Cigarette straw, in packets of 50 wrappers or fraction thereof	Packet	20
Beverages:		
Siphon or soda waters	Liter	60
	Bottle	40
	Half bottle	20
Charges ("sparklets") containing carbonic acid intended for the manufacture of artificial aerated waters, per box of 12 charges	Box	200
Artificial mineral waters, aerated or not	Liter	150
	Bottle	100
	Half bottle	50
Amer-picon, bitter, fernet blanc, vermouth, and similar beverages	Liter	240
	Bottle	160
	Half bottle	80
Beverages dutiable under No. 130 of the customs tariff, viz., liqueurs, common or sweet, of all kinds, whether for table use or not, as also those made from bananas, vanilla, cocoa, oranges and the like; americana, anisette, anise water, hesperidina, kummel, and other similar beverages, only excepting medicinal liquors classified under No. 227 of the customs tariff	Liter	300
	Bottle	200
	Half bottle	100
Beverages dutiable under No. 131 of the customs tariff, viz. absinthe; French, Jamaican and Rhenish spirits; brandy, cognac, orangeine, eucalypsinthe, gin, kirsch, rum, whisky, and other similar	Liter	300
	Bottle	200
	Half bottle	100
Beer of low fermentation	Liter	75
	Bottle	50
	Half bottle	25
Beer of high fermentation	Liter	60
	Bottle	40
	Half bottle	20
Artificial wines and other fermented beverages, similar to and sold as wine, sparkling wine, and champagne	Liter	1,500
	Bottle	1,000
	Half bottle	500
Foreign wines:		
Containing up to 14° of pure alcohol	Liter	75
	Bottle	50
	Half bottle	25
Containing from 14° to 24° of pure alcohol	Liter	150
	Bottle	100
	Half bottle	50
Containing more than 24° of pure alcohol, champagne, and other sparkling wines	Liter	300
	Bottle	200
	Half bottle	100
Matches:		
All kinds, per box, containing up to 60 matches	Box	20
For every additional 60 matches or fraction of that quantity contained in the same box		20
Salt:		
Common or rough	Kilo	20
Refined	One-fourth kilo	25
Boots and shoes:		
Top boots, including riding boots	Pair	1,000
Boots, laced shoes, and half-boots (<i>borzequins</i>) of leather or skin, or of cotton, wool, or linen tissue, up to 22 centimeters in length	do	200
More than 22 centimeters in length	do	400
Boots, laced shoes, and half-boots of silk, or of any other tissue mixed with silk, up to 22 centimeters in length	do	400
More than 22 centimeters in length	do	700
Shoes of leather or skin or of cotton, wool, or linen tissues, up to 22 centimeters in length	do	100
More than 22 centimeters in length	do	200
Shoes of silk or of any other tissue with mixture of silk	do	300
Common slippers and sandals	do	50
Slippers of silk or velvet, embroidered or not	do	300
Shoes, goloshes, boots, and laced shoes of india rubber, up to 22 centimeters in length	do	50
More than 22 centimeters in length	do	100
Perfumery:		
Perfumes, when the value per dozen articles is 5 milreis or less	Each	20
From 5 to 10 milreis	do	40
From 10 to 15 milreis	do	60
From 15 to 20 milreis	do	80
From 20 to 25 milreis	do	100
From 25 to 60 milreis	do	200
From 60 to 120 milreis	do	500
Over 120 milreis	do	1,000
Pharmaceutical products:		
When the value per dozen articles is—		
5 milreis or less	Each	20
From 5 to 10 milreis	do	40

Articles.	Unit.	Rate.
Pharmaceutical products—Continued.		
When the value per dozen articles is—		<i>Réis.</i>
From 10 to 15 milreis.....	Each	60
From 15 to 20 milreis.....	do	80
From 20 to 25 milreis.....	do	100
From 25 to 60 milreis.....	do	200
From 60 to 120 milreis.....	Each	500
Over 120 milreis.....	do	1,000
Preserves per 250 grams or fraction thereof.....	1 kilo.....	25
Vinegar.....	Liter.....	30
Acetic acid.....	Bottle.....	20
Candles per packet, cartouche, or box, weighing 250 grams, net, or fraction thereof.....	Half bottle.....	10
Playing cards.....	Kilo.....	500
Umbrellas and sunshades:	Packet or box.....	25
With covering of wool, linen, or cotton.....	Pack	500
With covering of silk, pure, or mixed with any material.....	Each	500
With covering of any kind, trimmed with lace, fringe, or embroidery.....	do	1,000
With covering of any kind, trimmed or not, with handles of gold or silver, or ornamented with gold or silver work.....	do	1,500
Hats for men and boys:	do	2,000
Hats of hair, rice, wheat, and similar straws.....	do	300
Felt hats (beaver or hare, etc.).....	do	500
Hats of Chilean, Peruvian, manila, and similar straws, of a value not exceeding 10 milreis.....	do	200
Ditto, of a value not exceeding 10 milreis.....	do	2,000
Silk hats of every kind.....	do	2,000
Woolen hats.....	do	200
Hats for women and girls:		
When the price does not exceed 5 milreis.....	do	200
With price exceeding 5 milreis but not exceeding 20 milreis.....	do	500
Exceeding 20 but not exceeding 50 milreis.....	do	1,000
Exceeding 50 milreis.....	do	2,000
Hats made in Brazil from common straw, the price of which does not exceed 2 milreis.....	do	Free.
Sticks and canes:		
Price not exceeding 5 milreis.....	do	200
Price exceeding 5 but not exceeding 10 milreis.....	do	500
Price exceeding 10 but not exceeding 50 milreis.....	do	1,000
Price exceeding 50 milreis.....	do	2,000
Tissues:		
Cotton, unbleached.....	Meter.....	10
Cotton, bleached or dyed.....	do	20
Cotton, printed.....	do	30
Of wool, of wool and cotton, alpacas, woolen muslins, camlets, durants, damasks, merinos, cashmeres, princetas, serafinas; Indian silks, ginghams, and similar tissues, plain or twilled, worked or damasked; baizes and flannels, bleached, dyed, or printed.....	do	100
Cloths, cashmeres, and cassinettes, chevots, flannel, serges, and diagonals of pure wool.....	do	200
Bed coverlets and blankets, shawls, ponchos, and "palas" of cotton wool or of wool and cotton.....	do	300
Canvas suitable for bags and packing, plain or twilled, in the piece or already made into bags.....	do	20
Cotton remnants, unbleached, dyed, or printed, not exceeding 1½ meters, will pay the tax in the proportion of 200 grams or fraction thereof to each meter.		

REDUCTION IN IMPORT DUTIES ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

[*"Diário Oficial"* of July 3, 1906.]

The following is a translation of the decree No. 6079, of June 30, 1906, granting a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties on certain articles of United States origin imported into Brazil:

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, for the purpose of promoting the development of the commercial relations of Brazil with the United States of America and considering that this country is the largest importer of coffee, which enters free of duty;

That article 6 of law 1141, of December 30, 1903, reenforced by article 18 of law No. 1452, of December 30, 1905, authorizes the Government to adopt a differential tariff for one or more articles of foreign production in compensation for concessions made to articles of Brazilian production; decrees:

ART. 1°. During the present fiscal year, beginning with the 1st day of next July up to December 31, the following articles of United States production when imported into Brazil shall enjoy a reduction of 20 per cent in the import duties: Flour; condensed milk; manufactures of rubber classed in No. 1023 of the tariff; watches; inks classed in No. 173 of the tariff, except writing inks; varnishes; typewriting machines; refrigerators; pianos; scales; windmills.

ART. 2°. All contrary provisions are hereby revoked.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, JUNE, 1906.

[*"Boletim da Associação Commercial"* of July 3, 1906.]

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of June, 1906, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Entries.....	185,184	132,756	293,600	231,803
Shipments.....	175,597	88,221	189,575	254,769
Sales.....	77,500	68,000	140,264	165,203
Daily average of entries.....	6,172	4,425	9,786	7,726
Daily average of shipments.....		3,104	6,319	8,492
Entries from July 1.....		2,459,617	6,982,885	7,423,002
Shipments from July 1.....		2,757,960	7,280,162	7,174,567
Stock on hand June 30.....	133,630	258,830	509,208	816,678

EXPORT TRADE IN 1905.

The figures for the export trade of Brazil in 1905 have been published, the record for last year being the largest in the history of the country, the total exceeding the total of 1904 by 13.19 per cent. The exports for 1904 and 1905 were:

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Cotton.....	29,178,024	54,979,836	\$4,132,535	\$5,788,570
Monazite sand.....	10,692,860	9,762,040	541,125	500,180
Sugar.....	10,694,660	83,042,322	467,440	2,029,770
Castor seed.....	15,859,555	5,822,905	124,935	120,385
Rubber:				
Mangabeira.....	1,881,457	1,401,639	768,655	723,755
Mauçaba.....	4,875,369	5,900,877	2,350,610	4,172,910
Seringa.....	63,342,853	70,561,227	52,977,700	67,182,160
Cocoa.....	50,952,061	46,398,193	5,477,675	5,197,675
Coffee (bags).....	10,024,536	10,820,661	99,787,815	107,102,575
Cotton seed.....	58,521,183	82,486,219	445,220	542,290
Para nuts (bushels).....	259,224	555,032	536,555	1,161,030
Carnauba wax.....	4,390,201	4,172,865	1,021,135	1,089,090
Horns.....	2,402,948	2,422,719	123,045	155,345

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>		
Hides:				
Wet and salted.....	47,904,139	42,046,923	\$4,433,490	\$3,943,405
Dry.....	23,796,679	17,357,938	3,888,475	2,998,370
Horsehair.....	1,206,807	937,217	213,520	172,970
Extract of meat.....	612,200	184,432	119,885	45,905
Bran.....	64,478,614	58,149,872	448,470	838,300
Cassava.....	8,756,167	11,607,521	225,120	389,235
Medicinal herbs and roots.....	1,624,042	397,906	137,685	31,420
Fruits.....			241,270	341,250
Tobacco.....	52,721,861	44,850,227	4,192,590	4,126,080
Yerba maté.....	97,167,512	89,882,436	4,854,685	6,182,750
Ipecacuanha.....	41,146	47,734	48,985	76,390
Wool.....	2,177,309	557,018	260,590	80,110
Lumber.....			808,306	219,415
Manganese, in tons.....	208,260	224,377	1,533,995	1,664,125
Scrap metal.....			93,996	148,220
Gold bar.....			2,091,546	2,100,640
Precious stones.....			829,790	856,590
Skins.....	7,163,294	4,517,026	3,699,315	2,316,145
Pineapples.....	3,283,599	2,883,274	218,210	189,375
Sundries.....			1,108,245	1,224,850
Total.....			197,150,680	223,161,260

Taking the figures for 1905 in comparison with those of the previous four years it is seen that last year's record, in spite of the fact that there was comparatively small increase in the exports of coffee over the previous years, surpasses that for any year, including that of 1901, the year of the immense coffee crop, and this may generally be held to be the most encouraging feature of the export returns.

During the last five years staple products have constituted the vast bulk of Brazilian exports and upon them it has based its fiscal system for the time being, and with them it has established its credit in foreign money markets. These seven products are coffee, rubber, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hides, and cocoa. Of the seven all but cotton are products of which Brazil uses comparatively little in a manufactured form from abroad. In cotton, Brazil exports about \$5,000,000 of the raw product and imports between \$16,000,000 and \$17,000,000 of manufactured cottons.

STATUS OF THE FLOUR TRADE.

In his annual report upon the commerce of Brazil submitted to Congress the Brazilian Minister of Commerce and Industry reviews the flour trade of the year 1905 in Rio de Janeiro as follows:

"The total importations for the past year were 320,074 barrels, as compared with 264,810 in 1904. There was received in 1905, 55,234 barrels more than in 1904. From the River Plate the receipts were 306,525, as compared with 254,966 in 1904, an increase of 51,559 barrels. From the United States and Europe came 13,549 barrels, against 9,874 the year before, an increase of 3,675 barrels. The consumption was 317,074 barrels, as compared with 269,840 barrels in 1904. The general movement for the year was: On hand January 1, 29,000;

entered, 320,074; sold, 317,074; leaving on hand December 31, 1905, 32,000 barrels. The entries of flour for the past four years have been: 1901, 380,021 barrels; 1902, 349,962 barrels; 1903, 257,070 barrels; and in 1904, 264,840 barrels."

It thus appears that the customs valuation of this flour has varied from 21½ to 24 milreis for the American product, from 16½ to 24½ milreis for River Plate flour, and from 17 to 24½ milreis for Brazilian flour. The average exchange for last year was about 4 milreis to the American dollar, making the values of barrels of flour from \$5.37 to \$6, from \$4.12 to \$6, and from \$4.25 to \$6.12 for the three varieties furnished.

So far, in 1906, two consignments of flour from the United States have been received in Rio de Janeiro, aggregating 7,670 barrels. The imports of last year in Rio de Janeiro, aggregating 320,074 barrels, were entered principally by 26 firms. There have been tariff concessions to the United States in the way of flour, but they seem to have comparatively little if any effect upon the sale of the American product in this market as yet. When the flour market in the United States becomes a little dull and prices drop, American manufacturers reach out for the Brazilian market.

In the meanwhile there has been a considerable development of the flour-milling business in Brazil. Grain is imported from the countries to the south and west of Brazil and is made into flour, but the bulk of the cheaper grades of flour come from the Argentine Republic.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

"*O Jornal do Commercio*," commenting on the decline of immigration into Brazil, states that during the last ten years there has been a steady falling off in the number of immigrants arriving in the Republic. From the year 1881, when the number reached 11,054, till the year 1888, when it touched as many as 131,745, there was a steady increase. After this date for two years the numbers differed considerably, being 65,167 in 1889 and 105,100 in 1890, and then came the record year of 1891, with no less than 216,659, the highest number ever reached. The following table gives the figures from 1855 to the end of 1904:

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1855 to 1880	380,335	1894	60,200
1881	11,054	1895	169,524
1882	27,197	1896	144,839
1883	28,670	1897	99,693
1884	20,087	1898	40,040
1885	30,135	1899	85,180
1886	25,741	1900	29,121
1887	54,900	1901	76,292
1888	131,745	1902	40,794
1889	65,167	1903	19,642
1890	105,100	1904	12,447
1891	216,659		
1892	86,269		
1893	134,805		
		Total 1855 to 1904	2,096,576

The country which furnished the greatest number of immigrants was Italy. During the period from 1855 to 1904 no less than 1,030,000 Italians entered the country, against 463,000 Portuguese, who come next on the list. Italian immigration has greatly fallen off during the last few years. The number of Portuguese immigrants in the period from 1855 to 1904 was 465,312, but they have fallen from 36,000 in 1895 to 2,060 in 1904. The Spaniards entering in the same period were 216,286, they also having fallen from a maximum of 38,998 in 1893 to 4,780 in 1904, though it is true the numbers were smaller in 1902, when they reached only 2,076.

Russian immigration from 25,123 in 1890 shrank to 141 in 1904. The total number of Germans entering from 1855 to 1904 was 70,536, while for the last eleven years it never touched four figures, and in 1904 was only 563. The total number of English immigrants during the period under review was less than 4,500, while in 1904 only 49 immigrants arrived from Great Britain.

The figures of the census of 1900, recently published, give the following as the population of Brazil, by States:

	Popula- tion.		Popula- tion.
Alagoas.....	649,273	Parana.....	327,136
Amazonas.....	249,756	Pernambuco.....	1,178,150
Bahia.....	2,117,966	Piauhv.....	384,323
Ceara.....	849,127	Rio de Janeiro.....	928,035
Espirito Santo.....	209,783	Rio Grande do Norte.....	274,317
Federal District.....	746,749	Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,149,070
Goyaz.....	255,284	Santa Catharina.....	320,289
Maranhao.....	499,308	Sao Paulo.....	2,279,608
Matto Grosso.....	118,025	Sergipe.....	356,264
Minas Geraes.....	3,594,471		
Para.....	445,356	Total.....	17,371,069
Parahyba.....	490,784		

INCREASED SHIPMENTS OF MANGABEIRA RUBBER.

United States Consul-General G. E. ANDERSON reports from Rio de Janeiro that while the shipments of mangabeira rubber from Brazil last year amounted to only 1,401,639 pounds, as compared with 1,881,457 pounds the year before, the shipments from the port of Rio de Janeiro are on the increase, and it appears, therefore, that the business of gathering rubber from this variety of the rubber tree in other portions of the country than the Amazon Valley is on the increase.

Most of the mangabeira now being shipped comes from the states of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, Bahia, and Goyaz, with some from Pernambuco and Piauhv. There are three grades of it, the first being known as "good," the second as "poor," and the third as "refuse." It is rather peculiar that so much of the product should come out of the interior by way of Rio de Janeiro instead of following the water routes north and thence to the seaboard, but the indications are that the business will soon be so developed in volume that the permanence of the trade by this route will be assured.

The terrible cost in life and health of the seringa-rubber trade in the Amazon country is leading governmental and other agencies interested in the business to devise some means of reducing it, and the movement may take the form of a development of the mangabeira trade. Of the 65,557 kilos of mangabeira shipped out of Rio de Janeiro in the nine months of the current season, Germany has taken 43,727 kilos, the United States 15,768 kilos, France 5,948 kilos, and England 114 kilos. Of the total production of the country, however, the United States is taking about 36 per cent.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The comparative exports of hides from the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the five months, January to May, inclusive, from 1901 to 1906, show the following results:

	Salted hides.		Dry hides.		Total.
	Europe.	United States.	Europe.	United States.	
1906.....	241,876	.....	136,083	5,000	382,909
1905.....	207,798	.....	185,377	8,571	401,746
1904.....	345,005	.....	115,180	23,136	483,321
1903.....	240,353	.....	140,689	5,985	387,037
1902.....	215,928	.....	107,768	51,445	375,141
1901.....	136,399	.....	143,658	34,203	313,141

COMMERCE OF SANTOS, FIRST FIVE MONTHS, 1906.

The commerce of the port of Santos for the five months, January to May, was as follows:

	1906.	1905.
Exports.....	£4,247,890	£4,350,000
Imports.....	2,299,486	2,117,976
Total.....	6,547,376	6,467,976

Compared with the first five months of 1905 the trade of Santos shows an aggregate increase of £79,400. Exports show a fall of £102,110, more than compensated by the increase of £181,510 in imports. The tonnage entering the port was 729,567 as against 614,738 for the corresponding period last year.

RUBBER ENTRIES AT PARA AND MANAOS.

Entries of rubber at Para and Manaos for the month of May were 60 tons more than for the same time last year and 760 tons more than for May, 1904. The figure of 5,710 in January, 1906, still constitutes record entries for any month hitherto known, the next largest entries recorded being 5,000 in the month of March, 1905.

Entries at Manaus and Para, July to May, in tons.

	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	1,280	1,250	1,450
August	1,230	1,260	1,300
September	2,010	1,780	2,200
October	2,440	2,820	3,580
November	2,980	2,800	2,890
December	3,530	3,390	3,270
January	4,360	4,590	5,710
February	3,680	4,320	3,920
March	3,940	5,000	3,700
April	2,070	2,120	2,500
May	1,560	2,260	2,320
Total	29,080	31,590	32,340

TRADE OF PERNAMBUCO.

According to a recent British report, the total values of imports into Pernambuco were for 1903 £2,093,671, for 1904 £2,220,000, and for 1905 £2,677,350. Imports from the United Kingdom for the last three years are uniformly about double those from any other country, Germany coming second and the United States third, and it may be confidently assumed that the proportions for Pernambuco are about the same as for Brazil as a whole. The total values of exports were, respectively, £1,373,454 for 1903, £1,597,229 for 1904, and £2,553,056 for 1905. The totals of all shipping that entered the port during the last three years show but little variation. British shipping in all cases represents over 50 per cent of the whole.

STATUS OF THE WINE MARKET.

The total importations of wine in Brazil in 1903 were about 7,000,000 gallons, in 1904 about 7,500,000 gallons, and in 1905 reached well toward 8,000,000 gallons. In his report to the Brazilian Congress, the Minister of Industry and Commerce reported as follows on the wine trade of Rio de Janeiro:

“Generally speaking, the importation of wines during 1905 greatly exceeded that of the preceding year. As has been the custom heretofore, the business done in each class of wines for last year is shown separately. French: There was a diminution in the imports of 2,173 half casks, and an increase of 2,228 pipes and 203 cases. The increased receipts were made up of 5,463 pipes and 4,675 cases in 1905 as compared with 3,038 pipes and 4,472 cases in 1904. The values of these wines vary greatly according to their quality and they are sold only on private terms. Italian: The importation of Italian wines in 1905 was much less than in 1904. The entries were 1,409 pipes, 5,593 half casks, and 2,475 cases. Portuguese: The year shows a somewhat important increase both in barrels (pipes) and casks as well as in bottles. The total imports were 41,996 pipes and 233,052 cases, showing an increase of 12,347 pipes and 37,362 cases over 1904. Spanish: The

receipt of these wines show a decreased import from former years, the receipts being 1,415 pipes and 793 cases against 3,412 pipes and 1,268 cases in 1904."

There was also imported 1,190 cases of champagne last year as compared with 1,149 the year before, and a total of 28,408 cases of vermouth, mostly French and Italian. Taking the Portuguese wines as a basis for prices, it appears that the customs valuation of the wines imported last year from Oporto and Lisbon runs from \$80 to \$130 per pipe.

EXTENSION OF LEASE FOR SANTOS PORT WORKS.

By an Executive decree dated July 3, 1906, the Dock Company of Santos has been granted a five years' extension of time for the completion of the port works at that port. The sea wall from Paqueta to Outeirinhos is to be completed by November 7, 1909, and the embankment along this wall is to be finished by November 7, 1912. The building destined to the postal and telegraph services, which the company agrees to build along the wharf, is to be completed by November 7, 1909. The dock is to be concluded by November 7, 1914, and its dimensions are to be changed from 130 meters in length and 30 meters in width, as specified in the lease, to 200 meters and 40 meters, respectively.

CHILE.

TRADE WITH PERU, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

According to data obtained from the statistics kept by the Peruvian Consul-General in Valparaiso, the value of produce, cattle, coined gold, and other articles, exported from Chile to Peru during the first three months of the year 1906, amounted to 588,783 *sols* of \$0.50, the following being a general classification of the articles exported:

	Sols.
Chilean produce.....	163, 199
Gold specie	297, 088
Cattle	87, 756
Sundries.....	40, 640

The country produce consisted of the following articles:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sols.</i>
Potatoes	496, 485	20, 712
Tan bark	374, 815	11, 651
Barley	336, 715	30, 157
Beans	313, 677	40, 043
Hay	305, 788	16, 558
Bran	177, 141	14, 093
Wheat	174, 686	8, 906
Chickpeas	30, 215	5, 876
Walnuts	20, 446	6, 127
Timber.....	19, 400	10, 577

The number of cattle exported were: Horses, 252; mules, 83; and bullocks, 109.

UNITED STATES MARKET FOR NITRATE OF SODA.

The following is a statement of the imports of nitrate of soda by the United States to July 1, 1906, with the visible supply on hand to that date:

	1906.	1905.
Imported into Atlantic ports from west coast South America from January 1, 1906, to date	153,680	116,700
Stock in store and afloat July 1, 1906, in—		
New York	1,000	100
Philadelphia	3,300	
Baltimore	25	2,500
Charleston	2,000	
New Orleans	5,500	
To arrive, due October 15, 1906	80,000	100,000
Visible supply to October 15, 1906?	91,825	102,600
Stock on hand January 1, 1906	13,100	8,380
Deliveries since January 1 to date	154,965	122,480
Total yearly deliveries		265,580

IMPORTS FROM ITALY.

The Chilean Consul at Genoa, Señor ALBERTO ORREGO LUCE, in his report published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 19, 1906, states that the total exports from Genoa to Chile for the first three months of 1906 amounted in value to 4,105,468 lire (\$792,355.32).

The following are the principal articles composing the list:

	Lire.		Lire.
Oil	475,593	Marble	77,739
Cotton fabrics	1,383,520	Medicines	49,086
Rice	394,180	Cheese	73,111
Sulphur	103,945	Hats	448,006
Sticks, umbrella	111,393	Straw braid	83,792
Conserves, jams	47,945	Wines, liquors	135,517
Paper	218,296		

COLOMBIA.

CONTRACT FOR INTEROCEANIC CABLES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Following is a translation of a contract entered into between the Colombian Government and Mr. FRANCISCO J. FERNANDEZ to establish and operate telegraphic submarine cables and any other means of telegraphic communication or telegraphic interoceanic lines.

MANUEL JOSE GUZMAN, Director-General of National Posts and Telegraphs, duly authorized by the Secretary of State of the Republic, and who hereinafter will be called The Government, and FRANCISCO J.

FERNANDEZ, who hereinafter will be named the concessionaire have agreed to enter into the following contract:

ARTICLE. 1. The Government grants to the concessionaire exclusive privilege to establish and operate during the term of fifty years telegraphic submarine cables and any other means of telegraphic communication and interoceanic lines that, starting from the Colombian Atlantic coast, will end in one or several points beyond the jurisdiction of Colombia in which communication with foreign countries by means of telegraphic cables be established.

ART. 2. The concessionaire, by virtue of this privilege, is authorized to establish the cable stations he may desire along the Atlantic coast and to connect said stations with other points on the coast or in the rest of the Republic by means of telegraphic or telephonic lines with or without wires, or by any other systems or electric communications that the improvement of electric science may hereafter prove to be efficient and practical. The system of these telegraphic communications or electric lines may be combined. These installations will have as their chief object the facilitating by all possible means of the communication between the cities on the coast and those in the vicinity of the high plateau with foreign countries as far as may be possible. The concessionaire is likewise authorized to establish the electric power plants that he may consider necessary for the development of the enterprise, and to make use of the water ways owned by the Nation and which he may require for the purpose.

ART. 3. The concessionaire is likewise authorized to put up telephonic lines between Bogota and Medellin via Honda and Manizales; between Manizales and Cali via Cartago and Palmira, and to connect with these the other towns in the Republic. The concessionaire will operate and organize the said lines in accordance with his own tariffs and regulations.

ART. 4. The Government grants to the concessionaire for the operation, construction, and installment of the cable or cables the free use of the Colombian waters, and the necessary lands of the property of the nation required for the stations, and will render to the concessionaire or to whom may represent his rights the necessary help by expropriation or any other legal means tending to acquire the private properties that he may require to attain this end. For the construction or establishment of telephones or any other similar systems of electric communication, the concessionaire shall be entitled to make use of public roads as long as he will not hamper the proper service of the telegraph lines of the State or of any other enterprise that, by virtue of preexisting concessions, may have telegraphic communications already established.

ART. 5. The electric enterprise to which this contract refers being *of public utility* shall be exempt from import duties for all machinery,

tolls and materials, chattels and other articles required for the setting up and maintenance of its works, and shall also be exempt from encumbrances of any sort, whether national or departmental or similar ones, excepting those that are municipal, of a general character, and the fees for consular invoices.

ART. 6. The Government declares the cable, stations, and accessory lines within the jurisdiction of Colombia neutral; but in case of international or civil war the agents and operators of the enterprise will be under the vigilance of the authorities designated by the President of the Republic.

ART. 7. The employees and operators of the enterprise will be subject to the different duties that the laws of the country impose upon Colombian citizens, but they will be exempt from military service.

ART. 8. The enterprise obliges itself to receive, transmit, and deliver the telegraphic and telephonic messages that may be sent to it for transmission between the stations within the jurisdiction of Colombia, and the price for this service will not exceed 10 cents gold per word. The price for transmission of cable dispatches addressed to the terminal station or stations of the cable or cables that will be laid in accordance with this concession will not be over 40 cents gold per word; the cable dispatches addressed to any points beyond the terminal stations of the cable dealt with herein will pay the charges fixed in the general tariff of the enterprise. The Concessionaire will render the service of electric communication according to his own regulations and to those of the companies associated with him.

ART. 9. The telegraphic dispatches sent by the President of the Republic, by his Cabinet ministers, and by Colombian diplomatic agents abroad will be preferred for their transmission, and the charges for their transmission over the cable which forms the matter of this contract and over the telephones or other means of electric communication in combination with the cable will be half of that assigned to the messages of the public in general.

ART. 10. The Government will transmit free of charge over its telegraphic lines all cable dispatches sent from abroad to any point within the country served by said telegraphic lines.

ART. 11. Any difference that may arise between the Government and the enterprise, or vice versa; or between the enterprise and any private parties, shall be settled by the Colombian courts of justice.

ART. 12. This contract can not be transferred to any other person, company, or entity without the consent of the President of the Republic; and in case of its being transferred to foreign persons or companies it will be stated that they will forego all rights to diplomatic intervention.

ART. 13. The concessionaire will begin the studies for the installation of the cable to be first of all laid between the Colombian coast

and some foreign country six months after the legal approval of this contract, and he obliges himself to open the said cable to public service two years after the studies being commenced.

ART. 14. The Government guarantees to the concessionaire an annual interest of 7 per cent on the amount of \$2,571 gold for each kilometer of cable; the same interest on the sum of \$100 gold for each kilometer of telegraphic or telephonic lines or of any other service of electric communication that the concessionaire may establish in connection with the cable stations; and the same interest on the amount of \$5,000 gold for each wireless station in connection also with the service of the cable. In the stated kilometric amounts are included the respective stations, the installations of electric power and all the necessary apparatus and articles necessary for the good service of the lines. The said amounts on which is given the stated guarantee of 7 per cent annually are the same that Fernandez has given as the value of the works that are to be carried out according to this contract, which amounts have been accepted by the Government, and therefore they represent, as far as the guarantee is concerned, the capital that will be invested in the works in question.

ART. 15. The concessionaire will give a personal guarantee of £1,000, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, within the six months following the approval of this contract, as security for the fulfillment therewith; and the said obligations shall be considered as fulfilled the day upon which the communication by cable between the Colombian coast and any place abroad be established, by virtue of the privilege that is secured by the present contract.

This privilege will cease—

(a) If the guarantee referred to in the preceding article is not given within the term of six months following the final approval of this contract.

(b) If the preliminary studies for the means of communication and for the laying of the cable are not begun, or if the said cable is not in service within the terms already fixed, cases of "force majeure" excepted.

(c) If during the term of concession an interruption of nine consecutive months should occur, or different interruptions of more than one month each that added together should amount to more than nine months during a period of three years, and at the expiration of the term of this concession, after which the company or enterprise may continue operating its cable or cables and telephones, but without exclusive privilege for the operation or exploitation dealt with in this contract.

This concession is made in accordance with the authorizations given to the Executive power by the legislative Decree No. 34 of this year, ratified by law No. 6 of the same year.

In faith of which three copies of the same tenor are signed in the city of Bogota on the 18th day of July, in the year 1905.

MANUEL JOSE GUZMAN.

FRANCISCO J. FERNANDEZ.

Council of State, Bogota, the 24th July of 1905.

In its session of to-day the Council of State approved the foregoing contract, with the following modifications:

First. The rights of third parties acquired hitherto in accordance with the law are guaranteed.

Second. In compliance with article 120, section 16, of the Constitution of the Republic, the foregoing contract will be submitted to the legislative body in its next sessions for its approval or disapproval.

The Secretary,

CAMILO TORRES ELICECHEA.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE POWER,

Bogota, the 25th July, 1905.

Approved with the modifications introduced by the Council of State.

R. REYES.

The Secretary of State,

BONIFACIO VELEZ.

BOGOTA, the 31st July, 1905.

I accept the preceding modifications.

FRANCISCO J. FERNANDEZ.

EXPLOITATION OF SUBMARINE GOLD FIELDS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for May 16, 1906, publishes the text of a contract concluded between the Colombian Government and Mr. ALLEN WEBSTER, whereby the latter is authorized to exploit the gold-bearing areas beneath the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Republic. The exclusive right of exploitation is granted for a period of twenty-five years, the concessionnaire being obligated to form a company for the purpose, within two years in the United States. The capital stock of the company shall be at least \$100,000. The Government is to receive during the first four years of the life of the contract 15 per cent of the annual returns, and subsequently 10 per cent of the gross output.

A deposit of \$500 is required as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract.

COSTA RICA.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1905.

Statistics presented to the Costa Rican Congress by the Minister of Finance illustrate the progress being made by the Republic. Coffee, bananas, india rubber, and cocoa have become important articles of export, and as regards the two latter the new plantations should materially add to their volume in the near future.

The exports from Costa Rica for the year 1905 were of the aggregate value of \$8,138,152, while the imports were returned as \$5,239,477, leaving an excess of exports of \$2,898,675. The following table gives the exports in detail:

Coffee, 296,509 bags, 18,047,539 kilos.....	\$3,771,033
Bananas, 7,283,000 bunches	3,641,501
India rubber, 72,598 kilos.....	95,378
Hides, 313,684 kilos	94,105
Woods	74,657
Cocoa, 148,918 kilos	59,567
Gold bars.....	249,370
Gold coin.....	43,242
Concentrates.....	16,574
Silver bars.....	16,509
Other articles	76,217
	<hr/>
	8,138,152

The coffee crop was the largest on record, but the average price obtained in London was lower, at \$0.209, so that the gain in value was not so apparent. In 1904 the 208,764 bags exported realized \$3,081,714, whereas last year nearly half as many bags again only fetched \$689,319 more. Great Britain took 70.12 per cent of the Costa Rican production, against the 20.18 per cent of the United States and 7.44 per cent of Germany; a large quantity, however, went to Great Britain for distribution to other countries. Bananas show increases both in volume and value, the figures being 5,957,298 bunches, worth \$3,032,700, in 1904, compared with 7,283,000 bunches and \$3,081,714 last year. A considerable expansion in this trade with Great Britain is evidently expected, for three more steamers of 5,000 tons each are being put on to run to Manchester. That country took 30 per cent of the banana exports, the United States absorbing the whole of the remainder. The exports of rubber are significant, having risen from 5,630 kilos to 66,968 kilos. This is due to some of the young plantations having begun to yield, and as they mature the production should rapidly increase. There are 15,983 acres of land under rubber cultivation in Costa Rica, only a small part of which is producing at present, but the remainder should reach that stage shortly. The climate is reported to be very conducive to the growth of rubber trees, especially in the

San Carlos Valley. Practically the whole of the gold output reported for 1905 was derived from three properties.

Great Britain only contributes a small proportion to the import trade of Costa Rica, as the subjoined table of percentages shows:

	Per cent.
From the United States.....	46.88
From Great Britain.....	19.73
From Germany	12.90
From France.....	5.24
From Spanish America	5.51
From Italy	3.24
From Spain	2.58
From Belgium .....	.47
From other countries.....	3.45

Concessions of land are granted to companies undertaking the construction of railways and works of benefit to the country.

NEW CABINET.

The new cabinet selected by President VIQUEZ is as follows:

Señor Don LUIS ANDERSON, Minister of Foreign Relations, Justice, and Public Instruction.

Señor Dr. Don PÁMFILO J. VALVERDE, Minister of the Interior and of Police.

Señor Don OSCAR RÖHRMOSER, Minister of the Treasury, Commerce, and Fomento.

Señor Lic. Don VIDAL QUIRÓS, Minister of War and of the Navy.

CUBA.

NEW RAILROAD CONTRACTS.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" for July 5, 1906, publishes a law whereby the Congress of the Cuban Republic authorizes the Executive to celebrate contracts with one or more companies, native or foreign, for the construction of the following lines of broad-gauge railroads:

1. Line to leave the station of Martí, on the Cuban Railroad, passing Bayamo, Santa Rita, Jiguani, Baire, and Palma Soriano, uniting again with the Cuban Railroad at San Luis; a branch line to leave Bayamo, passing Veguita and Yara and reaching Manzanillo.

2. Line to leave the station of Fernandez, of the Casilda-Trinidad road, connecting with the Cuban Railroad at Placetas del Sur.

3. Line from Manicaragua to Cienfuegos.

4. Line from Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur, connecting with the Cuban Railroad.

5. Line from Sagua to San Jose de los Ramos, passing Quemados de Guines, Corralillo, and Ceja de Pablo.

6. Line from Victoria de las Tunas to Puerto Padre.
7. Line from Cardenas to Coloseo, with a branch line to Guamacaro.
8. Line from Guayabal to Nuevitas, passing Marti and Guaimare.
9. Line from Pinar del Rio to Esperanza, passing Viñales.
10. Line from Matanzas to Canasi.
11. Line from Guantanamo to Baracoa.
12. Line from Havana to San Jose, Jaruco, and Santa Cruz del Norte.

The State will pay a subvention of \$6,000 (Cuban currency) for each kilometer constructed and exploited, to be paid in six annual installments as the road progresses.

The Cuban Railroad will shortly undertake the construction of the lines specified in paragraphs 1, 3, and 4, namely, from Marti through Bayamo and San Luis with a branch to Manzanillo, from Manicaragua to Cienfuegos, and from Camaguey to Santa Cruz del Sur. It is not improbable, moreover, that the same company may build the line from Placetras to Fernandez to connect with the Government line which runs from that place to Casilda. The Cuban company's proposed extensions will aggregate 453 kilometers.

The bill seems particularly calculated to facilitate the development of the eastern portion of the island. Camaguey and Santiago provinces are still in the initial stages of their growth. Although they represent 54 per cent of the area of the island, their production has not been correspondingly large, the former having a population of only 8 and the latter of 26 persons to the square mile, as compared to the 35 to 153 of the other provinces. Great tracts of land, though well suited for the cultivation of sugar, coffee, and fruit and for grazing purposes, are still in a wild state. With the exception of Jucaro, in the southwest of Camaguey Province, Santiago is the only port of the south coast in railway communication with the rest of the island. On the north coast San Fernando, Nuevitas, Gibara, and Antilla alone draw their freight by rail from the interior.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of Cuba publishes in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 22 the following statistics of cattle slaughtered in the Havana abattoirs for the last six years:

Weights are given in kilograms.

	Beeves.		Hogs.		Sheep and goats.	
	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.	Weight.
1900	171,071	27,631,069	79,381	3,397,444	1,497	28,489
1901	174,887	29,687,109	105,810	4,287,525	2,598	47,307
1902	176,962	31,293,342	120,196	4,879,571	3,512	69,719
1903	179,632	32,901,106	149,073	6,309,680	5,076	86,960
1904	194,913	34,611,645	160,160	6,775,591	7,528	121,249
1905	221,374	39,811,820	147,996	6,262,652	10,165	160,375

The following table makes plain the constantly increasing per capita consumption of meat in Habana:

[Weights given are in kilograms and thousandths.]

	Consumption per inhabitant.		
	Beef.	Pork.	Mutton.
1900.....	17.568	2.160	0.018
1901.....	18.875	2.726	.090
1902.....	19.897	3.102	.038
1903.....	20.919	4.012	.066
1904.....	20.006	4.308	.077
1905.....	25.312	3.982	.102

The annual per capita consumption of the three kinds of meat was 19.746 kilograms in 1900 and 29.396 kilograms in 1905. This shows an increase in six years of 49 per cent.

The Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, publishes the following statistics of animal exports to Cuba, the values being given in American gold:

	Beeves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1901.....	63,892	\$1,261,027	17,851	\$190,748	467	\$3,887
1902.....	78,023	1,441,840	3,826	42,023	291	3,228
1903.....	70,812	1,168,382	851	11,013	258	2,268
1904.....	134,781	2,166,486	1,482	12,891	141	648
1905.....	135,421	2,062,488	4,572	32,845	128	938

TARIFF CHANGES.

During the recent session of the Cuban Congress, a law was enacted raising the import duty on starch from \$1.40 per hundred kilograms to \$3, but without altering the application of surcharges established by existing laws. Dextrines and glucose for industrial use continue, as heretofore, to pay a duty of \$1.40 per hundred kilograms. The act reads as follows:

“Paragraph 108 of the existing tariff, without detriment to the application of surcharges established by laws in force, is hereby modified as follows:

“(a) Starch, \$3 per 100 kilograms; (b) dextrine and glucose for industrial uses, \$1.40 per 100 kilograms.”

From July 11 there shall be admitted free of duty into Cuba paper made of wood pulp, in bobbins, bales, cases, and reams, unglazed, imported directly by publishing firms for their periodical publications. Previously only roll paper, such as is used by few newspapers on the island, enjoyed free admission.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION.

The Cuban Congress has approved a bill authorizing the Executive to spend up to \$1,000,000 to encourage immigration. Eighty per cent

of the amount is to be spent in bringing families from Europe and the Canary Islands and the remainder to bring laborers from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and northern Italy.

RULES RESPECTING THE CLEARANCE OF CRUDE PETROLEUM.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum from Cuban ports, a sample of this oil must be taken, and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in his appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

The following shall be considered as:

(a) Crude oil derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57½ of the centesimal areometer, equal to from 24.69° to 21.48° Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the State in which found when extracted from the well, and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300° C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent of its primitive weight.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1905.

The receipts of the Republic during the year 1905 amounted to \$2,427,802.20, of which \$2,163,997.45 are from customs revenue and \$263,804.75 from internal revenue. The expenditures during the same year amounted to \$2,399,810.68. These figures have been taken from statistics published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 2, 1906.

ECUADOR.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

A decree issued by the Ecuadorian Government on June 26, 1906, and published two days subsequently in the "*Registro Oficial*" grants the free use of streams, cascades, and all other natural water powers to such persons as will establish industries within the Republic necessitating hydraulic or electric power. Furthermore, if the lands on which such establishments are erected shall be the property of the State, a grant of 25 hectares with a 200 meter right on the river or stream employed is conceded. Should the property required for improvement belong to an individual, the right of expropriation for public utility shall be granted.

For the cultivation of henequen, ramie, flax, maguey, or any other fibrous plant, public lands to the extent of 200 hectares shall be granted. Persons desirous of engaging in stock raising are granted the free importation of herds during the space of ten years. The free use and exploitation of such permanent lakes as exceed 100 meters in extent is granted for a period of ten years. The free importation of seeds and plants for all uses other than consumption is granted. All workmen engaged in industries exploited under the foregoing decree are granted exemption from military service, and products of the national industries shall be exempt during ten years from fiscal and municipal taxes if together they shall equal more than 50 per cent of the import duty paid for similar products from abroad. Industrial competitive exhibitions shall be held every three years, and the Government shall appoint one or more commissioners, who shall examine and promote the establishment of new industries throughout the country.

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN GOVERNMENT MONOPOLIES.

According to a report forwarded to his home Government by the British Consul at Guayaquil, the monopoly held by the Government of Ecuador for the importation of matches and cigarette paper has been

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abolished. The monopoly for sporting gunpowder, which has been in existence for upward of thirty years, has also been done away with.

Importation of these articles into the Republic is now permitted, subject to the payment of the following duties:

Matches.....	70 centavos per kilo., net.
Cigarette paper.....	10 centavos per kilo., gross.
Sporting gunpowder.....	1 sucre per kilo., gross.

Special regulations may be introduced by the Executive or by municipalities to insure the safe handling of gunpowder, which may now be warehoused in the State powder warehouses at Guayaquil for three months without charge to the importer. After the expiration of three months a charge of 2 sucres per 100 kilograms per month will be made for storage.

HIGHWAY BETWEEN QUITO AND BAHIA DE CARÁQUEZ.

A Government decree published in the "*Registro Oficial*" of June 30, 1906, authorizes the continuation of work on the highway between Quito and Bahia de Caráquez, the Ecuadorian Government appropriating funds for the same. Work shall be resumed on August 1, 1906.

BIDS FOR RAILROAD FROM AMBATO TO RÍO ARAJUNO.

The "*Registro Oficial*" for July 3, publishes a call for bids on the part of the Ecuadorian Government for the construction of a railroad, to be operated either by steam or electricity, between the city of Ambato and the Arajuno River.

MEASURES TO PROMOTE IMMIGRATION.

According to a report made by the United States Minister to Ecuador, June 11, 1906, the Government of Ecuador signed a contract with OSCAR ALEXANDER & Co., who have an agency in Guayaquil, for the purpose of importing immigrants into the lower and eastern portion of the Republic.

The company is to be called "The Ecuadorian Immigration Company." It binds itself to import 5,000 families. It is specified in the contract that the immigrants shall be white and preferably of the German or Dutch races. The company is to receive 500,000 hectares of land, but no land which interferes with the construction of the Curaray Railway. All necessities of life shall be entered free of duty and also all animals, implements, seeds, etc., which the colonists bring with them. The company may sell land in the proportion of 50 hectares to each family. The price shall be adjusted according to the company's expenditures in the delivery of the immigrants. For ten years the Government will exact no taxes from the colonists.

Within three years from the date when the contract is confirmed by

the Congress the company must have initiated the immigration. If within ten years from such date the 5,000 families are not installed in Ecuador the contract lapses. However, those immigrants who may have arrived anterior to this period will be allowed to hold their proportion of land, but all the unused balance of the 500,000 hectares shall revert to the Government. The land in question lies low on the eastern slope of the Andes, and transportation therefrom can be accomplished by means of various tributaries which eventually flow into the Amazon. The territory is said to be very rich in rubber and dye-woods, but not particularly healthful for Europeans.

GUATEMALA.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The foreign commerce of the Republic of Guatemala for the year 1905 aggregated \$15,082,202, U. S. gold, the exports being \$8,237,758, and the imports \$6,844,444, showing a balance of \$1,393,314 in favor of that country.

The importations for 1905 exceeded those of 1904 by \$1,803,302, of which increase the United States secured \$1,265,562, England \$258,978, and Germany \$95,372. Of the imports for 1904 the United States supplied 36 per cent, England 26 per cent, and Germany 25 per cent; while for 1905 the United States furnished 45 per cent, England 23 per cent, and Germany 21 per cent.

The exports show an increase of \$685,892 for the year 1905, during which time the United States took \$582,848 more than in 1904 and Germany \$570,719 more, while England took \$273,822 less. The principal increase was in coffee, the United States taking 82,063 pounds more of coffee in 1905 than in 1904, and Germany 110,540 pounds more.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

President CABRERA, on June 21, in the Santo Domingo railroad station at Guatemala City, initiated the work on the new railroad which is to be the link between the Central Railway and the Northern Railway of Guatemala, thus connecting San Jose on the Pacific by way of Guatemala City and Zacapa with Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic.

The act of the President in driving the first spike, a golden one, is the beginning of a work long desired by all having an interest in the development of Guatemala.

With the completion of this connecting link and the reconstruction of the Northern Railway, Guatemala will possess a transcontinental railroad from its principal port on the Pacific by way of the capital to the Atlantic, opening up a rich territory which has been heretofore but partly accessible to the Pacific and almost inaccessible to the Atlantic.

The reorganization and completion of the Guatemalan railroads by the Guatemalan Government, under arrangement with Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE and American capitalists, will mark a greater step, perhaps, in the progress of the country than any other taken for many years.

In addition to the part taken by the President in initiating the work in the presence of his Cabinet and other distinguished persons, Señor don JOAQUIN MÉNDEZ, Assistant Secretary for Foreign Relations, delivered an address on behalf of the Government.

HAITI.

PROGRESS OF THE GONAIVES RAILROAD.

Information relative to the progress made in building the Gonaives Railroad in Haiti is furnished by Consul JOHN B. TERRES, of Port Au Prince, and reproduced herewith from the Daily Consular Reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

"About 15 miles of the track is laid and quite a distance graded, the work being pushed forward and a train now running over the portion of the road completed, transporting the materials as they arrive via the Hamburg-American Line. In a short time the first section will be finished and after examination and acceptance, done by Government engineers, payment will commence of the 6 per cent guaranty on every \$15,000 expended in the construction. This line will extend through a fertile part of the country, densely timbered with logwood, mahogany, and many varieties of hard cabinet woods and through a large coffee and mineral section. The whole of the district is a rich, productive soil and the transportation that will be thus offered will no doubt lead to a rapid development of the country."

HONDURAS.

TRADE AND BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN 1905.

The latest available statistics for the financial year ending July 1, 1905, show an increase in the value of both imports and exports in Honduras compared, with the previous year. The difference in imports is \$135,158 United States currency and in exports \$112,230. The United States, on account of proximity and facilities of intercourse, almost monopolizes the business of Honduras and is steadily increasing her lead. England has slightly increased her share of imports; Germany shows a small decrease; the other countries have not varied enough to call for remarks. The exports do not show the expected

increase. This is owing to epidemic of yellow fever in the department of Cortes, preventing shipment of large quantities of bananas. In the exportation of minerals there is a large increase, owing to the fine condition of the Rosario mine, an American enterprise, and prospects indicate that this increase will be maintained.

The industrial enterprises established here in the last few years—soap, candles, shoes, beer, and ice—continue on a small scale, but progress of such enterprises is slow in Honduras. Concession for a new bank was granted, and it is expected to open for business in the near future. An electric-lighting plant at Tegucigalpa will probably be concluded and in operation by the end of the year.

During the last year crops were abundant and a repetition of famine of previous year avoided, though the Government, fearing a scarcity, had imported several thousand sacks of corn, which were sold at cost. Exchange during the year has varied from 110 to 130 per cent. There is very little silver coin in the country. The mint has not coined silver for years, and unless some remedy is applied consequences will soon become serious. Propositions have been made by the Rosario company to take over and work the mint, but have not as yet been accepted by the Government.

The imports for the year ended June 30, 1905, aggregated in United States currency \$2,362,760, against \$2,227,692 for the preceding year. The imports from the United States were \$1,669,881, an increase of about \$173,000 over 1904. From Great Britain the value was \$212,765; Germany, \$164,956.

The exports for 1905 aggregated \$5,564,003, against \$5,322,626 for 1904. The bulk of the exports went to the United States—\$4,622,724. The export figures are stated in silver, the unit being equivalent to \$0.465 United States currency.

SUSPENSION OF FREE ENTRY FOR CERTAIN ARTICLES.

United States Consul F. S. S. JOHNSON makes a report from Puerto Cortes that decree No. 139 of the Honduras Government having expired on March 29 certain goods which were admitted for five years free of all duty will now pay import taxes. The list includes carts, wagons, barges, oars, sheets of zinc, wire for fences (barb, etc.).

EXTENSION OF THE CEIBA RAILROAD.

According to a decree published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" for May 9, 1906, the Government of Honduras has approved the concession authorizing Mr. F. P. VACARRO, of New Orleans, to extend the railroad line now under construction in the Ceiba district. The line is to be constructed from the Zacate River to Ceiba and from the Salado River to the Bay of Hizipo.

The concessionaire obligates himself to construct a wharf at the most appropriate point on the Bay of Hizipo, capable of accommodating ships of large draft, to be operated in connection with the railroad. The contract has a duration of fifty-five years.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN APRIL, 1906.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for April, 1906, and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year, 1905-6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the ten months under review was \$173,394,345.70 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$25,963,233.08, as compared with the preceding year. The exports for the ten months were valued at \$219,474,748.82, showing an increase of \$54,288,588.21, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports during the ten months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	April.		First ten months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,408,941.34	\$1,105,876.53	\$15,474,702.17	\$11,896,014.98
Vegetable substances.....	2,665,044.07	2,840,169.76	26,650,688.19	25,705,016.94
Mineral substances.....	8,585,127.63	4,541,993.90	69,335,591.38	43,294,037.73
Dry goods.....	2,138,166.66	1,680,378.40	18,171,244.21	19,657,824.72
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	775,416.92	577,499.11	6,309,149.29	5,621,227.33
Beverages.....	596,251.01	670,155.97	5,991,640.55	5,761,443.85
Paper and its appliances.....	385,543.11	403,476.46	4,440,657.32	4,531,307.61
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,824,076.46	1,753,032.86	16,018,356.44	18,507,439.97
Vehicles.....	454,965.15	354,219.20	3,474,150.20	3,353,885.38
Arms and explosives.....	266,731.29	560,124.52	3,213,467.49	4,867,142.91
Miscellaneous.....	786,331.22	523,615.27	6,314,689.46	4,435,771.20
Total.....	19,885,614.86	14,980,521.96	173,394,345.70	147,431,112.62

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	April.		First ten months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Gold.....	\$1,769,625.11	\$1,388,543.09	\$26,713,705.58	\$22,654,922.90
Silver.....	5,360,143.91	4,028,687.74	99,960,198.46	50,549,165.13
Other minerals.....	2,986,417.14	2,474,385.72	31,064,660.18	28,977,171.29
Vegetable products.....	4,963,507.49	6,082,110.97	43,673,958.75	47,379,157.13
Animal products.....	952,301.80	925,077.12	9,808,212.53	8,397,402.22
Manufactured products.....	423,767.61	1,082,507.96	2,556,472.23	6,628,843.19
Miscellaneous.....	123,821.00	44,950.00	697,541.14	599,498.66
Total.....	16,589,584.06	15,974,263.20	219,474,748.82	165,186,160.61

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries.	April.		First ten months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$6,169,788.63	\$5,867,426.74	\$58,711,578.44	\$62,857,301.60
Asia.....	202,176.09	76,087.80	1,298,868.68	1,145,940.39
Africa.....	10,579.00	765.96	29,079.00	117,130.00
North America.....	13,467,140.20	8,966,896.32	112,842,680.32	82,478,150.58
Central America.....	431.38	19,911.60	24,286.46	101,115.31
South America.....	11,861.61	13,187.02	215,010.06	462,546.60
West Indies.....	26,508.95	28,750.75	202,157.39	206,649.90
Oceania.....	7,129.00	7,496.89	70,685.35	67,278.24
Total.....	19,885,614.86	14,980,521.98	173,394,345.70	147,431,112.67

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Countries.	April.		First ten months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,506,172.36	\$3,396,670.06	\$65,606,062.07	\$39,293,738.96
Asia.....				10,500.00
North America.....	10,729,454.20	12,055,871.27	149,472,898.74	122,004,699.57
Central America.....	49,515.50	116,970.85	915,807.69	826,778.68
South America.....	1,180.00	2,491.00	55,195.32	89,491.40
West Indies.....	303,262.00	400,660.00	3,424,785.00	2,959,352.00
Oceania.....		1,600.00		1,600.00
Total.....	16,589,584.06	15,974,263.20	219,474,748.82	165,186,160.61

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905-6.

Figures published by the Treasury Department of Mexico for the first nine months of the fiscal year 1905-6 (July-March) show total commerce valued at \$356,393,895.60, of which \$153,508,730.84 represents imports and \$202,885,164.76 the exports, a balance of trade in favor of the Republic to the amount of \$49,376,433.92 being thus indicated.

A summary of the trade for the nine-months' period, expressed in Mexican currency, is as follows:

	Value.
IMPORTS.	
Animal substances.....	\$12,065,760.83
Vegetable substances.....	23,985,644.12
Mineral substances.....	60,750,463.75
Dry goods.....	16,033,077.65
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	5,533,732.37
Beverages, all classes.....	5,396,389.54
Paper and applications.....	4,055,114.21
Machinery and apparatus.....	14,194,279.98
Vehicles.....	3,019,174.05
Arms and explosives.....	2,946,736.20
Miscellaneous.....	5,528,358.24
Total.....	153,508,730.84
Same months, 1904-5.....	132,450,590.64
Increase.....	21,058,140.20

	Value.
EXPORTS.	
Precious metals	\$119,544,134.97
Other metals	28,068,243.04
Vegetable products	43,710,451.26
Animal products	8,855,910.73
Manufactures	2,132,704.62
Miscellaneous	678,726.14
Total	202,885,164.76
Same months, 1904-5	149,211,897.41
Increase	53,673,267.35

The above figures show an increase in 1905-6, as compared with the nine months of the preceding year, of 15.90 per cent with regard to imports and of 35.97 per cent in the amount of exports.

COINAGE OF SILVER, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1905-6.

The amount of silver coined into Mexican dollars exported during the nine months July-March, 1905-6, was \$36,148,848, as against \$650,884 in the same months of the preceding fiscal year, an advance of \$35,497,964 being thus indicated in the later period. The coinage shipments in 1905-6 were all of the old mintage as distinct from the peso of the reformed currency, none of which is exported.

This export of silver dollars, by months, is thus reported by the Treasury Department of the Republic:

July	\$4,778
August	1,004,787
September	1,203,500
October	109,986
November	5,567,906
December	11,093,996
January	10,712,875
February	4,193,298
March	2,257,722

SHIPMENT OF ZINC ORE IN BOND.

As a result of the action of the Treasury Department of the United States in construing the Dingley tariff to admit zinc silicates, only, free of duty, and imposing a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem on all other zinc ores or concentrates and combinations, the price of zinc ore in the United States is rapidly increasing, as the competition with foreign products has been practically eliminated. Prior to such action, large quantities of zinc ores were shipped from Mexico and the industry was being rapidly developed in the Republic. With the prospective advance of zinc ores to \$50 per ton, however, profitable exportation may be made. The customs agents along the Rio Grande border have been advised that shippers can take samples from carloads of

zinc from Mexico, and the importer can then give a bond for twice the estimated value of the duties, take the shipment to the smelter and pay the duty after the sample has been inspected by the Government inspector. With the establishment of assay offices in the vicinity of the smelters it would be possible to have all the ore shipped in bond.

EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BARS, NINE MONTHS, 1905-6.

Figures published by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government show that for the nine months' period July-March, 1905-6, gold in bars was exported to the value of \$22,515,345.17, as compared with \$19,433,082.32 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, an advance of \$3,082,262.85 being thus indicated. During the same periods the shipments of silver in bars were valued at \$51,380,730.95 and \$37,570,918.28, respectively, the increase in the later nine months' period being \$13,809,812.67.

The monthly shipments of the two metals are shown as follows:

	Gold bars.	Silver bars.
1905-6.		
July.....	\$2,966,956.42	\$6,921,709.04
August.....	2,365,998.53	5,954,579.96
September.....	2,523,272.25	5,048,246.15
October.....	3,330,552.37	6,269,024.84
November.....	2,807,813.50	4,310,727.44
December.....	2,551,984.95	6,233,419.12
January.....	1,428,736.58	3,705,806.66
February.....	2,417,656.51	6,692,837.04
March.....	2,122,374.06	6,244,330.70

The decreased exports reported for January resulted from extra consumption in the Mexican mint for the coinage of gold *hidalgos*, silver pesos, and subsidiary silver coins of 10 and 20 cents, all now in circulation, and making an easy money market.

BASIS OF THE STAMP TAX FOR AUGUST, 1906.

The Treasury Department of Mexico has issued the regular monthly circular announcing that in accordance with the provision of the decree respecting it, issued on March 25, 1905, the price of the kilogram of pure silver in Mexican currency, which shall serve as the basis for calculating the stamp tax during the month of August, 1906, is \$42.80.

THE PESO AND EQUIVALENTS, JULY-DECEMBER, 1906.

In accordance with the decree governing such action, issued May 24, 1905, the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government has prepared the following tables, in which the value of the Mexican peso in foreign coins and their respective valuations in Mexican currency are regulated for the six months' period July 1 to December 31, 1906.

462 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

During the period stated the Mexican peso will have value as follows in currency of other nationalities:

Germany	marks..	2. 092
Argentine Republic	peso..	0. 5166
Austria-Hungary	crowns..	2. 46
Belgium	francs..	2. 583
Bulgaria	levas..	2. 583
Brazil	milreis..	0. 9128
Canada	dollar..	0. 4984
Chile	pesos..	1. 365
Costa Rica	colones..	1. 0718
Colombia	dollar..	0. 9484
Denmark	crowns..	1. 8601
Spain	pesetas..	2. 583
Egypt	pound..	0. 1008
United States	dollar..	0. 4984
Ecuador	sucres..	1. 0234
France	francs..	2. 583
Finland	marks..	2. 583
Greece	drachmas..	2. 583
Haiti	gourde..	0. 5166
British Honduras	dollar..	0. 4448
England	pence..	24. 5841
Italy	liras..	2. 583
Turkey	piastres..	11. 3384
India	rupees..	1. 5365
Philippine Islands	peso..	0. 9968
Japan	yen..	1. 00
Liberia	dollar..	0. 4984
Monaco	francs..	2. 583
Norway	crowns..	1. 8601
Panama	balboas..	0. 4984
The Netherlands	florins..	1. 2401
Portugal	milreis..	0. 4612
Peru	sols..	1. 0234
Russia	ruble..	0. 9678
Roumania	leus..	2. 583
Switzerland	francs..	2. 583
Servia	dinares..	2. 583
Sweden	crowns..	1. 8601
Newfoundland	dollar..	0. 4915
Uruguay	peso..	0. 4819
Venezuela	bolivars..	2. 583

During the same period foreign coins will be valued as follows in Mexican peso:

	Pesos.
Germany	mark.. 0. 478
Argentine Republic	peso.. 1. 9357
Austria-Hungary	crown.. 0. 407
Belgium	franc.. 0. 387
Bulgaria	leva.. 0. 387
Brazil	milreis.. 1. 0955
Canada	dollar.. 2. 006

Chile.....	peso..	0. 733
Costa Rica	colon..	0. 933
Colombia	dollar..	2. 006
Denmark	crown..	0. 5376
Spain	peseta..	0. 387
Egypt	pound..	9. 9206
United States.....	dollar..	2. 006
Ecuador	sucre..	0. 9771
France.....	franc..	0. 387
Finland	mark..	0. 387
Greece	drachma..	0. 387
Haiti.....	gourde..	1. 9357
British Honduras.....	dollar..	2. 006
England	pounds..	9. 7624
Italy	lira..	0. 387
Turkey.....	piaster..	0. 0882
India.....	rupee..	0. 6507
Philippine Islands.....	peso..	1. 0032
Japan	yen..	1. 000
Liberia.....	dollar..	2. 006
Monaco	franc..	0. 387
Norway	crown..	0. 5376
Panama	balboa..	2. 006
Netherlands	florin..	0. 8064
Portugal	milreis..	2. 1683
Peru	sol..	0. 9771
Russia.....	ruble..	1. 0333
Roumania	leu..	0. 387
Switzerland	franc..	0. 387
Servia	dinar..	0. 387
Sweden	crown..	0. 5376
Newfoundland.....	dollar..	2. 0346
Uruguay.....	peso..	2. 0751
Venezuela.....	bolivar..	0. 387

POSTAL SERVICE, MAY, 1906.

The revenues received by the Mexican mail service during May, the eleventh month of the fiscal year 1905-6, according to the report of the chief of the postal bureau, in the Department of Public Communications and Works, aggregated \$315,442.90, as compared with \$282,901.34 in the corresponding month of the previous year, an increase of \$32,541.56, or 11.50 per cent, being indicated. For the eleven months ending May, 1906, the postal revenues amounted to \$3,325,442.72, as compared with \$3,034,639.72 in the corresponding eleven months of 1904-5, thus showing an effective increase in the later period of \$290,802.98, equal to 9.51 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL GEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

In September, 1906, there will be held in the City of Mexico an International Geological Congress, for which delegates have been

selected from all parts of the world. Germany and France have given their enthusiastic support to the promoters of the Congress, but other countries have also responded affirmatively to the invitation to participate, so that about 600 delegates, representing centers of geological research, have been appointed. From the United States 140 engineers and geologists are expected, and there is no doubt that this aggregation of skilled geologists will aid materially in spreading abroad a knowledge of the geological formation of Mexico, and coincidentally information as to the great mineral resources of the country. Meetings of the Congress, with supplementary excursions, are scheduled from September 7 to September 14, inclusive.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1906.

The federal custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico report the following collections for the month of June, 1906.

Port.	Ordinary import duties.	Port.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	\$8,928.63	Mier	\$176.69
Agua Prieta	30,916.64	Nogales	72,996.86
Altata	3,360.86	Progreso	362,438.82
Camargo	105.91	Puerto Angel	15.21
Campeche	22,310.94	Salina Cruz	1,788.20
Ciudad Juarez	346,249.72	San Blas	806.91
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	179,386.92	Santa Rosalia	10,667.21
Coatzacoalcas	19,605.16	Soconusco	6,028.56
Chetumal	3,841.60	Tampico	719,110.62
Ensenada	8,385.87	Tijuana	1,922.86
Frontera	34,577.79	Tonalá	391.80
Guaymas	1,707.84	Topolobampo	963.46
Guerrero	263.55	Tuxpam	363.96
Isla del Carmen	2,832.35	Veracruz	1,407,930.20
La Ascención	193.68	Zapaluta	17.69
La Morita	63,827.06		
La Paz	2,350.60	Total ordinary import duties	4,158,795.76
Laredo de Tamaulipas	594,289.14	Total extra import duties	1,991.92
Las Vacas	347.93	Total export duties	99,661.81
Manzanillo	3,832.47	Total port dues	94,878.32
Matamoros	7,159.77	Total arrears	1,108.83
Mazatlan	57,434.86		
Mexicali	611.22	Grand total	4,355,831.64
Mexico	181,328.52		

EXTENSION OF FREE ENTRY FOR MERCHANDISE INTO QUINTANA ROO.

The "British Trade Journal" for July 19, 1906, reports an extension of period for the free admission of certain articles into the territory of Quintana Roo until June 30, 1907.

RATIFICATION OF SANITARY CONVENTION.

The sanitary convention, signed *ad referendum* in Washington on October 14, 1905, by delegates from the United States, Mexico, and Central and South American Republics, was approved by the Mexican Senate on May 7 and ratified by President DIAZ July 16, 1906. The "*Diario Oficial*" of July 25 publishes the convention in full in both English and Spanish.

MEXICAN BANK OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The Mexican Bank of Commerce and Industry (*Banco Mexicano de Comercio é Industria*) which, according to the "Mexican Herald" of August 3, 1906, will open its doors on September 1 in the former office of the "Banco Aleman Transatlantico," whose assets and liabilities it will take over, will have a capital of \$10,000,000. The charter establishes the City of Mexico as the legal domicile of the institution and authorizes the creation of branches in any part of the Republic, subject to the approval of the Treasury Department.

A guaranty fund of \$1,000,000 deposited with the National Bank is to be returned to the depositors when the bank opens for business.

During the term of twenty-five years from March 19, 1897, the bank is allowed all such exemptions and privileges as are covered by the banking law of the Republic, the charter to extend for forty years from the date named.

A very important stipulation is that the new bank can not effect loan or discount operations for a term exceeding six months or on less than two signatures of persons whose solvency is well known or on good collateral. From and after September 11, 1911, the amount of the loans made by the bank to mining, industrial, or agricultural companies shall not be less than 20 per cent of the paid-up capital, if it be \$10,000,000 or more, and the loans shall not be less than \$2,000,000 if the capital shall not reach \$10,000,000.

The capital has already been wholly subscribed as follows: Deutsche Bank of Berlin, \$3,500,000; Speyer & Co., of New York, \$3,500,000; National Bank of Mexico, \$1,000,000; and \$2,000,000 by the business houses of the capital city.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES OF MAZATLAN.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has three steamers per month calling at the port of Mazatlan going south to Panama and three going north to San Francisco, making six steamers per month for this company.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer *Curacao* makes bimonthly trips to this port and Lower California from San Francisco. Cia. Naviera del Pacifico is a local company and is operating ten steamers north and south. The Occidental Railroad is the only completed railroad in the State, and is 45 miles long. It was built by English capital and is much neglected, as the roadbed and rolling stock are very old and in bad condition. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad is now in operation from Topolobampo, a small seaport to the north of this city, to Fuerte, a distance of about 75 miles, and when completed to Kansas City will shorten the distance between New York and Mexico over 500 miles. The Southern Pacific Railroad

is being extended from Guyamas, Sonora, to this port and from here to Guadalajara, a distance of over 1,000 miles, and the first 40 miles, from Guaymas to Torin, are completed and in operation. It is expected to reach Mazatlan the latter part of next year, and this will be one of the most important events in the commercial history of this city.

Owing to the building of the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Guadalajara, by way of Mazatlan, real estate has advanced to an unprecedented degree. Government land can be denounced (located) at 1.20 pesos (60 cents) per hectare (equal to 2.471 acres), while nearly all timber lands are in the hands of speculators and are held for higher prices.

TRADE OF YUCATAN, 1905.

The Yucatan exports for 1905 consisted of 597,289 bales of sisal fiber, valued at \$29,625,430 Mexican, \$117,500 worth of skins, and \$18,200 of chicle. During the last ten years the single product of sisal has produced the enormous sum of \$297,000,000 Mexican silver, as income to the State and people. New cattle ranches are springing into existence, and the exportation of hides and hair will become of more importance. Chicle is the milky sap of the sapote tree, and is used for chewing gum. This gum is now largely exported from other territories than Yucatan.

The principal imports for the calendar year 1905 were machinery and hardware, including railway supplies; corn, flour, hay, lumber; groceries, including preserves, canned goods, and cheese; druggists' supplies; dry goods, including ribbons, thread, and the finer cloths; felt and straw hats, and wines and liquors. During the calendar year 1904 the total value of exportation from Yucatan reached the sum of \$32,000,000 Mexican. Of this considerable sum about 75 per cent, or \$24,000,000, filters out of the country again, of which four-fifths is in payment of imported materials, one-tenth is used in impost duties and payments of interest, and one-tenth, or over \$2,000,000, is spent by the people of Yucatan in travel abroad.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Department of Foreign Relations publishes in the "*Diario Oficial*" of July 5 a list of foreigners naturalized in the Republic for the fiscal year 1905-6.

In all, there were 65 persons granted certificates of naturalization, of whom 24 were from Spain, 21 from Guatemala, 9 from China, 2 each from Germany, Cuba, and Turkey, and 1 each from Greece, Norway, Austria, England, and the United States.

NEW SMELTER AT MAZATLAN.

Contracts have been signed between the Governor of Mazatlan, on the one hand, and President RANDOLPH, of the Sonora and Guadalajara Railroad, and Engineer McKAY, on the other, for the construction, at Mazatlan, of a smelter to cost over half a million dollars. This will be beneficial to the many Americans who own and operate mines in that vicinity, their holdings in this industry amounting to over \$12,500,000.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

In June, 1906, according to the report of the Consul of Mexico, at Nogales, Ariz., the imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora, were as follows:

PRODUCTS.

	Value.		Value.
Animal products.....	\$27,305.12	Machinery and apparatus.....	\$71,558.44
Vegetable products.....	55,581.42	Vehicles.....	4,940.07
Mineral products.....	934,266.67	Firearms and explosives.....	6,472.20
Textiles and manufactures thereof..	12,012.88	Sundries.....	19,608.98
Chemical products.....	12,635.98	Total.....	1,154,583.39
Liquors and beverages.....	2,045.68		
Paper and products thereof.....	5,155.95		

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

United States.....	\$1,118,202.39	Spain.....	\$17,588.00
France.....	3,127.56	Italy.....	301.50
England.....	4,482.30	Total.....	1,154,583.39
Germany.....	10,781.64		

The customs duties during the month amounted to \$72,996.85.

The exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, shipped from the Mexican port of Nogales and introduced through the American custom-house of Nogales, Arizona, in June, 1906, were as follows:

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Poultry.....		\$12
Mescal.....	gallons 47	64
Cane sugar.....	pounds 11,813	576
Cement.....	do. 24,800	217
Fresh meat.....		10
Candies.....		5
Spices, not specially mentioned.....	pounds 50	7
Preserved fruits.....		7
Pickles.....		1,799
Beans.....	bushels 3,500	5,227
Vegetable fibers.....		6
Cattle.....	head 64	923
Corn.....	bushels 7	5
Oranges.....	pounds 200	3
Potatoes.....	bushels 165	171
Mineral stones.....	pounds 12,789	384
Bird feathers.....		171
Ready-made cotton clothes.....		54
Straw hats.....		4
Salt.....	pounds 300	3
Leaf tobacco.....	do. 792	237
Gold bullion and dust.....	ounces 7,015	147,457
Silver bullion.....	do. 97,088	349,348
Total.....		508,690

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of June, 1906, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 77,957 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 14, carrying 190,956 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in June, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	20,061	Metals.....boxes..	1,177
Coffee.....sacks..	9,359	Ores.....sacks..	6,175
Hides.....bales..	2,811	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	138
Hides, loose.....number..	1,905	Vanilla.....boxes..	298
Ixtle.....bales..	3,904	Alligator skins.....do..	84
Goatskins.....do....	918	Heron plumes.....do....	14
Deerskins.....do....	145	Bones.....packages..	235
Rubber.....do....	1,080	Honey.....barrels..	264
Leaf tobacco.....do....	810	Cedar.....logs.....	846
Cigars.....boxes..	57	Mahogany.....do....	652
Sugar.....sacks..	1	Copper.....bars.....	3,122
Broom root.....bales..	125	Garlic.....packages..	367
Chicle.....do....	3,590	Lemons.....boxes..	237
Fustic.....logs.....	2	Mexican dollars.....number..	201
Hair.....bales..	21	Red pepper.....sacks..	80
Lead bullion.....bars..	19,399		

IMPROVEMENTS AT VERACRUZ.

Consul WILLIAM W. CANADA reports that the municipality of Veracruz has been perfecting extensive plans with a view of improving the present municipal building, constructing a new county jail, and erecting a modern market structure.

The present intention is to construct these new buildings of cement. To meet the cost the city government is arranging for a loan with the Banco Central Mexicano. The bonds are to be floated at 85½, bearing interest at 5 per cent annually. The total issue will amount to \$1,754,400 Mexican.

The Governor of the State has been authorized by the Legislature to issue bonds for a loan to be raised for the purpose of meeting the cost of the projected sanitary work and new water supply at the port of Mexico (Coatzacoalcas). The Federal Government is expected to set aside 2 per cent of the sum of the import duties collected at that port to cover this outlay, and also to pay the interest on this loan, not to exceed 5 per cent annually for the term of twenty-five years. At the expiration of this term the State will redeem these bonds in full with interest.

As a sure indication of the increasing importance of business transactions in this vicinity may be mentioned the fact that the Banco Mercantil of Veracruz has increased its capital stock in the sum of 1,000,000 pesos (\$500,000 gold). Several other institutions have followed this example; one of them has increased its capital by 4,000,000 pesos. The Compania Bancaria de Cordoba has just opened its doors

for business at Cordoba. It is capitalized at \$100,000, and its business is assured, owing to the heavy coffee interests at Cordoba and vicinity.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN NUEVO LEON.

On May 7, 1906, the Mexican Government granted a concession to Mr. OLIVER O. HOWARD, Jr., whereby, either on his own account or as an agent, he may construct and exploit for the space of ninety-nine years a railroad which, leaving the Monterey line at Matamoras from the station of Los Ramos, shall touch at the hacienda Metalurgica de Benevides and end on the slope of the Sierra de Cerralvo. The right to construct branch lines to the most important mines of the Sierra de Cerralvo is also granted.

NICARAGUA.

INVOICE REGULATIONS.

The following Nicaraguan custom-house law went into effect on June 5, 1906:

Consular invoices of any shipment must be in successive numbers—No. 1 and so on, according to the sheets necessary—and must bear date of embarkation or one previous to it, which will be compared with the corresponding bill of lading of same date and is to be sent at the same time according to provisions of article 3 of decree dated May 4, 1900, which says:

“No registry of merchandise will be verified unless three copies of consular invoice and same number of bills of lading are presented, nor if any bill of lading includes several invoices and different consignees. In case of difference of dates of invoices and bills of lading of one shipment, a fine, amounting to 50 per cent of the respective duties of such merchandise, will be imposed.”

To avoid any unnecessary delays and fines to importers here, our exporters at home should strictly comply with the foregoing instructions.

PANAMA.

STOCK RAISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to statistics furnished by United States Consul J. C. KELLOGG, of Colon, the Republic of Panama has within its territory about 65,000 cattle, 28,000 hogs, 3,000 goats, 17,000 horses, and 1,500 mules.

It is estimated that 31,300 cattle and 15,300 hogs were butchered in

the seven provinces during 1905. The average market price of beef is from 20 to 25 cents gold per pound, and the quality is very poor. As a consequence of this high price of beef, the working classes complain very much, and an effort is being made to induce the authorities to remove the present duty of \$10 a head on steers and \$8 a head on cows when they are imported for butchering purposes alone.

After many complaints made against the cruel methods practiced in the slaughterhouse in Colon and the lack of sanitary inspection of all animals to be butchered for market purposes the authorities have caused more humane methods to be instituted and have agreed to the inspection by a sanitary official of all such animals destined for food.

Comparatively few cattle are exported from or imported into Panama. For breeding purposes bulls, cows, and heifers are allowed by special permission to be imported free of duty. The importation of steers and cows for butchering purposes from Cartagena, Colombia, has been suspended, as the Panamanian Government imposes an import tax of \$8 gold per head on cows and \$10 gold per head on steers.

PARAGUAY.

STEAMSHIP COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK.

United States Consul JOHN N. RUFFIN reports from Asuncion that the Lloyd Brazilian Steamboat Company has resolved to put in operation at least a couple of steamers between New York and Buenos Ayres.

This company will also have weekly sailings up the River Plate with appropriate steamboats as far as Matto-Grosso, Brazil, covering a distance of about 3,000 miles from Buenos Ayres. They will convey passengers and cargo and stop at Asuncion, and through bills of lading will be given to all points in Europe and America. Even on board the vessels one can obtain such bills of lading, which will be a great convenience to trade. It is understood that they have arrangements with all the railroad companies and interior transport concerns, also with other steamship lines, to accomplish their programme.

The Lloyd Brazilian headquarters are at Rio de Janeiro. This company already has a monthly service on the River Plate as far as Matto-Grosso, but carries very little cargo, if any, for Asuncion, as they transport goods principally for Brazil and are under agreement to reach Matto-Grosso at a given time.

PERU.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. A. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the United States Consul-General in Peru, has reported, through the Department of Commerce and Labor, concerning the mineral resources of Peru as follows:

“Peru is undoubtedly the most highly mineralized country in South America, and probably the one that offers the greatest future to foreign investment in mining enterprises.

“It has often been a source of surprise to note how little is known by American capital at large of the opportunities for investment in Peruvian mines. This is not the case with other nations, and foreign engineers, especially Englishmen, are almost constantly reconnoitering the Peruvian mineral field. The valuable Cerro de Pasco mines, now in the hands of an American syndicate, were first offered in London, and a London expert was sent here to investigate them; his favorable report, however, was not acted upon owing to the outbreak of the Boer war. It was only by the sending of a Peruvian agent to the United States (where these properties had apparently not yet attracted attention) that a sale was concluded.

“Somewhat similar is the case of another important American mining enterprise, the Inca Mining Company, a concern which originally came to Peru to investigate the petroleum field, but sagaciously turned toward gold mining, finally settling at Santo Domingo. These two American enterprises have invested in the country, respectively, \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000.

“Alabaster and marble, as well as gypsum, kaolin, ocher, etc., have been found in Peru, and are declared by law to be the property of the land owner. No exploitation.

“A number of cobalt claims, situated principally in the Provinces of La Mar, Ayacucho, and Convencion, are promising; but there has been no systematic exploitation.

“Lead is exported chiefly in combination with silver. In 1904 the total production was as follows: Bars of argentiferous lead, 200 tons; ores, 4,000 tons, representing an estimated total of some 1,600 tons of pure lead. Galena is found in Huarochiri, Yauli, Huari, Recuay, Pallasca, Canas. The lead mines of Chilete, Department of Ancachs, behind the port of Chimbote, are said to be the best deposits in the country.

“Mica has been found on the coast in the department of Piura, and also in the province of Camana, near the port of Quilca. Some claims have been recorded, but no great effort appears to be made to exploit them.

"Molybdenite is a Peruvian enterprise, the *Compania Explotadora de Molibdeno* working at Oyacocha, province of Jauja. These ores are said to show from 20 to 30 per cent molybdenum. This ore has also been found in the neighborhood of Cerro de Pasco, and several small lots have recently been sent to the United States and Europe to interest foreign capital.

"The Mining Register of Peru shows 30 recorded nickel claims at Cascamarca, district of Rapi, department of Ayacucho, the property of *La Niquelifera Peruana*. It is said a product free from copper and lead is obtained. Small quantities have been exported during the present year. The transportation of these ores to the point of export (port of Pisco) amounts to about £12 per ton (\$58.44).

"Petroleum has thus far been found only in the departments of Tumbes and Piura, in northern Peru. I am told that there is also an American concern boring at Huancane, department of Puno, in southern Peru, but with what result I have been unable to ascertain. There are three companies actively engaged in the petroleum field, namely, the London and Pacific Petroleum Company, the *Industrial de Zorritos*, and the Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate. The London and Pacific Petroleum Company's output in 1904 was 35,000 tons of crude petroleum and 40,000 10-gallon cases of kerosene. The concern exported to Chile alone some 11,000 tons last year. Its wells have been bored to a depth of 1,700 feet. It has good modern installation and has constructed a narrow-gauge railway between Talara and Negritos, some 30 kilometers. It also owns steamers. The Zorritos company, whose manager is FAUSTINO G. PIAGGIO, of Callao, produced in 1904 2,068,094 gallons of crude oil; there were refined 36,158 cases of kerosene, 3,605 cases of gasoline, benzine, etc., and 10,000 gallons of lubricating oil. This concern owns the oil steamer *Ezio*, which makes 15 trips yearly up and down the coast. Five drills are actively at work at new mills, and Mr. PIAGGIO assures me that petroleum has a future in this district, as new filtrations have been discovered at 1,500 to 2,000 feet depth. The Zorritos company has some 200 men at work in its plant. The Peruvian Petroleum Syndicate has some 170 claims at Lobitos, in the Paita district. It has 11 wells, of which the deepest is 2,275 feet, 3 of which I am assured yield 4 tons of crude petroleum daily. The petroleum claims recorded during the first six months of this year number 743.

"Salt, being a Government monopoly, there are no private concerns in the field. The Moquegua department has pits at Puito that produce chemically pure salt. At San Blas and Pasco there are deposits averaging 97½ per cent of sodium chloride. The total production of salt in Peru in 1904, according to the books of the syndicate charged with collecting the salt tax, was 19,231 tons, of which 3,921 tons were exported. Sales of salt in 1904 netted £54,906 (\$267,392). Salts

other than the common or table salt are found in varying quantities along the coasts of Peru, these including sodium, nitrate, carbonate, sulphate, etc.

"Silver mines were first extensively worked by the aboriginal races. The loot of the *Consuistadores* consisted very largely of silver, and under the various viceroys silver bars formed a great part of the yearly remittances to the Excorial in Spain. With time and the depreciation of the value of this metal, the mines have lost their former prominence. Silver mining is carried on principally at Hualgayoc (Cajamarca); Salpo (Libertad), Huaylas, Recuay, and Cejatanbo (Ancachs); Yauli and Cerro de Pasco (Jumin); Huallanca (Huanuco), Huarocuiiri (Lima), Castrovirreyna (Huancavelica), Lucanas (Ayacucho), Caylloma (Arequipa), and Lampa and Puno (Puno). The best grade equipped mines with the highest production are to be found at Hualgayoc, Caylloma, Huarochiri, and Yauli. The total production of silver in 1904 is estimated at £495,900 (\$2,415,033).

"The silver mining region about Huarochiri and Yauli, chiefly by reason of its being along the line of the Trans-Andine Railroad, and consequently easy of access from Lima, is probably the best known. Recent years have seen a very thorough modernization of a number of the plants, that of Casapalca being the best example. The historic Cerro de Pasco District, which in the old days of silver mining produced as much as 46,000 kilograms per year, still has some establishments, but the region has assumed so much importance of late years as a copper field as to throw its silver production very much in the shade.

"In the department of Anchachs, a great but not much exploited field, there are a number of lixiviation plants such as Ticapampa, La Contadera, Pompei, Parco, San Ildefonso, San Jose, El Boleo, Quilcay, Primavera, Tallenga, and other similar plants are to be found in Huamachuco, Huallanca, Salpo, and Castrovirreyna. Another great field is Cajatanbo, now incorporated in Anchachs department. At Gasuna, the *Negociacion Minera Chancas* possesses a number of valuable mines, such as Candelaria, Januacoeli, Perpetuo, Socorro, Descubridora, Tarasca, etc. Other mining concerns located in this neighborhood are called the Quichas, Tallenga, Otuto, and Anquimarca. One of the natural advantages of this department is the presence of coal and coke, of the first importance for smelting and unusually high priced in Peru, where fuel is mostly imported at great cost. At Castrovirreyna (Huancavelica) there is an amalgamation plant at Quispiciza.

"In Caylloma Province (Arequipa) the Caylloma company, an English concern, has a well equipped plant for treating silver ores.

"In the Hualgayco district there are a number of lixiviation plants, among them being Arazcorgue, Chala, La Tahona, Pilacones, Carmen, and Blancarosa.

"Recently formed silver mining companies are the *Compania Minera Aruri*, which has for its object the bringing up to date of methods employed in the district of San Mateo de Huarochiri; also the *Compania Socavonera del Cerro de Pasco*, a Peruvian concern, which proposes to lengthen the old tunnels at Cerro de Pasco and work the upper argentiferous strata of the mountain.

"The Franco-Peruvian enterprise known as the *Compania Azufrera Sechura*, at Bayovar on Securwa Bay, in northern Peru, has built 45 kilometers of railroad to the interior, a 100-meter pier at Bayovar, and has made other improvements. It would appear that this company has relinquished its original project of exporting sulphur, and are establishing a refinery to treat the crude mineral. The fuel is coke, obtained from the abundant carob trees of the region. I understand that with the new plant under way a production of 100 tons of sublimated sulphur per day is expected.

"Up to June, 1905, there were 346 sulphur claims recorded by the Government, all being in the department of Piura.

"There are traces of tin in Cajatambo Province (Anchachs) and also at Huancane (Puno).

"A number of lots of tungsten have been exported from Lircay (Ayacucho). The somewhat singular claim is made that exports ceased because foreign purchasers refused to credit the exporters with the gold found in the ore. I understand that there is a project afoot to remedy this by establishing a reduction plant at Lircay.

"Fortunes were made and lost in the quicksilver field in colonial days, but of late years the mines appear to have lost prestige. Cinabar is found in quantities all about Huancavelica. This is the region where, in the days of the Spanish viceroys, the historic mine, Santa Barbara, was worked for many years at tremendous profit. Cinabar has also been worked at Pumabanba, near Yauli; at Chinta, near Hualanca, and at Antocallana, near Puno, and other places.

"Vanadium has been found in certain coal fields near Yauli. It is claimed that these beds show 30 per cent vanadium.

"Bismuth has been discovered at various places, especially at Jauja, which produces a compound showing 40 per cent of pure bismuth, readily separable. No exploitation.

"Borax exists in Azangaro, Arequipa, Moquegua, Tacna, Cermana, and Parinacochas. Only one property situated in the district of Ubinas (Arequipa) has been worked, and none too successfully, it would appear. In 1903 it exported, through Nollendo, 2,466 tons, with an average yield per ton of 40 per cent boracic acid.

"Anthracite coal and bituminous and lignite can be traced throughout the country, varying in quality and quantity. There is a particularly rich vein in the neighborhood of the towns of Huaraz and Recuay, behind the port of Chimbote. Unfortunately there has been no sys-

tematic exploitation of these beds, hence domestic coal is used only in very small quantities by a few smelters. The entire production of Peru has been estimated at 50,000 to 60,000 metric tons, but in view of the very limited exploitation I think this estimate somewhat high. A curious feature is the extremely high price which is continually being paid for imported coal, when the country itself could easily supply, in part at least, the demand at a comparatively low figure.

"The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company proposes, with the aid of a recently constructed short line railroad, to supply its own smelters and boiler plant with coal from Coyllarisquisga and Vinzocancha. I am told that not long ago German coke was selling at Cerro de Pasco at 80 soles (\$38.96 U. S. currency) per ton.

"Other possible coal fields for the future include Jatunhuasi, on the road to Huancayo; Cupisnuque, behind the port of Pacasmayo, now being worked on a small scale; Paracas, near Ica; Oyon, in the province of Caxatambo, and Pichincha, Hualgayoc. There are 3,288 coal claims recorded in the last mining register. I am convinced from the reports of most engineers that a thorough survey of the Peruvian coal fields would well repay any practical coal-mining people undertaking it.

"Copper is a wonderful factor in the mineral wealth of Peru to-day. It is present in various regions, the best known deposits being in the neighborhoods of Cerro de Pasco and Yauli. During the past two or three years these deposits have been the scene of great activity, due particularly to the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company. This concern has just finished the erection of a 500-ton smelter a few miles from Cerro de Pasco, whose capacity may later be increased to 1,000 tons.

"The departments of Huancavelica, Arequipa, and Moquegua also possess numerous valuable copper fields, and there are some in Ancachs and Puno. Huarochiri may also be mentioned as having exported some 2,000 tons of copper mattes, averaging 38 per cent per ton, in 1904. In Ica a large smelter has recently been put up by La Caudalosa Company, and a Chilean concern will soon erect a smelter there for treating the ores of Canza, Tingue, and El Molino.

"The copper industry of Peru is of comparatively recent date, and began with the depreciation of silver in the eighties. At that time the silver miners of Yauli and Cerro de Pasco began to turn their attention to copper, and in 1901 over 10,000 tons were exported from Peru. Until that time Peru, although essentially a mining country, had limited its copper exploitation to a few mines in the neighborhood of Ica and Lomas, whose product was insignificant and was exported to England.

"From the earliest days of the Conquest, when Manco Sierra de Leguizamo gambled away at one throw of the dice the golden sun god that formed his share of the loot of Cajamarca, Peru has been stamped as a gold country. Raimondi, the Italian naturalist, whose

somewhat disjointed but valuable report on the mineralogy of Peru is a standard work, declares gold to be present, either in quartz or placers, practically throughout the extent of the Republic. The actual number of mines exploited on commercial lines is less, however, than one would suppose.

"The chief auriferous regions are generally considered to be the following: On the coast, Camana; in the Sierra or highland, Huanuco, Aymaraes, Cotabambas; in the montana or eastern slope of the Andes, Pataz, Paucartambo, Quispicanchi, Sandie, and Oarabaya. The coast deposits are said to be found usually in ferruginous quartz; those of the Sierra generally in the form of ledges, or often in composition with silver, copper, etc., and those of the montana in alluvion and in veins which run through the Silurian slate formation which is characteristic of the region.

"The best-equipped gold-mining enterprise is, undoubtedly, the Inca Mining Company, which works a profitable mine at Santo Domingo, some miles from Tirapata, in southern Peru. Other well-equipped mines are El Gigante (Pataz), Chuquitambo Gold Company (La Quinua), and La Andaray (Camana). There are also innumerable small camps throughout the gold region, any of which may some day blossom into prosperity. Gold is mined in many placers in the most primitive fashion, and there is hardly a merchant in the interior who does not export quantities obtained in barter.

"Gold is found chiefly as free gold or in combination with sulphides. Stamp mills are used, many of them of American make. At Santo Domingo mine of the Inca Mining Company the cyanide process is used. In other places the usual hydraulic methods are employed.

"Hitherto the chief obstacles to a thorough and systematic survey and exploitation of the vast gold resource of the country have been the lack of transportation facilities through the rugged interior and the difficulty of obtaining labor among the Quechua or Aymara Indians. The gold regions are, for the most part, barren lands, where provisions and sometimes water are scarce; where even mule trains are none too frequent, and the native Indian population drags out a stolid, lazy, and half-starved existence. The mine-labor problem is being solved by the importation of Japanese and other coolies, there being no Government restrictions. I am told that a number are at present on their way to the mines of the Inca Mining Company.

"It is the opinion of many English engineers that the provinces of Sandia and Carabaya, in southern Peru, will some day be the cause of a gold fever similar to the Klondike, or of California in 1849.

"Much of the gold produced goes into coinage of the country, largely by reason of the statutory duty of 30 per cent on exports. The national mint has coined, from the beginning of 1898 to July, 1905, a total of £556,478.5, or \$2,710,050.29. The actual coinage at

the mint for the first half of the present year was £47,485 (\$231,251.75) in pound and half-pound pieces.

"Graphite has been found in the department of La Libertad, behind the port of Salaverry. Thus far only a few small lots have been shipped abroad as samples.

"Iron occurs in abundance in the neighborhood of Tambo Grande, in the department of Piura. No exploitation has been done. The Cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas has published an extensive report by P. C. VENTURA on this region and its possibilities."

SALVADOR.

TRADE DURING 1905.

The following statistical data concerning the trade of Salvador during the year 1905 have been taken from the annual report of the Consul-General of Chile in said Republic for 1905, published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile of June 5, 1906:

Comparison of the import and export values of 1904 and 1905.

[Values in gold.]

	1904.	1905.
Imports	\$3,610,376.97	\$4,346,070.32
Exports	6,635,444.71	5,639,533.26
Balance in favor of exports	3,025,067.74	1,293,462.94
Increase in value of imports		735,693.35
Decrease in value of exports		995,911.46

Importation of foreign merchandise in 1905.

Articles Imported.	Kilos.	Value in gold.
Fertilizers	98	\$5.00
Mineral waters	28,054	2,398.95
Cotton threads	159,639	116,577.06
Cotton manufactures	2,310,528	1,385,544.92
Livestock	2,100	803.84
Fancy articles	3,405	5,040.91
Miscellaneous articles	1,394,148	291,702.55
Cacao	39,688	24,484.17
Lime and cement	543,177	5,367.78
Footwear	119,576	145,315.45
Hemp, all forms	17,646	5,028.72
Beer and ginger ale	348,937	25,136.92
Food products	446,314	73,265.88
Glassware	161,241	15,919.06
Leather goods	1,546	2,239.96
Drugs and medicines	542,073	210,057.38
Tea spices	25,212	7,091.34
Hardware	1,908,083	217,201.07
Matches	82,010	13,222.67
Flour	6,213,168	261,251.12
Jewelry	286	2,248.36
Wool threads	656	773.91
Woolen textiles and manufactures	55,001	67,082.88
Printed books	13,494	4,994.24
Liquors	119,814	38,498.66
Linen threads	145	199.91
Linen textiles and manufactures	7,812	67,082.88
Earthenware	245,189	24,673.09

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Importation of foreign merchandise in 1905—Continued.

Articles imported.	Kilos.	Value in gold.
Wood and cork	1, 013, 805	\$10, 518. 14
Maize	381, 234	15, 310. 80
Machinery	477, 601	98, 807. 08
Marble	54, 119	8, 239. 57
Raw materials, soap and candle	1, 051, 330	156, 232. 44
Dry goods	93, 283	67, 051. 29
Coins	3, 435	48, 022. 67
Furniture and other cabinetwork	28, 982	10, 593. 37
Paper and stationery	105, 349	36, 399. 46
Petroleum and fuel oils	540, 362	41, 891. 58
Perfumery	40, 574	20, 795. 36
Plants and seeds	2, 276	875. 68
Cheese and butter	200, 671	59, 653. 05
Coffee bags	601, 618	90, 755. 65
Silk threads	3, 863	35, 940. 75
Silk textiles and manufactures	8, 076	98, 961. 02
Hats, rattan	2, 549	17, 918. 46
Hats, all kinds	13, 034	17, 668. 05
Tobacco	976	2, 978. 44
Stearin candles	844	135. 62
Wines	988, 153	80, 717. 58
Total	24, 731, 581	4, 346, 070. 32

Countries of origin of 1905 imports.

Countries of origin.	Kilos.	Value in gold.
Germany	2, 285, 370	\$473, 374. 53
Arabia	166	17. 81
Austria-Hungary	36, 665	14, 296. 25
Belgium	1, 014, 679	141, 206. 27
Brazil	75	29. 85
Costa Rica	29, 792	19, 631. 78
Cuba	656	1, 826. 99
Chile	370	504. 00
China	54, 319	126, 239. 93
Denmark	12, 183	2, 650. 21
Ecuador	13, 984	22, 939. 15
Spain	253, 014	62, 827. 24
United States	14, 128, 952	1, 354, 646. 50
France	815, 029	339, 957. 90
Great Britain	3, 914, 610	1, 313, 995. 99
Guatemala	8, 306	9, 715. 84
Holland	68, 738	12, 503. 92
Honduras	360, 945	84, 545. 64
Italy	281, 876	91, 822. 52
Japan	4, 519	11, 494. 36
Morocco	488	90. 51
Mexico	591, 569	86, 817. 34
Nicaragua	811, 717	165, 409. 25
Norway	1, 505	108. 42
Panama	642	864. 80
Peru	282	.....
Portugal	5, 321	1, 000. 19
Sweden	29, 059	3, 864. 56
Switzerland	6, 349	3, 686. 57
Total	24, 731, 581	4, 346, 070. 32

Merchandise exported during 1905.

Merchandise exported.	Spanish pounds.	Value in silver.
Bran	400	\$40. 00
Cotton:		
Raw	985	450. 00
Textiles	32	45. 00
Starch	7, 097	463. 00
Indigo	524, 628	344, 152. 52
Miscellaneous articles	114, 333	23, 026. 02
Rice	25, 443	720. 00
Sugar	6, 007, 304	324, 197. 20
Balm	132, 404	194, 689. 10
Gold and silver ores	33, 434	902, 506. 00

Merchandise exported during 1905—Continued.

Merchandise exported.	Spanish pounds.	Value in silver.
Coffee:		
Clean	54,687,085	\$9,875,538.96
Shell	7,185,138	1,040,756.06
Footwear	2,968	3,605.50
Tortoise shell	4	16.00
Horses' hair	350	102.00
Cattle tails	29,066	2,366.52
Lizard skins	5,511	1,527.76
Cowhides	320,132	102,099.80
Tiger skins	67	51.00
Deerskins	43,838	23,408.50
Small broom (sample)	40	No value.
Spices	50	10.00
Matches	469	150.00
India rubber	74,611	67,117.34
Soap	978	150.00
Cordage	47,172	8,875.00
Printed books	550	100.00
Crockery	615	200.00
Wood (mahogany, cedar, cherry wood)	3,017,512	26,384.00
Maize	28,200	1,692.00
Pork lard	1,635	103.00
Machinery	5,677	409.00
Marble	1,517	270.00
Fine metals	28	1,200.00
Pulque brandy	75	11.00
Molasses	7,095	241.50
Gold ingots	3,304	652,568.00
Paper	3,579	328.00
Sugar, brown	14,032	1,448.00
Mats	3,601	596.00
Silver, coined	22	499.62
Silver, auriferous	3,287	130,420.00
Silver ingots	1,717	277,200.00
Butter and cheese	245	91.00
Shawls:		
Cotton	224	188.00
Silk	458	1,590.00
Ready-made clothing	31	35.00
Hats, palm	8,894	6,977.00
Sole leather	1,987	993.50
Tobacco:		
Snuff	280	74.00
Manufactured	10,497	3,628.25
Leaf	267,719	74,228.00
Candles, stearine	4,337	1,262.00
Sarsaparilla	119	10.00
Total	72,580,890	14,098,833.15

Countries of destination of merchandise exported in 1905.

Countries of destination.	Spanish pounds.	Value in silver.
Germany	12,955,784	\$2,469,245.83
British America	266,450	51,770.00
Austria-Hungary	2,003,192	336,100.90
Belgium	1,376	295.00
Costa Rica	203,450	60,766.00
Chile	8,326	3,766.00
Denmark	18,282	2,740.35
Ecuador	25,678	18,853.79
Spain	629,010	127,974.57
United States	11,302,267	3,062,608.27
France	22,905,087	4,136,662.77
Great Britain	11,489,963	2,161,869.86
Guatemala	35,141	4,008.52
Honduras	709,247	72,324.88
Italy	7,364,987	1,360,004.76
Mexico	84,751	6,040.00
Nicaragua	64,058	4,830.25
Norway	122,152	22,062.80
Panama	2,329,280	136,923.60
Portugal	50	.....
Total	72,580,890	14,098,833.15

RECEIPTS OF PUBLIC REVENUES DURING THE YEARS 1895 TO 1905.

The receipts from the various public revenues of the Republic during the years 1895 to 1905 amounted to \$76,055,812.95 silver, according to the report of the Consul-General of Chile in Salvador, and were as follows (the values being given in silver):

Year.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Liquor tax.	Other revenues.	Total annual receipts.
1895.....	\$4,572,430.12	.....	\$2,456,320.94	\$625,230.44	\$7,653,981.50
1896.....	5,418,149.97	.....	2,524,843.40	794,836.23	8,737,829.60
1897.....	3,846,195.19	\$461,418.15	2,628,067.56	736,878.31	7,672,559.21
1898.....	1,805,858.48	516,574.61	1,747,122.43	540,996.66	4,610,552.18
1899.....	2,390,249.58	59,644.72	1,594,060.78	391,739.95	4,435,695.03
1900.....	3,473,162.26	550,410.86	1,831,313.16	442,888.08	6,297,774.36
1901.....	3,623,317.64	564,795.12	1,814,761.99	573,846.84	6,556,721.56
1902.....	3,815,218.70	457,198.37	1,857,706.42	571,898.21	6,702,021.70
1903.....	3,620,477.09	652,656.83	1,945,706.19	573,206.58	6,792,045.69
1904.....	4,274,068.16	850,016.95	2,143,369.66	793,234.28	8,060,689.05
1905.....	4,849,832.86	731,174.67	1,924,911.07	1,030,524.47	8,536,443.07
Total	41,688,960.02	4,823,890.28	22,468,183.60	7,074,779.05	76,055,812.95

FORMATION OF A NEW CABINET.

The "Mexican Herald" for July 29, 1906, reports the formation of a new Salvadorean cabinet by President ESCALÓN, constituted as follows: Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. MANUEL DELGADO; Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, Señor Don Pío ROMERO; Minister of Finance, Señor Don MANUEL LOPEZ MEXIA; Minister of War and Marine, Señor Don FERNANDEZ FIGUEROA.

NEW STAMP DUTY ON IMPORTS.

A Salvadorian law, recently executed, imposes a stamp duty on imported goods at the rate of 1 per cent on the valuation stated in the invoice. This tax is to be collected by the customs authorities at the time the goods are imported, and only those goods are excepted which, in virtue of contracts and special laws, enjoy exemption from present and future duties and imposts.

In the case of beverages and tobacco, the stamp duty is fixed at the following special rates:

Wines of all kinds, aerated and mineral waters, beer, spirits of 50 centesimal degrees.....	per bottle..	\$0.01
Spirituous beverages, foreign.....	do.....	.10
Spirits of more than 50 centesimal degrees.....	do.....	.02

Imported tobacco, manufactures in any form, 0.75 per kilogram, gross weight.

The standard bottle is the bottle of 24 ounces, but no reduction is made in the case of bottles containing less than that quantity. Wines and liquors imported in barrels or other similar receptacles will pay by gross weight, 1 kilogram being reckoned as equivalent to a bottle.

LA LIBERTAD-NUEVA SAN SALVADOR TRAMWAY.

On March 27, 1906, the Government of the Republic made a contract with Messrs. FELIX MUGDAN and JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ ASTURIAS for the construction of a tramway line between the Port of La Libertad and the City of Nueva San Salvador; the works of construction must begin, simultaneously at La Libertad and Nueva San Salvador, within two months after the approval of the contract by the legislative body. The motive power may be either steam or electric, for passenger coaches, and animal traction may be employed for freight cars.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Recent decisions of the Executive of Salvador in regard to tariff treatment of certain articles are as follows, as published in the "Board of Trade Journal" (British) for July 12, 1906:

Linen or cotton cloth, lined or covered with paper, for painters and draftsmen, is to be dutiable under No. 155 of the tariff at the rate of 20 cents per kilogram.

Covered cloths for school slates are to be dutiable under No. 373 of the tariff at the rate of 5 cents per kilogram.

Fencing wire, unbarbed, "Page" system, made in sections of 100 to 200 meters in length, ready for putting up, is to be admitted free of duty by assimilation to iron-barbed fencing wire.

Statues and figures of marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, granite, and similar stones are to be dutiable at the rate of 2 cents per kilogram if they are 50 centimeters or more in height; otherwise at the rate of 30 cents per kilogram.

TARIFF CHANGES.

A law passed on April 30, 1906, and at present effective, makes certain modification of the tariff of the Republic of Salvador, as follows:

	Unit.	Rate.
Cotton goods of all classes, white or bleached, plain, containing up to 20 threads in warp or weft in a space of 7 mm.	Kilo	<i>Pesos.</i> 0.40
Ditto, containing more than 20 threads.....	...do ...	1.00
Lace, insertions, ornaments, galloons, and embroidered point lace, of cotton, of a width not exceeding 25 cm.	...do ...	1.00
Ditto, of a width exceeding 25 cm .....	...do ...	3.00
Canvas or packing cloth, containing up to 6 threads in warp or weft in a space of 7 mm.	...do ...	.05
Ditto, containing more than 6 threads.....	...do ...	.50
Floss silk in skeins and twisted silk for weaving on cards or wooden reels, the latter of the type of Spanish silk of 1 or 2 fibers.	...do ...	.25
Nankeen, of linen, pure or mixed.....	...do ...	.60
Tissues of crape, piqué, or any other kind of silk, pure or mixed, of any size or shape, or the manufacture of shawls, mufflers, mantles, veils, and the like, of all kinds and sizes; twisted silk of any thickness, in hanks or skeins, for sewing, embroidery, or any other purpose; shawls, mufflers, mantillas, and all kinds of wraps for women, plain, figured, or embroidered, of pure or mixed silk, whatever be the quantity of silk present; flounces, borders, edgings, fringes of silk, pure or mixed, for shawls and other wraps, included under this heading.	...do ...	7.00
Revolvers, of caliber .38 or less.....	...do ...	3.00

Article 2 of the law provides that merchants shall specify in the respective consular invoices the number of threads contained in the warp or weft in the spaces specified, in the case of cotton tissues and packing cloth and canvas mentioned in this law, and that in the case of lace, insertions, etc., they shall specify the width thereof.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of June, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending June, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for June, for example, are not published until some time in August.

The following table shows the general trade between the United States and the various Latin-American Republics during the fiscal year 1905-6, and also the figures corresponding to 1904-5, by way of comparison:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Central America:				
Costa Rica	\$4,296,734	\$4,622,426	\$1,768,429	\$2,337,188
Guatemala	3,081,653	3,386,817	2,654,622	2,908,656
Honduras	2,111,312	1,724,865	1,730,345	1,642,251
Nicaragua	1,613,877	1,478,408	1,944,556	1,870,852
Panama	813,164	1,065,887	4,745,562	12,460,289
Salvador	1,113,169	1,131,734	1,318,426	1,401,276
Mexico	46,470,876	50,965,177	45,756,116	58,182,278
West Indies:				
Cuba	86,304,259	84,979,821	38,380,601	47,763,688
Haiti	1,101,650	1,185,477	2,297,080	3,307,840
Santo Domingo	4,664,209	3,086,338	1,666,789	2,018,248
South America:				
Argentina	15,354,901	18,379,063	23,564,056	32,673,359
Bolivia			106,041	146,798
Brazil	99,843,094	80,416,524	10,985,096	14,530,471
Chile	11,071,613	16,945,476	5,391,357	8,667,227
Colombia	6,411,793	7,084,487	3,582,789	3,491,420
Ecuador	2,562,175	2,632,206	1,750,378	2,009,861
Paraguay	2,205	750	39,130	51,917
Peru	3,152,964	2,454,706	3,657,225	4,833,367
Uruguay	3,158,866	2,711,807	1,990,694	2,905,573
Venezuela	7,109,850	8,034,701	3,213,575	3,258,133

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Palo campeche; Pão de campeche; Campêche</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	5,680		40,885	25,120
Mexico.....				4,887
Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao):				
Central America.....	5,795	1,116	60,024	17,066
Brazil.....	63,526	53,793	1,238,859	1,206,265
Other South America.....	177,684	278,984	1,791,114	2,085,433
Coffee (Cift; Café; Caffé):				
Central America.....	369,897	605,171	6,057,784	6,653,595
Mexico.....	434,897	309,949	2,162,785	2,649,864
Brazil.....	1,388,490	2,545,304	64,136,008	50,943,433
Other South America.....	408,390	657,769	8,259,947	9,846,904
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Cuba.....	3,672	12,324	39,102	67,826
Mexico.....	1,567,040	1,316,820	15,765,111	17,810,576
South America.....	123	129,309	15,606	655,350
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	11,491	64,777	454,326	452,843
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,118,755	925,929	14,896,189	14,884,282
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	488,062	573,489	4,336,449	4,740,940
Cuba.....	297,556	279,622	1,437,932	1,000,603
South America.....	71,322	67,229	685,606	476,598
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Central America.....		14	3,797	1,373
Mexico.....	46	21	43,082	49,537
Cuba.....			3,603	10,161
Fur skins (<i>Pielas finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	75,596	12,495	299,604	457,662
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	40,059	73,137	650,600	575,170
Mexico.....	261,091	241,348	3,391,295	4,097,389
South America.....	1,271,050	1,302,255	12,601,673	14,379,722
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	56,014	78,450	843,740	785,438
Mexico.....	40,205	129,003	185,951	866,283
Brazil.....	1,032,236	986,015	28,476,252	23,837,586
Other South America.....	104,464	84,742	1,244,016	1,197,546
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdapagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	268,485	243,797	3,511,975	3,315,241
South America.....	121		10,083	63,081
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	16,632	14,415	102,505	28,657
Mexico.....	48,699	6,111	640,573	39,276
Cuba.....	5,521,135	6,684,810	64,366,104	60,208,148
Brazil.....			1,266,275	398,140
Other South America.....	164,878	33,654	2,878,900	2,077,214
Tobacco, leaf (<i>tabaco en rama; tabaconao manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	666	6,977	34,884	12,481
Cuba.....	813,668	1,014,071	10,825,963	13,510,367
Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	74,322		644,534	471,207
Mexico.....	48,096	28,203	326,868	460,209
Cuba.....	623	2,647	88,509	120,231
South America.....	761		42,445	22,498
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,043,312	97,428	8,102,098	7,566,610
Class 2 (combing).....	96,479	106,141	590,141	305,791
Class 3 (carpet).....	145,949	33,658	811,718	812,432

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	1,290	221	18,539	15,051
Mexico.....	32,427	36,811	364,093	541,280
Cuba.....	31,312	12,509	206,908	193,601
Argentine Republic.....	501,351	654,567	5,082,853	5,968,714
Brazil.....	8,615	12,294	151,715	108,971
Chile.....	11,271	97,839	254,735	394,051
Colombia.....	826	1,170	4,022	4,604
Venezuela.....	154	203	2,010	2,181
Other South America.....	14,830	18,842	162,866	316,156
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Central America.....		701	8,465	7,729
Mexico.....	20,440	106,177	392,115	666,962
Cuba.....	270,097	177,607	2,062,483	1,977,068
South America.....	4,939	9,847	75,332	120,057
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	8,289	10,303	76,720	167,386
South America.....		2,125	512	3,445
Horses (<i>Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux</i>):				
Central America.....		500	6,716	17,119
Mexico.....	12,491	25,140	239,078	290,821
South America.....	500	720	5,223	4,975
Sheep (<i>ovepas; ovelhas; brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	2,425	2,844	41,914	62,589
South America.....	420	901	4,220	5,675
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	127,082	1,912	519,247	107,710
Mexico.....	19,012	103,687	300,586	991,892
Cuba.....	102,530	105,726	975,576	1,230,306
South America.....	36,924	463	146,689	19,628
Oats (<i>Avena; Avela; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	3,593	1,830	12,105	35,448
Mexico.....	1,893	5,176	15,516	43,695
Cuba.....	11,686	19,587	171,133	238,798
South America.....	1,866	1,484	17,015	26,323
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	488	2,860	13,656	41,068
Mexico.....	11	301,934	26,991	2,117,128
South America.....	30		296	461,961
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	235,065	112,420	1,814,479	1,795,865
Mexico.....	24,557	11,636	242,299	160,478
Cuba.....	214,183	213,030	3,298,803	3,189,609
Brazil.....	78,697	92,182	1,225,565	1,211,881
Colombia.....	61,026	11,356	438,906	519,225
Other South America.....	218,141	228,982	2,170,604	2,633,009
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....		80,934		422,626
South America.....		18,899		96,174
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	23,152	360,874	210,883	1,913,151
Mexico.....	88,436	153,609	1,186,131	1,654,827
Cuba.....	60,100	64,822	517,754	1,229,994
Argentine Republic.....	140,077	300,562	1,188,185	1,663,474
Brazil.....	12,527	46,481	68,868	227,477
Chile.....	6,832	5,381	111,326	501,447
Colombia.....	2,240	1,919	31,683	45,612
Venezuela.....	990	583	9,792	7,778
Other South America.....	6,253	7,962	163,790	272,567
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojes de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	1,262	578	10,625	16,648
Mexico.....	5,744	2,235	47,838	77,380
Argentina.....	9,359	6,247	59,761	77,420
Brazil.....	4,647	9,987	64,010	71,968
Chile.....	1,241	4,776	39,609	64,037
Other South America.....	4,826	1,828	51,027	45,792
Coal (<i>Carbón; Curvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	223,316	271,318	2,770,751	3,014,351
Cuba.....		121,093	1,630,632	1,945,269

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 101,424	Dollars. 110,140	Dollars. 1,148,480	Dollars 1,264,239
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama. Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	44,749	8,340	3,768,126	1,620,443
South America.....			25,926	
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	159,530	107,557	1,508,774	1,571,791
Mexico.....	22,368	16,432	270,143	265,064
Cuba.....	112,093	58,114	915,899	1,049,406
Argentine Republic.....	89,688	16,721	385,968	291,567
Brazil.....	67,237	88,946	745,962	590,007
Chile.....	58,168	52,415	742,771	871,272
Colombia.....	52,469	59,200	817,025	653,913
Venezuela.....	27,720	45,968	415,843	398,546
Other South America.....	33,701	31,837	464,723	441,262
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	57,083	52,839	697,103	688,827
Mexico.....	54,182	54,718	609,931	556,238
Cuba.....	57,000	42,645	414,371	458,087
Argentine Republic.....	25,104	27,422	358,189	216,720
Brazil.....	6,897	5,854	77,158	46,367
Chile.....	2,071	2,719	21,697	26,883
Colombia.....	3,288	2,015	79,118	39,108
Venezuela.....	1,965	2,177	22,251	31,099
Other South America.....	5,900	5,426	53,769	65,932
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	9,262	29,738	122,338	216,929
Mexico.....	68,208	136,396	880,967	1,078,212
Argentine Republic.....	18,529	37,992	236,135	374,474
Brazil.....	19,888	45,147	351,293	774,977
Chile.....	10,664	36,641	91,169	194,732
Venezuela.....	13,879	15,932	110,598	85,211
Other South America.....	26,130	31,893	200,591	306,929
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	274	3,452	31,438	24,756
Mexico.....	81,914	46,681	925,065	974,248
Cuba.....	3,274	42,680	51,269	528,565
Argentine Republic.....	4,963	8,509	171,709	146,424
Brazil.....		109,739	166,742	397,570
Colombia.....	100		5,790	2,422
Other South America.....	5,864	7,455	224,123	143,180
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	3,993	2,480	292,035	605,533
Mexico.....	112,159	10,770	877,031	1,290,682
South America.....	237,463	208,655	1,544,483	3,562,676
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	30,717	20,645	244,658	332,158
Mexico.....	84,538	69,175	825,880	1,142,995
Cuba.....	52,118	49,590	505,240	641,548
Argentine Republic.....	58,188	69,696	583,809	733,731
Brazil.....	36,439	40,911	342,296	417,770
Chile.....	12,667	17,619	148,680	236,410
Colombia.....	7,978	6,845	77,564	66,738
Venezuela.....	1,988	7,946	36,640	43,659
Other South America.....	23,411	24,639	214,567	274,460
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	7,893	14,303	99,061	129,142
Mexico.....	51,086	74,490	558,123	696,543
Cuba.....	32,977	33,778	351,816	322,899
Argentine Republic.....	63,026	35,743	507,914	714,704
Brazil.....	13,961	16,312	142,165	194,695
Colombia.....	4,755	5,389	92,621	65,851
Other South America.....	41,719	27,747	314,272	378,587

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....		290,675	60,810	1,131,930
Mexico.....	5,500	127,910	368,126	466,636
Cuba.....	3,800	43,284	220,601	701,637
Argentine Republic.....			207,448	189,651
Brazil.....		240,000	117,086	546,353
Colombia.....			19,330	18,928
Other South America.....	20,100	50,752	98,416	499,026
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de écrire e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	5,907	4,321	39,813	54,762
Mexico.....	31,502	36,199	268,718	348,072
Cuba.....	5,779	6,533	67,715	72,968
Argentine Republic.....	11,529	8,930	85,897	99,123
Brazil.....	4,416	5,361	35,227	60,445
Colombia.....	1,649	3,349	9,294	10,887
Other South America.....	12,979	10,621	139,944	135,976
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	13,114	22,106	148,252	191,430
Mexico.....	6,588	18,107	77,077	88,663
Cuba.....	25,873	13,549	236,566	268,069
Argentine Republic.....	32,754	25,359	248,721	327,306
Brazil.....	14,880	18,100	105,025	169,050
Chile.....	3,776	9,129	36,080	61,591
Colombia.....	4,969	9,495	28,237	70,045
Venezuela.....	4,849	9,540	52,942	62,608
Other South America.....	5,297	13,909	60,689	111,046
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	26,064	29,578	275,858	418,335
Mexico.....	111,077	123,721	1,116,598	1,529,364
Colombia.....	7,317	10,066	113,254	55,260
Other South America.....	27,862	29,725	212,213	308,050
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina yalquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	2,005	1,015	17,319	25,512
Mexico.....	1,390	2,012	15,773	21,463
Cuba.....	4,600	1,318	60,864	71,816
Argentine Republic.....		12,130	215,889	401,640
Brazil.....	27,022	21,126	302,619	612,295
Chile.....	2,236	3,443	19,033	75,910
Colombia.....	913	671	16,523	32,617
Venezuela.....	4,670	3,698	31,502	38,581
Other South America.....	7,376	3,173	158,988	150,129
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Terêbenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	1,669	6,486	23,976	48,426
Mexico.....	561	901	7,822	7,359
Cuba.....	6,244	6,112	65,549	70,322
Argentine Republic.....		56,852	177,261	274,266
Brazil.....	5,845	18,513	91,735	126,152
Chile.....	1,893	18,319	55,425	86,421
Colombia.....	298	126	6,339	5,600
Venezuela.....	975	783	7,359	7,002
Other South America.....	2,432	11,406	54,167	49,057
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	53,862	178,810	786,613	776,353
Cuba.....	33,549	46,072	508,983	468,399
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	22,742	40,199	290,193	379,945
Mexico.....	22,465	33,821	223,887	436,394
Cuba.....	10,801	15,809	375,080	327,434
Argentine Republic.....	261,541	244,768	2,414,733	2,391,619
Brazil.....	236,733	296,966	2,452,218	2,770,665
Chile.....	110,157	167,149	846,131	968,286
Colombia.....	13,318	12,492	120,308	115,888
Venezuela.....	12,690	9,753	145,359	139,628
Other South America.....	62,633	116,929	765,008	956,499
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	3,382	2,798	30,938	33,292
Mexico.....	59,194	27,825	692,751	822,161

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes)—Cont'd.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cuba.....	8,935	19,729	80,140	204,438
Argentine Republic.....	8,440	15,355	40,623	49,838
Brazil.....	12,028	29,313	190,961	229,674
Chile.....	2,221	1,618	43,824	20,344
Other South America.....	10,019	16,202	134,496	178,667
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; Papier):</i>				
Central America.....	15,477	9,564	141,187	210,045
Mexico.....	39,438	55,796	534,629	591,899
Cuba.....	85,793	39,198	375,005	429,760
Argentine Republic.....	27,111	11,863	254,882	337,548
Brazil.....	10,503	10,267	68,042	89,909
Chile.....	9,911	24,390	226,254	231,903
Colombia.....	1,771	2,358	34,975	27,113
Venezuela.....	8,559	2,829	43,569	39,465
Other South America.....	10,252	5,674	114,670	110,363
<i>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</i>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,647	5,609	22,114	48,725
Mexico.....	2,145	3,407	39,636	27,562
Cuba.....	1,671	660	11,435	23,585
Argentine Republic.....		1,260	352	2,055
Brazil.....	80	129	6,090	3,683
Colombia.....	56	139	4,560	1,434
Other South America.....	1,998	2,334	23,547	35,502
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</i>				
Central America.....	13,957	5,317	112,106	152,459
Mexico.....	2,535	1,715	30,270	82,312
Cuba.....	1,106	4,858	10,489	12,558
Brazil.....			1,327	1,092
Chile.....	2,430	6,082	6,857	82,019
Colombia.....	635	1,779	7,161	17,572
Other South America.....	5,183	1,969	52,350	32,936
<i>Bacon (Tocino; Tocinho; Lard fumé):</i>				
Central America.....	984	795	16,844	25,250
Mexico.....	3,207	3,638	41,504	45,095
Cuba.....	35,006	43,387	444,162	445,306
Brazil.....	12,563	15,724	77,021	165,183
Colombia.....	85	30	997	440
Other South America.....	1,436	263	11,430	13,526
<i>Hams (Jamones; Presunto; Jambons):</i>				
Central America.....	6,346	8,198	62,129	99,266
Mexico.....	9,663	6,105	121,775	117,999
Cuba.....	34,686	64,199	451,812	520,582
Brazil.....	107	200	1,503	520
Colombia.....	747	180	7,444	4,236
Venezuela.....	3,303	4,469	39,567	50,504
Other South America.....	3,907	12,812	34,242	72,264
<i>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc):</i>				
Central America.....	15,550	17,566	148,440	194,769
Cuba.....	39,240	76,807	351,770	351,197
Brazil.....	636		56,241	1,234
Colombia.....	1,364		9,551	2,535
Other South America.....	13,273	22,272	199,843	240,122
<i>Lard (Mantecca; Banha; Saindoux):</i>				
Central America.....	53,252	26,189	295,204	428,575
Mexico.....	31,687	19,963	343,069	528,748
Cuba.....	254,978	220,531	1,792,474	2,755,313
Argentine Republic.....	168	790	2,611	5,098
Brazil.....		31,392	190,220	278,051
Chile.....	6,444	24,470	65,233	110,234
Colombia.....	45,339	10,066	171,259	212,923
Venezuela.....	41,017	82,856	298,256	369,491
Other South America.....	41,124	23,110	392,432	575,273
<i>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</i>				
Central America.....	7,212	10,980	81,242	123,394
Mexico.....	7,993	11,024	126,744	130,619
Cuba.....	6,297	2,864	27,859	51,129
Brazil.....	18,913	16,521	110,520	140,246
Colombia.....	1,111	370	14,061	7,180
Venezuela.....	9,334	11,040	66,112	113,246
Other South America.....	653	828	17,139	30,011
<i>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</i>				
Central America.....	5,665	5,260	49,545	70,095
Mexico.....	4,312	2,794	42,828	41,785
Cuba.....	3,260	838	16,910	13,276
Colombia.....	316		3,799	1,480
Other South America.....	235	68	739	1,778

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	June—		Twelve months.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Dollars.</i>				
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	4,691	5,956	57,023	77,476
Mexico.....	13,108	17,966	166,005	98,914
Argentine Republic.....	5,033	2,370	89,851	46,798
Colombia.....	1,272	19,512	19,512	10,906
Other South America.....	4,879	3,191	79,261	75,500
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America.....	13,761	10,556	112,690	143,419
Mexico.....	1,095	3,671	17,781	30,262
Cuba.....	7,373	6,071	109,424	111,515
Argentine Republic.....	1,720	—	8,221	11,601
Colombia.....	—	—	11,798	1,115
Other South America.....	4,640	6,243	53,321	51,433
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin manufacturar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	42,412	66,680	434,503	543,058
Mexico.....	83,067	161,347	696,903	1,076,334
Cuba.....	—	2,820	37,391	173,936
Argentine Republic.....	923	3,326	36,362	166,727
Brazil.....	—	—	8,961	3,650
Chile.....	3,695	1,998	34,674	112,664
Colombia.....	162	—	17,689	19,593
Other South America.....	176	446	64,604	93,904
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	38,018	192,313	391,986	830,097
Mexico.....	123,587	194,561	1,922,853	1,943,145
Cuba.....	177,032	205,980	1,602,264	2,459,604
Argentine Republic.....	100,169	395,160	2,158,055	3,551,851
Brazil.....	20,231	127,417	588,887	500,669
Chile.....	10,411	78,105	315,027	639,892
Colombia.....	2,107	—	55,306	21,419
Venezuela.....	1,603	1,974	14,480	17,553
Other South America.....	58,158	40,944	591,847	779,406
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	16,123	23,683	160,526	315,542
Mexico.....	67,700	80,590	647,475	848,279
Cuba.....	69,797	47,983	567,809	720,338
Argentine Republic.....	37,210	38,147	229,471	331,851
Brazil.....	4,046	12,621	28,885	54,353
Chile.....	5,303	8,430	38,953	76,336
Colombia.....	2,676	854	47,429	21,560
Venezuela.....	806	1,278	32,661	36,960
Other South America.....	6,182	8,339	91,090	82,196

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FISCAL YEAR 1906.

The statement of the Bureau of Statistics of the aggregate imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, gives the total of imports as \$1,226,615,379, compared with \$1,117,513,071 for the previous year, a gain of \$109,102,308. This is the highest record for imports, being an average of over \$100,000,000 a month. The value of imports for the month of June was \$100,831,607, against \$90,447,245 the previous year, an increase of \$10,484,362. The total value of exports for the year was \$1,743,763,612, which is considerably in excess of that of any previous year. It compares with \$1,518,561,666 for 1904-5, which was the highest record up to that time. The gain for the year was \$225,201,946. The total value of breadstuffs exported was \$177,350,476, compared with \$101,107,417

in the preceding fiscal year, and \$142,710,484 for 1903-4, but in 1902-3 it reached \$213,043,296, and in 1900-1901 attained the highest record at \$266,806,188. The gain of last year over the preceding in wheat was from 4,391,061 bushels to 34,793,525, and in flour from 8,756,915 barrels to 13,870,997, but the high record for wheat is 154,856,102 bushels exported in the year ending June, 1902, and for flour 19,716,484 barrels in 1902-3. The total export of corn during the last fiscal year was 117,385,437 bushels, against 88,565,867 the previous year, and 55,858,965 for that ending June, 1904, but in that ending in 1900 it went as high as 209,348,284. The disparity in value is not so great as that in quantity, as prices are higher in years of relatively short crops and light exports.

Exports of provisions, including live cattle, sheep, and hogs, for the fiscal year were valued at \$232,360,061, compared with \$193,535,587 the year before. This also was a high record, and even for the month of June there was a gain from \$17,115,846 last year to \$19,183,809 this.

The value of exports of cotton for the fiscal year was \$400,426,967, an increase of \$20,683,513 over the previous year, and the highest on record; but for the month of June there was a decrease of \$5,736,314, bringing the total for the month down to \$18,174,398, but the general comparison is made with the ten months beginning with September, when the marketing year for cotton opens. The number of bales sent abroad in June was less than last year by 207,728, being 325,845, against 533,573, and for ten months the exportation fell from 8,124,512 to 6,397,538 bales, a decrease of 1,726,994. While the average export price for June was 11.1 cents a pound against 8.8 last year, there was the decrease noted above in value, but in the ten months there was considerable increase, the average price being 10.9, against 8.8 last year.

The increase for the fiscal year in these classified domestic exports was \$139,118,750, while the increase for all exports was \$225,201,946, indicating that there must have been a pretty large gain in manufactured goods. The excess of exports over imports, or the balance "in favor of the United States," was \$517,148,233, an increase of \$116,099,638 over that of 1904-5, and the highest since 1900-1901, when it reached \$664,592,826. But the excess of gold imports over exports was only \$57,653,320. In the previous fiscal year there was an excess of \$38,945,063 in the export of gold, at a time when the excess of merchandise exports was \$401,048,595. The fiscal year 1905-6 appears to have been in all respects a favorable one for foreign trade as well as for domestic business from the standpoint of the United States.

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The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Imports and exports, June, 1905 and 1906.

IMPORTS.

	1905.	1906.
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$16, 371, 310	\$19, 687, 366
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing.....	53, 734, 396	52, 458, 912
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing.....	13, 057, 456	17, 364, 783
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.....	15, 120, 180	18, 081, 132
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	12, 183, 923	13, 287, 878
Total imports.....	90, 447, 245	100, 780, 071

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Products of—		
Agriculture.....	\$57, 413, 241	\$56, 340, 204
Manufactures.....	50, 213, 930	52, 110, 753
Mining.....	5, 090, 335	5, 428, 696
Forest.....	5, 407, 162	8, 091, 610
Fisheries.....	327, 744	696, 179
Miscellaneous.....	329, 997	307, 168
Total domestic exports.....	118, 782, 409	122, 974, 610
Foreign merchandise exported.....	2, 371, 077	2, 059, 373
Total exports.....	121, 153, 486	125, 033, 983

Imports and exports for twelve months ending June, 1905 and 1906.

IMPORTS.

	1905.	1906.
Articles of food and live animals.....	\$273, 624, 345	\$255, 157, 999
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing.....	386, 471, 371	415, 856, 155
Articles wholly or partially manufactured, for use in manufacturing.....	143, 152, 036	175, 445, 355
Articles manufactured, ready for consumption.....	165, 880, 082	206, 457, 043
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	148, 385, 237	173, 647, 290
Total imports.....	1, 117, 513, 071	1, 226, 563, 843

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Products of:		
Agriculture.....	\$821, 074, 439	\$969, 457, 306
Manufactures.....	543, 620, 243	603, 227, 836
Mining.....	50, 646, 447	53, 065, 261
Forest.....	62, 098, 899	75, 512, 311
Fisheries.....	7, 318, 705	8, 212, 820
Miscellaneous.....	6, 985, 908	8, 487, 848
Total domestic exports.....	1, 491, 744, 641	1, 717, 963, 392
Foreign merchandise exported.....	26, 817, 025	25, 911, 118
Total exports.....	1, 518, 561, 666	1, 743, 864, 500

The table which follows shows the total imports and exports of merchandise in each year from 1896 to 1906:

Year ending June 30—	Imports.	Exports.
1896.....	\$779, 724, 674	\$882, 606, 988
1897.....	764, 730, 412	1, 050, 993, 556
1898.....	616, 049, 654	1, 231, 482, 330
1899.....	697, 148, 489	1, 227, 023, 302
1900.....	849, 941, 184	1, 394, 483, 082
1901.....	823, 172, 165	1, 487, 764, 991
1902.....	903, 320, 948	1, 381, 619, 401
1903.....	1, 025, 719, 237	1, 420, 141, 679
1904.....	991, 087, 371	1, 460, 827, 271
1905.....	1, 117, 513, 071	1, 518, 561, 666
1906.....	1, 226, 615, 379	1, 743, 763, 612

Of the total value of domestic exports (\$1,717,953,382) \$969,457,306, or 56.43 per cent, consisted of agricultural products and \$603,227,836, or 35.11 per cent, of manufactures, the rest being products of mining, forests, fisheries, and "miscellaneous." The increase over the preceding year was from \$1,491,744,641 for the total, \$821,074,439, or 55.03 per cent, for agricultural products, and \$543,620,243, or 36.44 per cent, for manufactures. There was a decline in the percentage of the whole credited to manufactures, which was entirely due to the larger increase in products of agriculture.

The classification is not such as to show clearly what is included under the head of manufactured products, but all copper, except ore, is included under that head, and all refined petroleum. The value of the former was \$81,282,664 and that of the latter \$74,770,015, the two together amounting to \$156,052,679, or considerably more than one-fourth of the exports classed as manufactures. The exports of iron and steel, except ore, amounted to \$160,984,985. These all appear to be classed as manufactures, though they include pig and bar iron and steel billets, ingots, and blooms, as well as sheets and plates, which are used as materials for further manufacture. The largest items, however, consist of steel rails, builders' hardware, and machinery of various kinds. The gain in the export of iron and steel manufactures was from \$134,728,363 in the fiscal year 1904-5. This gain was mainly in machinery.

The next most important item in manufactured exports was products of cotton. These were valued at \$52,944,033, of which \$43,181,860 consisted of cotton cloth. Of this latter, \$29,641,188 in value was sent to China. The increase over the previous year was from \$49,666,080 for the total, \$41,320,542 for cloth, and \$27,761,095 for cloth sent to China. Next to cotton come leather and articles made from it. These were valued at \$40,642,858, against \$37,936,745 for the preceding year. After that come agricultural implements, valued at \$24,554,427, against \$20,721,741 the previous year; cars and carriages, including cycles and automobiles, \$17,788,425, against \$10,610,437; wood, \$13,718,752, against \$12,563,630; and electrical appliances, \$10,887,774, against \$8,172,980. These are all that can be classed as manufactures of which we exported \$10,000,000 worth or more in the last fiscal year. The nine items mentioned, including copper and mineral oil, constituted \$477,573,933 out of the total of \$603,227,836 classed as manufactures.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1905-6.

The completed figures of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are at no point more suggestive than in their bearing on the geographical distribution of that trade. In round numbers, there has been an increase of \$500,000,000 in the total of United States exports since 1899. Of this, \$264,000,000

has gone to Europe, \$150,000,000 to North America, \$40,000,000 to South America, and \$62,000,000 to Asia and Oceania. In imports the increase has been \$529,000,000, of which Europe accounts for \$280,000,000, North America for \$123,000,000, South America for \$54,000,000, and Asia and Oceania for \$71,000,000. As in 1899, the largest customers are still found among the English-speaking people of the United Kingdom and of such of her colonies as are mainly occupied by her own people. In 1899 the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, then numbering some 40,000,000 persons, bought from the United States food, fibers, and fabrics to the value of \$511,816,475. The people of British North America, Australasia, British West Indies, British Guiana, and Honduras, chiefly of English blood and then numbering some 11,500,000 persons, bought United States goods to the amount of \$122,129,368. The purchases of the English-speaking people in 1899 thus amounted to \$633,945,843, or 53.88 per cent of the total exports. In the fiscal year just closed the purchases of the United Kingdom amounted to \$582,103,322 and those of the English-speaking colonies above enumerated to \$201,795,633, making a total of \$783,898,955. Respectable as has been the increase in this trade, the proportion of United States exports taken by the United Kingdom last year amounts to only 33.77 per cent of the whole, against 41.71 per cent in 1899, while the colonial purchases amounted to 11.57 per cent, against 12.17 per cent of the total exports seven years ago. Instead, therefore, of the purchases of the English-speaking people amounting to considerably over half the total exports, as they did in 1899, they show in 1906 a ratio of merely 45 per cent.

The next largest customers are, as was the case seven years ago, the people of Germany, who then bought from the United States in the fiscal year 1899 goods valued at \$155,772,279, against \$234,742,102 in the year just closed. The next largest customer, for her own domestic consumption, is France, whose purchases represented \$60,596,899 in 1899, against \$95,471,593 to-day. The Netherlands and Belgium imported from the United States in 1899 goods to the value of \$123,605,237, and imported last year to the amount of \$146,494,700. Since Antwerp and the Dutch ports are mainly distributing points, through which goods pass to the rest of Europe, a good deal of this trade had an ultimate destination in other countries. In 1899 the remaining European countries, comprising a population of 240,000,000, with Russia in Europe added, bought goods to the amount of only \$84,278,238, while for the fiscal year 1906 the purchases of these same countries amounted to \$138,946,631. Thus the total purchases of Europe and the English-speaking colonies of Great Britain, on a computed population of something under 400,000,000, amounted in 1899 to \$1,058,198,196, or seven-eighths of the total exports from the United States for that year. For the fiscal

year 1906 the people of Europe and of the English-speaking colonies of Great Britain bought from the United States goods to the value of \$1,401,974,868, representing four-fifths of the total exports. In 1899 the British dependencies in Asia and Africa bought goods to the amount of \$27,230,071—an amount which has not been very greatly increased in the intervening seven years.

In 1905-6 Japan bought from the United States goods to the value of \$38,464,952, while the purchases of the Chinese Empire, in spite of all the obstructions due to the boycott, amounted to \$43,774,375. But while in 1899 the people of Asia, Africa, and Oceania were able to purchase from the United States goods at the rate of less than 10 cents per head, to the value of only \$77,000,000, they were able in 1905-6 to extend their purchases to the amount of \$160,143,515, or at least 20 cents per head. Asia, Oceania, and Africa exceeded the purchases of Canada by at least \$4,000,000.

REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL.

By a joint resolution of the Congress of the United States passed on June 25, 1906, it was provided that the purchases of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal shall be restricted to articles of United States production and manufacture from the lowest responsible bidder, unless the President shall, in any case, deem the bids or tenders to be extortionate or unreasonable.

STATUS OF PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

From statistics issued by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department with respect to the commerce of the Philippine Islands it is evident that the United States has taken a larger proportion of the exports of the Philippines during the last four years than any other country. Also in 1905 it furnished a larger share, measured by value, of the imports of the islands than any other nation.

The total imports of the Philippines have not varied much in value during the last five years. In the calendar year 1905 they amounted to \$30,050,550. There have been fluctuations in the export trade, which, of course, chiefly is dependent on the hemp, sugar, and tobacco crops. The total value of the exports from the Philippines in 1901 was \$24,503,353, and in 1905 \$33,454,774. Of the latter amount the United States took nearly \$15,000,000 worth, the United Kingdom being the second best customer to the extent of \$8,207,351.

From the Philippine point of view a noteworthy feature of the returns is the fact that a balance of trade in favor of the islands is shown for the first time in a calendar year in the history of the American occupation. From the American standpoint the most interesting fact is the advance of American goods to first rank in the import

trade, the result of steady gains from the beginning with the American occupation.

The increase in exports of American goods to the Philippines is chiefly in iron and steel and manufactures of them, cotton goods, and illuminating oil.

Machinery is the important part of the iron and steel exports from the United States, and American machinery forms about two-thirds of the quantity which was imported by the islands in 1905. There has been a great increase in the imports of machinery during the last few years, and in 1905 electrical apparatus was an important feature.

In agricultural implements the value of imports were \$90,000 in 1905, of which amount \$79,000 is credited to America.

The boot and shoe manufacturers have been successful in cultivating Philippine trade. The total imports of boots and shoes have almost doubled since 1901, while the American business in this line has grown tenfold. It represents half of the \$400,000 worth of boots and shoes imported in 1905. This trade has been gained at the expense of Spain. In former years Spain had the great bulk of the trade in boots and shoes, but she is now only an important second to the United States.

The furniture imported amounted to \$76,000 in 1905, about one-half of which is credited to the United States.

The importation of vehicles was valued at \$86,000, of which trade the United States had about one-half.

In the paper trade the United States leads in printing and wrapping grades. In the importation of \$60,000 worth of writing paper last year the United States contributed a third, with Spain a close competitor.

In the manufactures of copper the United States took over two-thirds of a total of \$130,000; while in brass goods American articles are valued at \$57,000, out of a total of \$139,000.

The United Kingdom still holds the bulk of the trade in cotton goods, although American products in this line appear to be gaining ground. Spain, however, is second in importance in the cotton trade of the Philippines, the United States now ranking third, the German trade in this line showing a considerable decrease.

In iron and steel goods the British trade is most conspicuous in such articles as bars, sheets, and plates, practically holding the bulk of this trade.

The notable feature of the imports from Germany is a steady decline since 1902. In that year imports from Germany were valued at \$2,500,000, but in 1905 they were valued at only \$1,435,000. There is also a decline in German activity in the islands in the import carrying trade. German vessels carried goods valued at \$8,000,000 in 1902, but this has declined yearly since then to \$3,000,000 in 1905. The trend of German

trade during the American occupation, therefore, is characterized by great activity in the opening years, by heavy losses as a result of the depression in the general import trade coincident with the period of heaviest foreign rice purchases, and by failure to show any signs of reaction with the more favorable trade record of 1905.

URUGUAY.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The general appropriations for the fiscal year 1904-5 amounted to \$17,095,920. The estimate of expenses for 1906-7 has been fixed at \$18,200,220.58, an increase of \$1,104,300.

The distribution of this increase is as follows:

	Increase.	Diminution.
Department of the Interior	\$16,016.00	\$2,138.00
•Treasury Department	49,200.00	9,746.00
Department of Improvements (Fomento)	15,304.00	
Navy	71,035.00	
Judiciary	256.00	
NATIONAL LIABILITIES.		
Public debt	383,468.00	
Railway guaranties	85,240.00	
Other liabilities	544,461.00	19,396.00
Pensions	55,107.00	34,508.00
Total	1,170,088.00	65,788.00

Actual increase, \$1,104,300.

The following are the details of the estimates of expenses for 1906-7:

(a) Legislative power	\$473,599.46
(b) President of the Republic	67,140.24
(c) Department of Foreign Affairs	136,509.17
(d) Department of the Interior	2,162,176.52
(e) Treasury Department	1,086,099.63
(f) Department of Improvements (Fomento)	1,258,904.51
(g) War and Navy Department	2,231,181.56
(i) National liabilities:	
Public debt	7,067,038.29
Railway guaranties	707,625.59
Other liabilities	1,244,976.00
Pensions	1,393,091.72
Total	18,200,219.58

The following are the estimates of revenue for 1906-7:

Customs revenue	\$10,700,000.00
Property tax	2,700,000.00
Trade licenses	1,055,000.00
Profits of the Banco de la Republica	325,000.00

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Tax on articles of national manufacture:

Alcohol	\$480,000.00
Matches	210,000.00
Beer	80,000.00
Artificial wines	10,000.00
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	465,000.00
General Direction of Public Instruction	620,000.00
Stamped paper	410,000.00
Stamps	265,000.00
Postal and telegraph receipts	455,000.00
Tax on inheritances prior to the law of 1893 and on signatures and incidental revenues	86,000.00
Patents and trade-marks	10,000.00
Light-house tax	20,826.71
Consular duties	11,398.86
Civil and military pension fund	35,000.00
Cattle brands	5,000.00
Tax of 5 per cent on salaries	40,000.00
Internal tax on the consumption of imported products	300,000.00
Registration of powers of attorney	9,000.00
Administration of justice	12,000.00
Constructors' and architects' licenses	5,000.00
Total	18,309,225.57

EXPOSITION OF HYGIENE AT MONTEVIDEO.

The Legation of Uruguay at Washington invites United States manufacturers of surgical, dental, and other like instruments to participate in the Hygienic Exposition to be held in connection with the Medical International Congress in Montevideo from January 13 to January 20, 1907.

Communications in regard to the matter should be addressed to the Board of Exposition, Ateneo-Montevideo, Uruguay, South America.

GERMAN BANKING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "*Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*" (Paris) reports the establishment at Montevideo of a branch of the "Deutsche Ueberseeische" Bank, an institution founded in Berlin in February, 1906, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks. The same firm is also founding branches at Buenos Ayres, Bahia Blanca, Cordoba, Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Osorno, Iquique, Antofagasta, Valdivia, La Paz, Oruro, Lima, Mexico City, and Barcelona.

The "Moniteur" further states that the "Deutsche Bank" and the "Dresdner Bank" are shortly to establish branches in Montevideo.

EXPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS, 1905-6.

According to information furnished to his home Government by the British Minister at Montevideo, the exportation of sheepskins from Uruguay during 1905-6 (August 1-April 30) numbered 10,417 bales,

as compared with 12,314 bales in the season of 1904-5. The major portion of these shipments were destined for France, the quota in 1905-6 being 9,636 bales and in 1904-5 10,894 bales.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SURGERY.

The Uruguayan Legation at Washington has been authorized by the Uruguayan Government to enter into a contract with Dr. DANIEL E. SALMON, late Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture, to go to Montevideo and organize, by introducing the latest scientific American methods, the School of Veterinary Surgery of Uruguay. Doctor SALMON has also undertaken to purchase in his country all materials, instruments, etc., for the laboratory, library, and museum of the school.

VENEZUELA.

NEW CABINET.

President CASTRO has appointed a new Cabinet, as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. JOSÉ DE JESUS PAUL.

Minister of Finance, Dr. EDUARDO CELIS.

Minister of War, Gen. MANUEL S. ARAUJO.

Minister of Development, J. M. HERRERA IRIGOYEN.

Minister of Public Works, JUAN CASANOVA.

Minister of Instruction, Dr. LAUREANO VILLANEUVA.

Minister of the Interior, Dr. JULIO TORRES CÁRDENAS.

Governor of the Federal District, Dr. LUIS MATA ILLAS.

IMPORTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

The total weight of merchandise imported into the Republic during the fiscal year 1904-5 was 75,432,045.908 kilograms, and the total value thereof amounted to 48,434,143.64 *bolivares*. The countries of origin were as follows, according to data published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 16, 1906:

Countries of origin.	Kilograms.	Value.
		<i>Bolivares.</i>
Germany	15,045,868.880	11,799,035.03
Austria-Hungary	89,595.100	74,235.90
Belgium	102,671.000	128,844.00
Cuba	2,348.750	9,020.80
Ecuador	303.000	15,609.50
Spain	1,691,950.990	2,212,395.25
United States	52,284,287.505	14,277,507.55
France	2,372,608.978	4,312,539.20
Holland	4,763,162.998	2,327,964.48
England	16,571,144.967	11,794,631.12
Italy	1,237,337.740	1,481,840.75
Panama	506.000	1,020.00
Total	75,432,045.908	48,434,143.64

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS DURING 1904-5.

The principal articles exported from the Republic to other countries during the fiscal year 1904-5, according to statistics published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June and July, 1906, were as follows:

Countries of destination.	Kilograms.	Value.
Coffee:		<i>Bolivares.</i>
France.....	19,903,502	13,723,009.11
United States.....	16,307,366	10,457,920.15
Holland and colonies.....	16,099,079	9,832,172.00
Germany.....	2,980,517	2,278,844.85
Spain.....	967,174	656,889.20
Austria-Hungary.....	235,192	195,399.59
England and colonies.....	254,027	147,750.60
Italy.....	112,326	88,659.60
Cuba.....	98,850	62,250.00
Argentine Republic.....	188	147.20
Total.....	56,963,244	37,443,042.30
Cacao:		
France.....	8,955,599	10,373,097.90
England and colonies.....	2,370,048	2,523,442.00
United States.....	1,310,857	1,407,759.60
Spain.....	1,196,972	1,390,721.70
Germany.....	534,486	618,964.20
Holland and colonies.....	235,719	275,191.90
Italy.....	48,397	57,198.60
Austria-Hungary.....	21,269	24,101.00
Argentine Republic.....	2,588	2,847.00
Cuba.....	1,275	2,000.00
Total.....	14,677,210	16,675,323.30
Cowhides:		
United States.....	3,221,030	4,858,897.10
England and colonies.....	292,462	369,056.53
Holland and colonies.....	199,688	222,889.60
Germany.....	35,175	48,932.50
France.....	38,965	47,980.00
Italy.....	5,850	9,510.00
Spain.....	1,868	1,367.00
Total.....	3,795,038	5,568,332.73
Rubber:		
France.....	503,515	1,955,828.00
Germany.....	157,763	634,745.00
England and colonies.....	126,421	424,858.70
United States.....	19,741	83,751.50
Holland and colonies.....	6,623	23,186.00
Spain.....	325	1,625.00
Total.....	814,028	3,123,994.20
Asphalt:		
United States.....	30,564,990	2,134,896.00
Holland and colonies.....	2,026,335	202,632.00
England and colonies.....	3,634,000	88,075.00
Total.....	36,225,325	2,425,603.00
Gold in various forms:		
England and colonies.....	260	683,875.00
France.....	109	287,206.00
United States.....	44	132,211.00
Germany.....	7	20,520.00
Total.....	420	1,123,812.00
Goatskins:		
United States.....	541,895	1,098,234.70
France.....	175,653	350,650.00
Holland and colonies.....	27,889	55,475.00
England and colonies.....	3,297	8,009.00
Total.....	748,734	1,507,368.70

RAILROAD RECEIPTS DURING 1904-5.

According to statistics published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Republic of June 13, 1906, the receipts from the national railroads for the passenger and freight traffic during the fiscal year 1904-5 amounted to 8,355,487.71 bolívares, and were as follows:

Railroad line.	Receipts.	Railroad line.	Receipts.
	<i>Bolívares.</i>		<i>Bolívares.</i>
La Guaira-Caracas Railroad	1,972,229.79	La Celba Railroad.....	567,198.19
Grand Railroad of Venezuela.....	1,983,195.03	Carenero Railroad.....	185,474.91
Central Railroad.....	105,329.96	Coro-La Vela Railroad	55,272.05
Southern Railroad.....	71,257.00	Bolívar Railroad	907,187.59
Maiquetia-Macuto Railroad	64,792.75	Guanta Railroad	24,818.45
Puerto Cabello-Valencia Railroad ..	945,173.45		
Táchira Railroad	1,473,588.54	Total	8,355,487.71

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN,
FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in June, 1906, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first six months of 1906, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£3,733,592	£3,768,076	£3,764,072
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	278,698	177,831	84,536
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	4,221,436	4,577,659	4,547,252
Chile	80,048	57,672	285
United States.....	1,809,940	1,052,572	4,041,069
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	3,005,764	963,400	2,373,676
Barley:			
United States.....	991,306	580,458	694,965
Oats:			
United States.....	17,930	42,565	919,096
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	1,390,402	1,082,282	1,387,572
United States.....	1,558,845	3,223,069	4,016,242
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	999,115	1,716,835	2,178,774
United States.....	2,969,954	2,414,114	2,623,775
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	1,185,122	1,240,515	1,208,650
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	158,772	158,918	183,118
Bacon:			
United States.....	3,286,470	3,191,370	3,669,983
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	96,561	95,026	103,426
Butter:			
United States.....	119,239	27,528	434,348
Hams:			
United States.....	622,768	1,273,684	1,394,027

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Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles of food and drink—Continued.</i>			
Cheese:			
United States.....	£335,647	£274,552	£415,804
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	101,158	64,705	87,076
Central America.....	632,141	651,345	306,034
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic.....			
Brazil.....	31,039	18,087	358,915
Cuba.....			41,343
Peru.....	234,828	499,755	178,275
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	972,219	735,840	940,308
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	584,454	656,004	647,929
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	117,468	180,960	161,240
United States.....	530	1,322	
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	94,437	117,628	61,713
Peru.....	62,336	59,887	57,286
United States.....	107,545	62,949	74,363
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	466,459	536,287	426,150
United States.....	1,303,675	1,050,613	968,580
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	36,195	7,022	
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	202,284	162,041	151,015
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	131,086	183,125	175,771
Clocks:			
United States.....	29,087	35,392	27,757
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	551,936	133,442	1,118,794
United States.....	17,212,340	18,544,448	18,541,578
Wool, sheep or lambs:			
Argentine Republic.....	374,642	700,447	979,565
South America.....	431,564	415,939	550,266
Uruguay.....	97,608	82,265	82,710
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile.....	58,420	34,664	78,709
Peru.....	117,467	64,358	119,099
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....		104,043	151,558
Brazil.....	33,825		
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic.....	51,480	135,459	86,111
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic.....	261,138	192,658	167,862
United States.....	231,932	228,082	257,287
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	174,503	163,820	249,593
Leather:			
United States.....	1,898,978	1,406,783	1,897,336
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States.....	53,176	30,545	18,772
Flax-seed or linseed:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,640,724	1,000,668	720,504
United States.....	1,320		110,089
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil.....	221,871	209,137	186,736
Mexico, Central and South America.....	505,405	632,787	620,089
United States.....	4,941,315	4,821,322	9,022,196

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	£116,925	£125,109	£133,704
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	26,915	25,658	31,494
Spirits:			
United States.....	190,468	193,399	208,368
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic.....	477,416	545,723	768,813
Brazil.....	362,889	363,843	387,184
Chile.....	119,444	227,706	134,156
United States.....	53,863	52,886	27,045
Uruguay.....	158,022	117,063	202,767
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	352,241	452,676	426,106
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States.....	382,136	423,473	645,868
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,129,110	1,022,198	1,472,128
Brazil.....	720,161	696,624	606,879
Central America.....	207,952	222,610	219,535
Chile.....	450,733	463,720	568,824
Colombia and Panama.....	198,897	158,008	267,840
Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	94,277	74,005	85,171
Mexico.....	159,348	145,472	177,105
Peru.....	179,177	227,433	202,518
United States.....	792,854	847,744	1,126,151
Uruguay.....	207,991	275,529	304,554
Venezuela.....	284,008	133,311	203,967
Jute yarn:			
Brazil.....	96,918	137,229	182,168
United States.....	24,758	10,173	19,928
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic.....	109,924	64,101	71,472
Brazil.....	2,070	3,337	2,261
United States.....	507,354	476,354	632,676
Linen yarn:			
United States.....	29,500	26,523	25,762
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic.....	42,913	44,477	63,814
Brazil.....	33,039	33,958	41,297
Colombia and Panama.....	9,007	14,459	15,642
Cuba.....	122,934	112,908	124,179
Mexico.....	17,577	12,769	16,848
United States.....	1,115,433	1,227,932	1,418,884
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	171,721	199,128	267,964
Brazil.....	63,197	72,450	71,317
Chile.....	113,245	112,686	162,149
Mexico.....	20,432	24,319	37,855
Peru.....	40,744	41,134	38,062
United States.....	144,197	166,046	176,349
Uruguay.....	39,874	33,968	57,287
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic.....	181,000	211,137	196,748
Brazil.....	39,015	43,970	28,565
Chile.....	55,009	45,582	67,987
Mexico.....	26,231	18,906	23,926
Peru.....	15,700	11,791	11,900
United States.....	491,381	712,319	597,593
Uruguay.....	26,120	30,979	31,560
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic.....	26,074	47,456	57,374
Chile.....	19,229	15,767	37,091
United States.....	18,018	23,370	50,377
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America.....	22,144	29,714	39,984
United States.....	27,708	33,009	37,606
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic.....	14,048	16,272	19,510
Brazil.....	15,727	16,329	17,740
Chile.....	10,795	5,614	6,824
Cuba.....	3,229	2,431	2,727
United States.....	38,930	37,739	39,665

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Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	£27,512	£39,631	£68,462
Brazil	42,080	60,252	56,336
Chile	14,770	15,935	21,129
Cuba	18,893	13,278	12,785
United States	16,055	14,892	15,017
Iron, pig:			
United States	121,572	368,425	684,741
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	14,862	20,747	43,116
Brazil	13,440	16,832	19,192
Chile	12,440	15,315	19,131
United States	30,888	34,274	40,829
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	235,942	253,757	487,615
Chile	13,430	54,460	65,656
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	60,996	49,366	71,779
Brazil	17,809	19,964	18,750
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	39,497	45,793	94,740
Brazil	6,828	9,059	9,722
United States	38,014	38,134	47,133
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	319,673	362,919	531,131
Central America	10,297	16,521	18,207
Chile	38,628	69,362	92,158
Cuba	13,578	28,074	19,315
Mexico	41,882	49,934	41,392
Uruguay	14,121	39,230	49,211
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	430,746	430,533	314,762
Steel, bars, angles, etc.:			
United States	124,900	157,343	242,232
Steel, manufactures, etc.:			
United States	43,417	47,913	46,146
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America	157,403	213,547	636,625
United States	25	669	513
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	14,645	39,921	74,190
United States	1,928		2,807
Machinery, various:			
South America	104,121	139,321	242,401
United States	9,559	9,395	4,031
Agricultural implements:			
South America	47,611	52,104	87,651
United States	494	60	1,291
Sewing machines:			
South America	29,438	33,316	34,337
Mining machinery:			
South America	20,769	18,042	26,814
United States	494	1,444	408
Textile machinery:			
South America	115,039	69,783	105,971
United States	190,827	180,836	239,702
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	12,642	12,757	23,658
Brazil	4,183	9,284	16,391
United States	3,522	8,007	69,557
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	44,102	68,142	88,165
Brazil	44,717	43,342	57,162
United States	304,816	257,273	270,118
Seed oil:			
Brazil	26,782	22,700	27,046
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	435,075	969,468	664,120
Central and South America	3,711,838	1,650,315	3,989,770
United States	719,700	69,000	6,211,901

COMMERCIAL AMERICA IN 1905.

“Commercial America in 1905” is the title of a monograph recently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States through its Bureau of Statistics. It discusses the commerce of and commercial conditions in each country of America in 1905 where possible, or in the latest available year where the figures of 1905 have not been announced.

The total commerce of all America is shown to be \$5,050,027,000, of which \$2,806,119,000 is that of the United States, leaving \$2,243,980,000 as the total commerce of all American countries other than the United States, imports and exports being combined to form these grand totals. Considering imports separately, the total for all America is \$2,184,377,000, of which \$1,179,135,000 is the imports of the United States and the remaining, \$1,005,242,000, the imports of other American countries. The exports of all America are \$2,865,650,000, of which \$1,626,984,000 is from the United States and the remainder, \$1,238,666,000, is the exports of all other American countries. Thus, of imports into all America about 54 per cent enter the United States, and of the exports from all America about 57 per cent go from the United States.

Turning to the countries south of the United States, the chief subject of interest at the present moment, the monograph shows that the imports of all American countries and islands lying south of the United States aggregated \$732,000,000 in the latest available year and the exports aggregated \$1,003,000,000. Of these imports, the United States supplies \$189,000,000, or practically 26 per cent; of the exports the United States takes \$350,000,000, or practically 35 per cent.

The general fact that the United States supplies 26 per cent of the imports of the American countries lying to the south of her borders and takes 35 per cent of their exports suggests a fairly satisfactory trade relation between this country and her Spanish-American neighbors and the United States. An analysis of the figures country by country, however, shows some sharp contrasts in the share which the various countries take of their imports from the United States and the share of their exports which they send to this country.

In those countries whose ports or consuming centers have shorter transportation routes to the United States than to Europe the share of their imports drawn from the United States is larger than from any other country. In those countries from which the steamship routes to the United States are not materially shorter than to European countries the share of the imports supplied by the United States is small, even though the share which she takes of their exports is large. In the former group, in which the length of transportation routes to the

United States is less than that to Europe, are included Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the West Indian Islands, and the share of their imports drawn from the United States ranges from 25 to 75 per cent and averages for the entire group 47 per cent. In the second group, from whose ports the steamship routes to the United States are not materially shorter than those to Europe, are included Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, and the entire western coast of South America, and the share of their imports which they draw from the United States ranges from 25 per cent downward to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and averages for the entire group 12 per cent.

The aggregate imports of the first-mentioned group (in which the length of transportation routes to the United States is less than that to Europe) are \$285,000,000 in the latest year for which statistics are available, and of this \$134,000,000, or practically 47 per cent, was drawn from the United States. Of the second group (from whose ports the steamship lines to the United States are not materially shorter than those to Europe) the aggregate imports are \$446,000,000, and those drawn from the United States \$55,000,000, or a fraction above 12 per cent. Porto Rico, now a customs district of the United States, is not included in the above calculations. The United States supplied in the fiscal year 1905 84.5 per cent of the \$16,536,259 worth of merchandise entering that island and took 83.5 per cent of the \$18,709,565 worth of merchandise sent out of the island.

In the first group of countries (which have shorter transportation routes to the United States than to Europe) Mexico, with direct railway routes to the United States, takes 58 per cent of her imports from this country; Cuba, 45 per cent; the Central American countries, 43 per cent; Colombia, 44 per cent; Venezuela, 36 per cent; West Indian Islands, except Cuba and Porto Rico, 35 per cent; Santo Domingo, 60 per cent; Haiti, 75 per cent; and the Guianas, colonies of European countries, 24 per cent. Of the second group of countries (from whose ports the steamship routes to the United States are not materially shorter than those to Europe) the share of the imports drawn from the United States is, in the case of Ecuador, 25 per cent; Peru, 18 per cent; Argentina, 14 per cent; Brazil, 11 per cent; Chile, 9 per cent; Uruguay, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Bolivia, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; and Paraguay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The share of the exports of these countries which is sent to the United States is largely determined by the local demand for the products of the individual countries. Cuba, whose chief exports are sugar and tobacco, of which the United States is a large importer, sends to the United States 86 per cent of her total exports; Haiti, whose chief export is sugar, sends 94 per cent of her exports to the United States; Santo Domingo, which also exports chiefly sugar, sends 68 per cent of

her exports to the United States; the Central American States, exporting fruits and coffee, of which the United States is a large importer, send 42 per cent of their exports to this country; Brazil, whose chief exports are coffee and india rubber, of which the United States is a large importer and consumer, sends 50 per cent of her exports to this country; and Mexico, whose most important exports are sisal grass, copper, lead, hides and skins, coffee, and various tropical products, of which the United States is a large importer, sends 68 per cent of her exports to this country.

The causes of this sharp contrast in the share of the imports drawn from the United States by the two groups of countries are suggested by a study of the map and the routes followed by the steamships upon which the South and Central American countries are entirely dependent for their transportation of imports and exports. The most easterly point of the South American Continent, which all steamships must pass in their routes to and from the ports of eastern and western South America, is much farther east than the principal commercial ports of the United States. The distance which a steamship must travel from that point to New York is greater than to southwestern Europe, and but little less than to the principal commercial ports of northwestern Europe. With the large supply of European owned steamships running regularly between South America and the ports of Europe, and the comparatively small supply running to and from the ports of the United States, the trade of the South American countries naturally trends toward European ports, and this is intensified by the fact that much of the trade, finance, and banking facilities of South America are also in the hands of or controlled by Europeans.

The fact that Brazil sends direct to the United States over 800,000,000 pounds of coffee and 35,000,000 pounds of india rubber annually; that Argentina sends 40,000,000 pounds of wool and 29,000,000 pounds of hides; that Chile sends 60,000,000 pounds of nitrates, and that Brazil, Argentina, and the countries of the west coast of South America send in addition to this over \$17,000,000 worth of miscellaneous merchandise, suggests that the vessels bringing this large quantity of merchandise should offer ample facilities for direct shipments from the United States to those countries on the return trip. This result, however, is not realized, since a large proportion of the vessels bringing this merchandise from the South American countries to the United States take cargoes from this country to Europe, where, after discharging those cargoes, they reload with European merchandise for South America, thus by these triangular voyages materially reducing the opportunity for direct shipments from the United States to South America.

The following table, taken from the monograph above described, shows the imports and exports of the various countries south of the

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United States and the share thereof drawn from or sent to this country in the latest year for which statistics are available:

[Values expressed in millions of dollars.]

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total.	From United States.	Per cent from United States.	Total.	To United States.	Per cent to United States.
Argentine Republic.....	197.9	27.9	14.1	311.5	15.2	4.9
Bolivia.....	8.3	.6	6.7	8.9	0.0	0.0
Brazil.....	125.8	14.0	11.1	191.4	96.4	50.4
Central America.....	20.3	8.8	43.3	31.3	13.2	42.2
Chile.....	57.4	5.1	8.9	78.8	11.2	14.2
Colombia.....	11.1	4.9	44.3	18.5	6.8	37.0
Cuba.....	94.8	43.0	45.3	110.2	95.3	86.5
Ecuador.....	5.4	1.4	25.3	9.1	2.3	25.8
Guianas.....	12.0	2.9	24.2	13.8	3.4	24.6
Haiti.....	4.9	3.7	75.5	1.3	1.2	94.1
Mexico.....	87.6	50.7	57.9	120.3	82.2	68.3
Paraguay.....	3.6	.1	3.5	3.2	.0	.0
Peru.....	20.9	3.8	18.0	19.8	1.8	9.3
Santo Domingo.....	3.0	1.8	60.3	5.2	3.6	68.0
Uruguay.....	26.0	2.2	8.5	38.6	1.8	4.6
West Indies ^a	46.2	16.5	35.1	83.2	13.1	39.5
Venezuela.....	5.4	1.9	35.9	7.7	2.7	35.7
Total.....	730.6	189.3	25.8	1,002.8	350.2	34.9

^a Except Cuba and Porto Rico.

NOTE.—Porto Rico, now a customs district of the United States, is not included in the above list. The total value of the merchandise entering the island in the fiscal year 1905 was \$16,536,259, of which \$13,794,070, or 84 per cent, was from the United States. The value of the merchandise shipped out of the island in the same year was \$18,709,563, of which \$15,633,145, or 83 per cent, was sent to the United States.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE BANANA TRADE.

While coffee plays an important part in the trade and commerce of several of the Central American Republics, there is also no doubt that in some years the export of bananas affords considerable employment for the inhabitants and the principal freight of some of the steamship lines which touch Central America. During last year the Bluefields Steamship Company chartered from Nicaragua 108 steamers loaded with bananas destined to New Orleans. The total number of bunches amounted to 2,000,000, costing \$500,000 gold. The average number of workmen employed during the year was 5,000, and the total amount paid in wages to them amounted to \$94,000 gold. This company possesses 125 plantations on the River Escondido side, where there are also about 500 plantations, large and small, belonging to private people. In the same year the provinces of Boca del Toro and of Colon, in the Republic of Panama, exported about 1,000,000 bunches by the United Fruit Company to the United States. Both Cuba and Mexico have commenced to export bananas to the United States. From the Honduras port of Puerto Cortez the number of bunches of bananas exported to the United States last year amounted to 2,058,896, valued at \$1,077,448 gold, but it was fully anticipated that this year over 2,500,000 bunches

will be exported from this port. The United Fruit Company provides almost a daily steam communication from Puerto Cortez and New Orleans and Mobile. The export of bananas from Guatemala increases every year. Indeed, the export of bananas is now one of the principal sources of wealth of the various countries of Central America.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD, 1905.

The "*Feuille Vinicole de la Gironde*" estimates the world's wine crop in 1905 at nearly 4,000,000,000 gallons, divided among the different countries approximately as follows:

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France (including Algeria and Tunis).....	1,710,900,000	Switzerland.....	22,190,000
Italy.....	856,520,000	Australasia.....	7,925,000
Spain.....	428,000,000	Servia.....	6,605,000
Austria-Hungary.....	192,800,000	Oceania.....	6,605,000
Portugal.....	108,320,000	Brazil.....	5,600,000
Germany.....	79,600,000	Cape Colony.....	4,490,000
Russia.....	76,620,000	Azores, Canary, and Madeira islands.....	3,830,000
Chile.....	74,200,000	Uruguay.....	2,780,000
Roumania.....	52,840,000	Peru.....	2,400,000
Argentine Republic.....	34,350,000	Bolivia.....	610,000
Turkey.....	34,350,000	Mexico.....	425,000
United States.....	34,000,000		
Bulgaria.....	29,100,000	Total.....	3,775,060,000

Europe gave over 95 per cent of the total yield and North and South America about 4 per cent. France alone produced 45 per cent, and France, Italy, and Spain combined 78 per cent. France is the largest importer, as well as the largest exporter, of wine in the world.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

"Daily Consular and Trade Reports," Nos. 2625-2626, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, contain a comprehensive report made by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister at Bogota, on Colombia's commerce. He states that the United States is Colombia's best market. Not only now does the United States buy more Colombian produce than any other foreign nation, but as time goes on Colombia is sure to depend more and more on the demands of American consumption. At the same time the United States is able to supply four-fifths of what Colombia now

buys abroad, and should in time control by far the major portion of her imports. Thus, both the United States and Colombia, having vital and mutual interests at stake, should certainly study their commercial and political relations, in the sincere hope of permanently bettering them. To-day Colombia is selling to the United States such exports as coffee, hides, alligator and goat skins, gold bars and dust, rubber, tobacco, balsam of Tolu, heron plumes and other feathers, straw hats, bananas, cocoanuts, chocolate, ivory nuts, quina, platinum, dyewoods, cedar and mahogany, orchids, etc. The value of these exports to the United States in 1905 approximated \$6,300,000 gold. This amount will be tripled when Colombia is started on an era of permanent peace and productiveness is increased. Colombian imports from the United States include flour, kerosene oil, agricultural implements, mining and sugar-refining machinery, railroad and steamboat equipment, novelties of all kinds, shoes, matches, arms and sporting goods, hardware, dyes and chemicals, toilet articles, some lines of cotton cloth and clothing, paper and printing supplies, etc.; but, excepting the first of these items, the greatest quantities are supplied by Europe. Imports from the United States in 1905 amounted in value to only \$3,700,000, although the grand total of foreign imports amounted to approximately \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Colombia's area entitles her to rank among the larger countries of the world. Comparisons in this case are interesting. To picture her extent it may be said that Colombia is larger than Germany, France, Holland, and Belgium combined. It is likewise larger than all the coast States of the United States from Maine to Florida united, with Ohio and West Virginia added. As the population is not more than 4,000,000, with a capacity (500,000 square miles) to support 40,000,000, it can be seen that the Republic is in the very infancy of development. The majority of the inhabitants are hard working and industrious.

A lengthy report concerning Paraguayan affairs has been issued by the British Foreign Office, Annual Series No. 3649, being furnished by the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain at Asunción. In the report in reference it is stated that an increased activity in commercial circles has been noticeable in Asunción since the close of 1904. Landed property has risen phenomenally in value, and prices hitherto unprecedented have been received. A large number of these sales are of a purely speculative nature, but prices are still maintained, while in the capital progress is evident in the number of building operations and in street improvements. Argentine capital is being largely invested in the country, and inducements of all kinds are being offered by the Paraguayan Government to attract immigration of a desirable class. A large agricultural colony is to be established in the vicinity of Asunción, where maize, alfalfa, vegetables, fruits, etc., will be cultivated for the use of the city. It is anticipated that the design will

prove a successful business enterprise, as there is a good market for such products, which in the past have been scarce and expensive. Ten leagues of land belonging to the Government will be expropriated for the purpose, and there is little doubt that with the solving of the transport and labor questions, cotton and sugar growing will take front rank among Paraguayan industries. The export of timber is rapidly increasing, and during 1905 a considerable amount of new capital was invested in developing the industry. There are still vast tracts of forest land untouched by the ax, and these forests, which will probably remain unexploited for some years, contain some of the finest hard woods in the world. The demand for quebracho logs, bark, and extract is still increasing and forms an important item of this trade.

The "Geographical Journal" (London) for August, 1906, publishes as its initial article a paper read before the Royal Geographical Society by Baron ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD, in which the archæological and ethnological results of "Travels on the Boundaries of Bolivia and Peru" are described. The expedition was made in 1904 and the early part of 1905, the field of research being the Peruvian-Bolivian plateau. The ethnology of the regions in reference occupied most of the energies of the explorer, as previously but little had been known concerning this important branch of science. The plateau in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca is inhabited by Aymara and Quichua Indians, all of whom were Christianized during the influence of the Spanish régime, though retaining many customs of the pre-Spanish period, at which time they were among the most civilized races of the western world. Agricultural and pastoral industries are the main occupations of the tribes, while rubber tapping for white employers and gold washing is also engaged in. The writer renders high tribute to the possibilities of the native inhabitants of the regions visited, and urges the paternal protection by the Governments of Bolivia and Peru for their advancement. Many interesting details are given as to their daily life and customs, while a careful description of the *chulpas* and sepulchral grottoes throws light upon former conditions and development.

Rand-McNally, of Chicago and London, have issued a map of the island of Santo Domingo and Haiti, prepared by Gen. CASIMIR N. DE MOYA, and officially adopted by the Dominican Government on May 18, 1905. The scale is 1:400,000—4 kilometers to the centimeter. In tracing this important chart all previous topographical works on the island have been consulted, such changes and rectifications being made as personal knowledge and authentic reports have justified, so that no detail whereby a correct delineation of territory and its political and natural divisions might be obtained has been overlooked. The principal ports and bays have been laid down in accordance with the

most recent surveys made by the British and United States navies, obtained in the former case through Messrs. James Imray & Son, London, and in the latter through the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy Department. The coast light-houses, the carriage roads and railroads, the plantations and sugar mills are indicated with the same exactness as are the frontier and provincial limits, while the height above sea level is shown for both the mountains and towns. It is altogether a complete and timely work.

✓ "Brazil, the Great Republic of the Tropics," by G. M. L. BROWN and FRANKLIN ADAMS, is the subject of an appreciative sketch published in the "Review of Reviews" for August, 1906, the same magazine also containing a paper on the city of Rio de Janeiro, by Hon. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia. In both articles the immense extent of this great country is dwelt upon, the statement that its extent is much greater than that of the United States proper being instanced. An idea of its commercial wealth is given in the report that the coffee crop exceeds the entire output from mineral oils in the United States, is nearly three times as great as the tobacco exports of the United States, and nearly equals the iron and steel output. It is worth more than Canada's foreign trade in wheat added to Australia's wool, and surpasses the entire tea production of China, India, and Ceylon. While coffee is the most important of the Brazilian export commodities, its rubber, sugar, tobacco, cacao, and pastoral products all command a high place in the world's markets, while its mineral resources, both of gems and precious metals, have been famous for centuries.

✓ The "National Geographic Magazine," published by the National Geographic Society (Washington), for August, 1906, is devoted entirely to the consideration of South America as a prominent auxiliary in Pan-American conferences. In connection with Hammond's map of South America is published a comprehensive résumé of the economic conditions of the various countries of that section of the Western Hemisphere, and papers by authorities on the subjects treated make up the bulk of the issue. Mr. CHARLES M. PEPPER forecasts the future of South America fifty years hence; Prof. SOLON I. BAILEY, of the Harvard College Observatory, near Arequipa, describes a new Peruvian route to the plain of the Amazon, and an appreciation of the value of Pan-American conferences, from the Latin-American point of view, aptly finishes the volume. Illustrations of unusual beauty add greatly to the interest of the subject-matter.

A comparison of British and American interests in Cuba is given in an able report from Mr. E. V. MORGAN, Minister at Havana, published in No. 2629 of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. He points out

the weak spots in the American trading efforts on the big island and gives an outline of the English commercial progress there, notwithstanding that the purchases of Great Britain from Cuba grow less each year.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JULY, 1906.

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- PELLESCHI, GIOVANNI: *Eight months on the Gran Chaco of the Argentine Republic*. By Giovanni Pelleschi. London, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1886. xv, 311 p. 7°.
- ZUBIAUR, J. B.: *Las escuelas del Sud*. Informe presentado por . . . Dr. J. B. Zubiaur. Publicación oficial. Buenos Aires, Tip. El Comercio, 1906. illus. diags. 64 p. 8°.

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- BOLIVIA. LEGISLATURA ORDINARIA DE 1905: *Redactor de la honorable Cámara de Diputados*. Tomo 1. La Paz, Imp. y lit. artística, 1905. 599, viii p. 4°.

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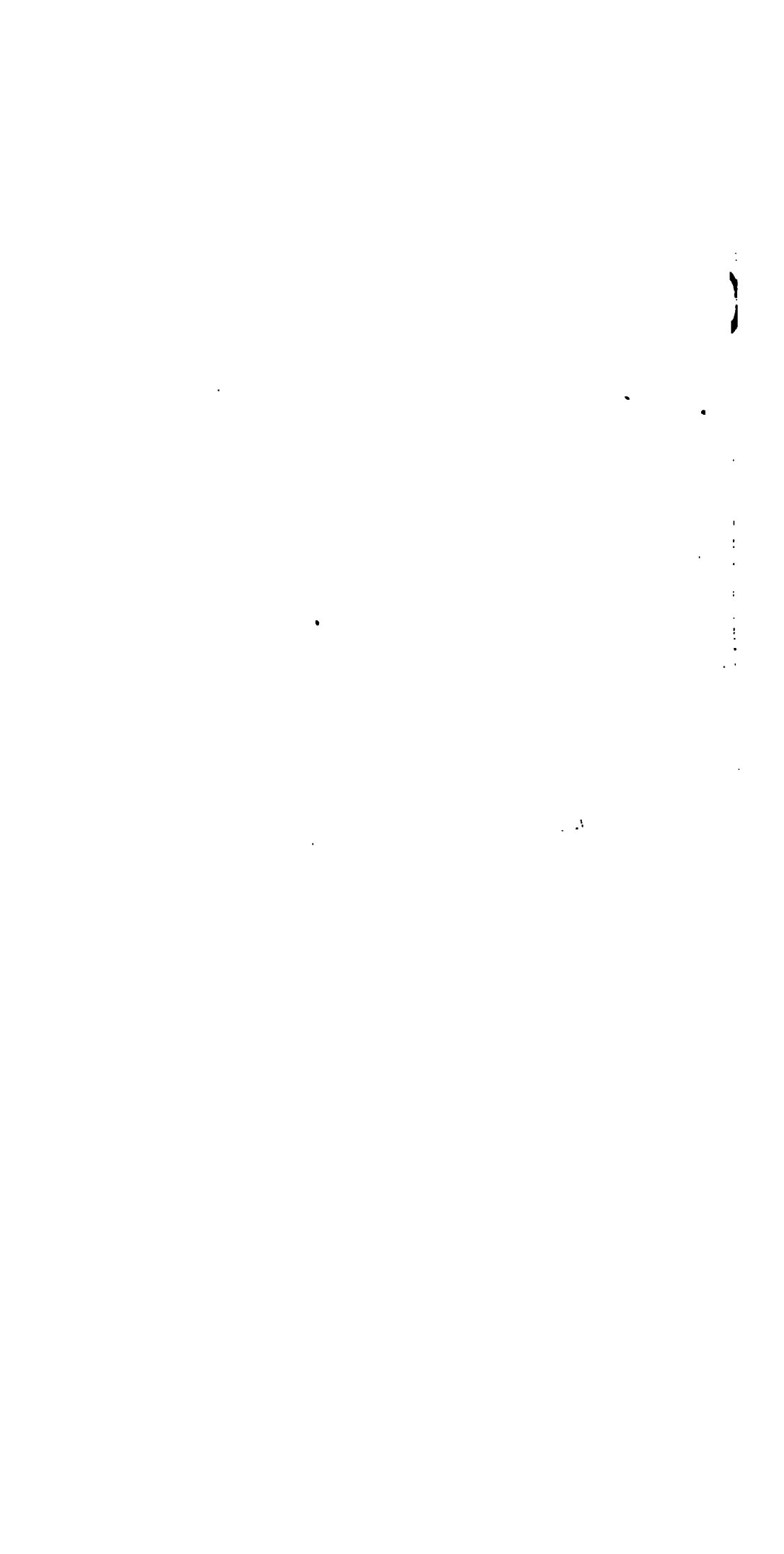
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Venezuela	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
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^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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WILLIAMS C. FOX.

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 Mexico DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

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 Chile JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
 Colombia JOHN BARRETT, Bogotá.
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 Cuba EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
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 Nicaragua (See Costa Rica.)
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MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	1
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	6	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimes.....	25	3 centimes.....	7½	2 centimes.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	2½ pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes.....	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de	50	3 centimes de	15	2 centimes de	10	10 centimes de	5 centimes de
Haiti.....	gourde.....	50	gourde.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	30 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	20	5 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimes.....	60	15 centimes.....	15	10 centimes.....	10	50 centimes.....	25 centimes.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	20 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	20 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	20 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^aThe rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^bUnited States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia.....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica.....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British..	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua.....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela.....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BRAZIL—

Aracaju.
Bahia.
Ceara.
Maceio.
Manaos.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Santos.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Caldera.
Coquimbo.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Cucuta.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdo.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limon.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Banes.
Baracoa.
Caibarien.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Matanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Azua.
Macoris.
Monte Cristi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Samana.
Sanchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.
Manila.

GUATEMALA—

Champerico.
Guatemala.
Livingston.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Aux Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaïves.
Jacmel.
Jeremie.
Miragoane.
Petit Godve.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapala.
Bonacca.
Celiba.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juancito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tela.
Truxillo.
Ruatan.
Utiilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Alamos.
Campeche.
Cananea.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Coatzacoalcas.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadalajara.
Guanajuato.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.

MEXICO—Continued.

Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Oaxaca.
Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.
Saltillo.
San Luis Potosí.
Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlaxotalpan.
Topolobampo.
Torreón.
Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.

NICARAGUA—

Bluefields.
Cape Gracias a Dios.
Corinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bocas del Toro.
Colon.
David.
Panama.
Santiago.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Chimbote.
Eten.
Mollendo.
Paña.

SALVADOR—

Salaverry.
Acajulla.
La Libertad.
La Unión.
San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carupano.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Coro.
La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.
Tovar.
Valera.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE
UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registra- tion.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde.	10	10 centimes de gourde.	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	6 centimes.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	6 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

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Leyes Comerciales de América Latina: Código de Comercio de España comparado con los Códigos y Leyes Comerciales de Pan América.
 Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

Chile.
 Dominican Republic.

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Honduras and Salvador.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following, which will be sent, free, upon written application:

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

PUBLICATIONS.

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- Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).
Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).
Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver ...	Boliviano	.480	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis ..	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon ...	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver ...	Peso ....	.480	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso ....	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), double loon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar ...	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre ....	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde ..	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a ...	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa ..	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra ...	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar ..	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

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No. 3.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT.

According to "The Review of the River Plate," the exports of frozen meat from the Argentine Republic during the first half of the years 1900 to 1906 were as follows:

First half—	Carcasses, mutton.	Quarters, beef.	First half—	Carcasses, mutton.	Quarters, beef.
1900.....	1,201,905	96,900	1904.....	1,930,209	491,841
1901.....	1,276,867	213,521	1905.....	1,723,447	875,146
1902.....	1,681,399	368,278	1906.....	1,584,719	1,111,043
1903.....	1,727,597	438,772			

During the month of June, 1906, these exports were as follows: Mutton, 300,462 carcasses; beef, 189,692 quarters.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

On August 10, 1906, the Minister of Finance laid before the Argentine Congress the budget for 1907, in which the expenditure is estimated at 223,999,444 *pesos*, paper, this being a reduction of 7,567,051 *pesos* on the budget for 1906. The revenue is set down at 43,250,105 *pesos*, gold, and 103,204,318 *pesos*, paper, making a total revenue of 224,225,832 *pesos*, paper. In a message accompanying the budget the minister explains the reasons for an increase of expenditure in connection with police and public instruction and a decrease of 1,792,954 *pesos* in the army estimates. The latter was, he declared, due to better administration. The outlay for public works amounts to 34,687,817 *pesos*. The present amount of funds set apart for the conversion of the debt is 15,008,742 *pesos*, gold, and a further sum of 5,000,000 *pesos* gold is provided in the budget for 1907. The report submitted

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with the budget recommends the establishment of a reserve fund to be formed by means of comparatively small payments, which are to be continued until the fund has reached a substantial sum, which will then be converted into railway shares.

CEREAL STATISTICS.

The final statistics of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture return the area of wheat sown for the crop year of 1905-6 at 5,675,300 hectares (14,017,991 acres), of which 5,390,300 hectares (13,314,041 acres) were harvested, yielding 3,672,300 tons. The area sown in linseed is given at 1,022,800 hectares (2,526,316 acres), of which there were harvested 951,700 hectares (2,355,699 acres), yielding 591,900 tons.

The comparisons with previous years are:

	Wheat.	Linseed.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
1905-6	3,881,789	640,088
1904-5	4,102,600	740,000
1903-4	3,529,100	987,601
1902-3	2,828,868	711,352
1901-2	1,584,405	865,085

AREAS SOWN.

	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
1905-6	5,675,295	1,022,782
1904-5	4,903,124	1,062,690
1903-4	4,320,000	1,457,000
1902-3	3,695,843	1,807,196
1901-2	3,286,066	782,880

EXPORTS, FIRST FIVE MONTHS, 1906.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic for the first five months of 1906, compared with 1905, are shown in the following table:

	1905.	1906.
Dry oxhides	988,610	820,028
Salt oxhides	616,118	681,142
Dry horsehides	44,226	49,180
Salt horsehides	5,177	100,198
Sheepskins	20,969	25,881
Hair	1,748	3,080
Tallow	8,421	14,791
Do. casks	34,158	42,169
Tallows	1,712	9,602
Goatskins	5,861	5,742
Wool	251,797	298,161
Wheat	1,599,534	1,570,978
Maize	589,277	453,006
Linseed	300,039	411,166
Flour	48,855	50,284
Bran	63,122	56,632
Pollards	25,456	59,615
Oilseed	77,296	84,143
Hay	682,159	405,766
Quebracho	139,062	111,868
Quebracho extract	26,166	15,802
Butter	87,412	111,905
Carcasses, mutton	1,284,257	1,453,606
Beef	921,851	784,886

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

On June 2, 1906, the Argentine Minister of Finance promulgated a decree containing regulations under the customs law for the current year. A summary of the more important provisions of said decree is as follows:

Penalty for importing merchandise as "parcels."—Three months after the date of the promulgation of the decree penalties will be imposed on merchandise introduced as "parcels" (thereby escaping the payment of the regular stamp and customs charges) which is not destined solely for the private use of the person to whom it is sent.

Special exemptions.—Articles 4 to 10 and 15 prescribe the formalities to be observed in obtaining exemption from payment of the customs duties on articles which have been allowed to be imported free of duty in virtue of special concessions. In cases of (I) machines for working mines, (II) articles for use in schools, and (III) works of art produced by Argentine citizens abroad, the Minister of Finance and not, as hitherto, the Customs Department, will be the authority for granting such exemptions.

Statistical duties on exports.—Article 14 provides that the "statistical duties" on exported goods are to be paid after the embarkation of the goods.

Importation of naphtha, etc.—Another article prescribes special forms for the importation of "naphtha or impure petroleum and carburines."

Samples.—Articles 34 and 35 authorize the introduction of samples under bond for payment of duty in the event of their sale.

Appraisers; Board of Appraisers.—Articles 36 to 62 deal with the functions of the customs appraisers and the Board of Appraisers.

Weight of flour bags.—Articles 69 and 70 impose penalties for incorrect statements as to the weight of the bags or other coverings used for flour.

Clearance documents; Period for settling charges.—Articles 72 to 78 provide that the period allowed for canceling, without payment of fine, the documents relating to direct clearance (Article 29 of the Customs Regulations), shall begin to count from the time the goods landed and not before.

Damaged goods.—Articles 83 to 88 deal with the treatment of damaged goods.

Bonds for clearing agents.—Article 97 provides that the guaranties required by article 37 of the customs law are to be made in paper money to the equivalent of \$3,000 gold, in such national bonds as the law may require.

Correction of manifests.—Article 126 authorizes shipping agents to add amendments, within the proper period, to the manifest of cargo

as regards packages containing merchandise entered as "parcels," "samples," "luggage," etc.

Other matters dealt with in the new regulations are: Examination of merchandise not declared within thirteen days of the arrival of the importing vessel; use of private warehouses as customs warehouses; documents required in the case of merchandise imported for neighboring countries, or passing through Argentine ports in transit to other countries; regulations for merchandise arriving at the new port of La Plata and consigned to the capital; reckoning of days of grace in "days elapsed" or "working days."

GERMAN ENTERPRISE IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

German interest in South America finds expression in the news that the Hamburg-American line will establish about September 1 a line of steamers between the River Plate ports and Genoa. It will put on several vessels of the *Prince* class, apparently with two sailings per month each way.

The company had maintained a joint service between the ports in question from 1899 till 1904. In the former year it established, with the assistance of Italian capital, the Italia Line; and an arrangement was afterwards made with the Hamburg South American Company, which already maintained a line between Italy and the Argentine Republic, to act together in their service between the two countries. About two years ago, however, the South American Company sold its steamers on the line to the "Hapag" and the "Italia" and left the field to them. Last year the Hamburg-American saw a good opportunity of selling out to Italian interests. The sale was not made, however, with the intention of withdrawing permanently from the Italo-South American trade, as the announcement just made shows.

While the great German line is thus seeking to promote trade relations between Italy and the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, Germany's direct trade with those South American countries is growing rapidly. This is particularly true of the Argentine Republic. Both the export and import trade with that country shows a prodigious expansion during the past ten years. Imports last year were valued at \$88,000,000, as compared with \$48,000,000 in 1902, and \$28,000,000 in 1895. Germany's exports to the Argentine Republic in 1905 aggregated \$31,000,000, as against \$10,800,000 in 1902 and \$8,600,000 in 1895, a gain of 243 per cent in imports and 260 per cent in exports in ten years. No other country shows an equal expansion in the past decade. The Argentine Republic is pushing toward the front in Germany's trade statistics. In imports it ranked eleventh in 1904-5, but last year it was the country of sixth importance, and as an export land it has in the same time moved up from the seventeenth to the twelfth position in the scale.

The commodities of largest importation from the Argentine Republic are raw wool, wheat, Indian corn, hides, and flaxseed. Wool imports in 1905 amounted to \$25,260,000, as compared with \$18,436,000 in 1902. Germany's wheat imports from the Argentine Republic last year amounted to \$24,520,000. That country has now reached the second position among the lands supplying Germany with wheat, only Russia exceeding its shipments. The United States had occupied second place till it was displaced by the Argentine Republic in 1903. It is now even thought probable that the South American country will outstrip Russia as Germany's wheat supplier. The Argentine Republic is also coming to the front rapidly as a shipper of Indian corn to Germany. Last year its shipments reached \$8,600,000; and during the current year the arrivals from that country have so increased that grain merchants say that Argentine corn is rapidly displacing the United States article.

The rise of Argentine competition with United States farm products will be seen from the following figures: The value of the total arrivals of farm produce, not including wool and hides, from the Argentine Republic last year aggregated \$41,740,000, whereas in 1902 the total was only \$14,700,000.

The export of German goods to the Argentine Republic is largest in iron and iron manufactures. The total shipments of these goods last year reached \$7,310,000, as against \$2,900,000 in 1902. At the same time the exports of hardware, cutlery, and similar goods rose from \$1,430,000 to \$4,620,000, cotton goods from \$1,480,000 to \$4,330,000, machinery and instruments from \$800,000 to nearly \$3,000,000, woolen goods from \$60,000 to \$1,800,000, and copper goods from \$430,000 to \$1,500,000.

The present prosperous condition of the Argentine Republic, together with the assiduous attention which German merchants are giving to that country, seems to guarantee further developments in the trade relations between the two countries.

BRAZIL.

THE VALORIZATION OF BRAZILIAN COFFEE.

The following is a translation of the agreement entered into between the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and São Paulo on February 26, 1906, and approved by President ALVES on August 6, for the purpose of fixing a higher basis of values for Brazilian coffee, regulating its trade, promoting its consumption, and for the creation of a conversion fund. The act became operative upon receiving executive signature.

"ARTICLE 1. During such term as may be convenient, the contracting States bind themselves to maintain in the Brazilian markets the minimum prices of 55 to 65 *francs* gold, or its equivalent in national currency, per bag of 60 kilos of coffee, American type No. 7, during the first year; this price may later be raised to the maximum of 70 *francs*, as may be deemed expedient. For qualities above New York type No. 7, the prices indicated will be increased proportionally during the said periods.

"ART. 2. The contracting governments will endeavor to prevent by adequate measures the exportation to foreign countries of coffees inferior to type No. 7, while favoring as far as may be possible the development of their consumption in Brazil.

"ART. 3. The contracting States bind themselves to organize and maintain a regular and permanent coffee propaganda for the purpose of increasing the consumption of the product by enlarging the present markets, opening up new markets, and protecting it against falsification.

"ART. 4. The contracting governments, when in their judgment it seems opportune so to do, shall establish Brazilian types of coffee, promoting the creation of Coffee Exchanges; the prices referred to in article 1 shall then be fixed in accordance with the new types.

"ART. 5. Coffee producers shall be afforded the means of improving the quality of the product.

"ART. 6. The contracting governments bind themselves to create a surtax of 3 francs (subject to augmentation or diminution) per bag of coffee exported by any of their States, and also to maintain the laws which impede by sufficiently high taxes the increase of the areas of land planted with coffee within their territories during the period of two years, which may be extended by mutual accord.

"ART. 7. The surtax specified in the preceding article and which is payable at the time the coffee is exported will be collected by the Union, and the proceeds are destined to the payment of interest and amortization of the capital necessary to carry out the convention, the surpluses being applied to defray the expenses demanded by the services of the said convention, and the collection of the surtax will begin after the realization of the provisions contained in Article 8.

"ART. 8. For the execution of this convention the State of São Paulo is from this date authorized to promote in Brazil or abroad, with the guarantee of the surtax of 3 francs specified in Article 6, and with the conjoint responsibility of the three States, the necessary credit operations up to the amount of 15 million pounds sterling, which will be applied as a gold reserve for the Department for the emission and conversion of gold notes, which may be created by Congress for the fixing of the value of the currency.

"a'. The product of the emission made against this reserve will be applied, in accordance with the terms of this convention, to the regu-

larization of the trade in coffee and its valorization without prejudice to other endowments created by law.

"b°. The State of São Paulo, before concluding the aforesaid credit operations, shall submit their conditions and clauses to the approval of the Union and of the other contracting States.

"c°. In case the indorsement or guarantee of the Union is necessary to effect these credit operations the provisions of Art. 2°, No. 10, of Law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, shall be observed.

"ART. 9. The organization and direction of all the services of this convention will be entrusted to a commission of three members, one being appointed by each State, which shall be presided over by a fourth member chosen by the three States, who will only have a casting vote.

"Sole paragraph. Each director shall have a substitute, to be appointed also by the respective States, who shall act in his absence.

"ART. 10. The commission referred to will organize all the services and nominate all the functionaries necessary for the execution of this convention, and it may entrust, in part, its execution to some national association or company, under its immediate surveillance, in accordance with the respective regulations.

"ART. 11. The commission shall have its headquarters in the city of São Paulo.

"ART. 12. For the execution of the services of this convention the commission will organize the necessary regulations, which will be submitted to the approval of the contracting States, which must give their decision within fifteen days, otherwise they will be considered as approved.

"ART. 13. The obligations and advantages resulting from this convention will be divided among the contracting States in proportion to the quota of surtax paid by each.

"ART. 14. The contracting States recognize and accept the President of the Republic as arbiter in any questions that may arise between them in the execution of this convention.

"ART. 15. The present convention will come into force on the date of its approval by the President of the Republic, in accordance with the terms of Art. 48, No. 16, of the Federal Constitution."

MODIFICATIONS AND ADDITIONS MADE TO THE COFFEE CONVENTION.

The Presidents of the States of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and São Paulo agree and resolve to modify the Convention of Taubate, adding the following clauses which shall become an integral part of the same:

1. Article 1 shall be substituted by the following:

During such term as may be convenient, the contracting States bind themselves to maintain in the Brazilian markets the minimum prices

of 32 to 36 *milreis* per bag of 60 kilograms of coffee, American type No. 7, during the first year; this minimum price may later be raised to the maximum of 40 *milreis* whenever it may be deemed expedient.

For the superior qualities, according to the American classification, the prices indicated shall be increased proportionally during the same period.

2. If the credit operations required for the execution of the convention are realized by the three States, without the indorsement or guarantee of the Union, the surtax of 3 *francs* specified in Article 6 of said convention shall be collected by the States and the product deposited to be used for the purposes specified in Article 7.

3. The surtax of 3 *francs* shall begin to be collected when the contracting States shall so determine.

4. Until the department for the emission and conversion of gold notes is created or in operation the States may apply the product of the loan directly to the valorization of coffee.

5. The government of the State of São Paulo, before concluding the negotiations relating to the credit operations specified in article 8 of the convention, shall submit the conditions and clauses proposed to the approval of the governments of the other contracting States and also of the Federal Government, in case of its indorsement, in order to expressly fix the responsibility of each in the operation to be effected.

The present convention shall come into force from the date of its approval, in accordance with the terms of Article 48, No. 16, of the Federal Constitution.

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1901-1906.

The exports of hides from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, from January 1 to June 30, for the six years 1901-1906, were as follows:

	Salted hides.		Dry hides.		Total.
	Europe.	Europe.	United States.		
1906	298,050	150,199	9,000		457,249
1905	278,110	185,377	8,571		472,058
1904	401,147	136,403	23,136		560,686
1903	314,713	157,591	5,985		478,289
1902	255,985	123,551	51,445		430,981
1901	116,582	151,783	48,528		316,893

MADEIRA AND MAMORÉ RAILWAY.

The Department of Industry, Communications, and Public Works has been authorized by the Government of Brazil to enter into a contract with Mr. JOAQUIM CATRAMBY for the construction of the Madeira and Mamoré Railway, as provided for by the terms of the treaty concluded with Bolivia in 1904. This railway will extend from the port of Santo Antonio on the Madeira River to Guajará-Mirim on

the Mamoré, with a branch line running through Villa Murtinho or a neighboring point in the State of Matto Grosso, and extending to Villa Bella at the point of confluence of the Beni and Mamoré rivers. The Government reserves the right to make any changes it may think necessary in the surveys of these lines.

The road will be surveyed and built in sections of 10 kilometers each. By the terms of the contract the survey work of the first section must be concluded within one hundred and eighty days from the date of the signing of the contract, and construction work on the same must be begun within five days after the survey has been approved by the Government's engineer, and the entire line must be finished within five years from the same date.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH NEW YORK.

Announcement is made that the Lloyd Brasileiro, one of the largest shipping concerns in Brazil, has decided to operate a passenger and freight line direct between Brazilian ports and New York. The J. C. Seager Company, formerly agents of the Prince Line, have been appointed agents of the new line, which will have the advantage of its facilities for doing a coasting business in Brazil. The Lloyd Brasileiro is subsidized by the Brazilian Government and has coasting privileges that are not available to foreign vessels.

The line will be operated entirely as a competing line and will, it is said, not enter into any rebate arrangement. It will touch at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Santos, and carry merchandise between those ports. The first boat was scheduled to leave Rio de Janeiro on August 25.

The line will have its New York terminal in Brooklyn.

PERINI, A NEW TEXTILE PLANT.

Perini is the name of a textile plant that has recently been discovered in Brazil. Experiments with this fiber are now being made at Parahyba do Sul, in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

According to United States Consul-General GEORGE E. ANDERSON, at Rio de Janeiro, the linen industry of the world may possibly be revolutionized by the discovery and development of this plant, which is indigenous to Brazil and some of the great fertile plains of South America.

The new plant is known as "*Canhamo braziliensis perini*" or "Brazilian linen." It is named for its discoverer, Dr. VICTORIO ANTONIO DE PERINI, and its practical development is now being effected upon several experimental plantations, the most notable of which is at Boa Vista, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. The development was commenced with the assistance of the State government, and has continued to a point where it may be stated without question that the fiber is a

success and that its influence will be felt at once in the fabric world. The product of the plantations now established has been contracted for by British interests at a very profitable rate. One of the plantations established includes an area of 500,000 square meters of the growing plants at Rodeiro, and the one at Boa Vista will soon have over 2,000,000 square meters.

The *Canhamo braziliensis perini* is virtually a weed growing from 12 to 18 feet high in four or five months, resembling in general appearance the hemp. The special advantages of this Brazilian fiber over European linen and other similar plants claimed by those interested in its cultivation are:

(1) It is absolutely hardy, resisting alike the dry or the rainy season, bearing equally well in dry or wet soil, and not a prey to insects or mildew.

(2) No care or special cultivation is required after planting.

(3) The plant matures so rapidly that a crop can be gathered three months after sowing—that is, three crops a year can be had.

(4) Its general nature is such and the qualities above enumerated are such that it can be grown upon what are now vast tracts of practically waste land, with comparatively little outlay of capital.

(5) The fiber has all the necessary qualities required for high-class use, viz, strength, fineness, flexibility, and adaptability for bleaching or dyeing.

(6) Every portion of the plant can be used for some industrial purpose.

The demand for the waste material of this plant for paper making will be steady. At present all but coarse wrapping paper is imported and the imports will exceed \$3,300,000 annually. White paper is not made in Brazil, owing to a lack of suitable material. So far most of the planting of the *Canhamo braziliensis perini* has been for seed, the promoters extending their plantings as rapidly as ground could be secured, cleared, and seed produced for the planting. Machinery for the treatment of the plant for the extraction of the fiber has been imported from Europe, the plows, reapers, and similar machinery and pumps and hydraulic machinery coming from England, while the crushing, combing, and other machinery comes from Belfast, although constructed on Belgian models. Present plans contemplate only the production of the raw fiber for export, although the ultimate result may be a great manufacturing enterprise when labor and commercial conditions in Brazil will justify the venture.

The process of fiber production from the *Canhamo braziliensis perini* has just been patented in the United States. Whether the plant can be grown to advantage in the southern portion and Pacific coast regions of America free from frost is not known. The matter merits the investigation of the agricultural and industrial authorities.

COFFEE MARKET IN 1906.

The annual statistical report of the New York Coffee Exchange, covering the coffee year ending June 30, 1906, shows total sales during the year amounting to 18,603,500 bags, against 21,836,750 bags during 1904-5, 24,265,500 bags during 1903-4, 9,956,250 bags during 1902-3, 9,707,000 bags during 1901-2, and 7,393,000 bags in 1900-1901.

The following statement shows the visible supply of the world on July 1, 1906:

	Quantity.		Quantity.
Stock in—	<i>Bags.</i>	Afloat for—	<i>Bags.</i>
Europe.....	4,840,577	Europe from Brazil.....	204,000
United States.....	3,675,986	Europe from United States.....	1,000
Rio.....	235,000	Embarques—	
Santos.....	516,000	Rio.....	15,000
Bahia.....	28,000	Santos.....	18,000
	9,285,563	Total.....	9,636,563
Afloat for—		Same period 1904-5.....	11,265,510
United States from Brazil.....	74,000	Same period 1903-4.....	12,361,454
United States from Europe.....	Nil.	Same period 1902-3.....	11,900,178
United States from Java and East.....	1,000	Same period 1901-2.....	11,261,331
Europe from Java and East.....	28,000	Same period 1900-1901.....	6,867,627

The appended statement shows the arrivals of coffee in the United States and Europe for five years:

Month.	Total in United States (Brazil).	Grand total all kinds in United States.	Chief ports of Europe.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	183,259	281,098	391,062
August.....	268,783	374,955	585,006
September.....	458,413	533,314	778,201
October.....	767,221	856,399	771,841
November.....	709,347	797,656	1,106,391
December.....	606,168	678,476	977,458
January.....	446,391	569,849	769,900
February.....	298,352	464,679	673,342
March.....	501,068	689,356	847,800
April.....	205,321	353,719	784,268
May.....	257,013	371,815	845,255
June.....	262,692	380,969	518,138
Total 12 months: 1905-6.....	4,964,018	6,352,282	9,047,645
Same period 1904-5.....	6,423,188	7,779,259	7,665,010
Same period 1903-4.....	5,819,609	7,430,398	9,622,435
Same period 1902-3.....	5,616,934	6,871,027	10,018,813
Same period 1901-2.....	6,738,656	7,905,815	11,107,562

Month.	Total in United States (Brazil).	Grand total all kinds in United States.	Europe.	United States and Europe.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	259,640	370,925	671,293	1,042,218
August.....	385,889	532,545	796,061	1,328,606
September.....	401,392	505,248	895,569	1,400,817
October.....	536,826	641,396	898,209	1,539,604
November.....	483,009	578,769	1,016,776	1,595,545
December.....	508,569	626,044	782,257	1,408,301
January.....	581,210	688,336	780,968	1,469,304
February.....	463,836	583,980	785,077	1,369,057
March.....	536,427	689,681	938,547	1,628,228
April.....	359,546	502,831	787,928	1,290,759
May.....	428,747	548,205	841,048	1,389,253
June.....	415,693	538,924	740,599	1,279,623
Total 12 months: 1905-6.....	5,360,784	6,806,883	9,934,332	16,741,215
Same period 1904-5.....	5,285,004	6,687,673	9,475,680	16,163,353
Same period 1903-4.....	5,392,004	6,853,066	9,280,651	16,133,707
Same period 1902-3.....	5,695,970	6,847,877	9,118,621	15,966,498
Same period 1901-2.....	5,416,501	6,663,569	8,853,094	15,516,663

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Rio and Santos receipts, shipments, etc.

Month.	Receipts.			Clearances from Rio for United States.
	Rio.	Santos.	Total.	
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	248,000	668,000	916,000	51,000
August.....	410,000	1,128,000	1,538,000	188,000
September.....	442,000	1,198,000	1,640,000	188,000
October.....	486,000	1,179,000	1,665,000	334,000
November.....	378,000	872,000	1,250,000	208,000
December.....	279,000	518,000	792,000	142,000
January.....	132,000	276,000	408,000	128,000
February.....	89,000	227,000	316,000	101,000
March.....	139,000	238,000	377,000	73,000
April.....	149,000	220,000	369,000	156,000
May.....	300,000	170,000	470,000	101,000
June.....	192,000	294,000	486,000	88,000
Total 12 months, 1905-6.....	3,244,000	6,988,000	10,227,000	1,713,000
Same period 1904-5.....	2,542,000	7,428,000	9,968,000	1,850,000
Same period 1903-4.....	4,018,000	6,890,000	10,408,000	2,695,000
Same period 1902-3.....	3,974,000	8,850,000	12,824,000	2,518,000
Same period 1901-2.....	5,291,000	10,148,000	15,439,000	3,441,000

CLEARANCES FROM RIO.

Month.	For Europe.	For other countries.	Total.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	82,000	26,000	169,000
August.....	101,000	28,000	317,000
September.....	126,000	11,000	320,000
October.....	184,000	19,000	537,000
November.....	121,000	27,000	356,000
December.....	102,000	8,000	252,000
January.....	65,000	9,000	212,000
February.....	22,000	25,000	148,000
March.....	31,000	24,000	128,000
April.....	35,000	27,000	218,000
May.....	70,000	25,000	196,000
June.....	65,000	21,000	124,000
Total 12 months, 1905-6.....	1,004,000	250,000	2,967,000
Same period 1904-5.....	457,000	160,000	2,467,000
Same period 1903-4.....	948,000	145,000	3,783,000
Same period 1902-3.....	1,038,000	254,000	3,810,000
Same period 1901-2.....	1,114,000	228,000	4,783,000

CLEARANCES FROM SANTOS.

Months.	For United States.	For Europe, etc.	Total.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
July.....	190,000	179,000	369,000
August.....	247,000	475,000	722,000
September.....	571,000	556,000	1,127,000
October.....	347,000	708,000	1,065,000
November.....	306,000	706,000	1,012,000
December.....	209,000	456,000	665,000
January.....	281,000	269,000	550,000
February.....	134,000	218,000	352,000
March.....	170,000	321,000	491,000
April.....	134,000	242,000	376,000
May.....	77,000	221,000	298,000
June.....	41,000	139,000	180,000
Total, twelve months, 1905-6.....	2,707,000	4,490,000	7,197,000
Same period, 1904-5.....	3,818,000	3,270,000	7,088,000
Same period, 1903-4.....	2,355,000	4,113,000	6,468,000
Same period, 1902-3.....	2,587,000	5,914,000	8,501,000
Same period, 1901-2.....	2,820,000	6,898,000	9,718,000

RICE AND CORN PRODUCTION IN BRAZIL.

There is a considerable increase in the rice and Indian corn crops of Brazil, and there is some hope of national crop diversification. In Sao Paulo, large numbers of small coffee planters are turning to corn and rice as side or "catch" crops as more profitable than coffee. The rice crop is harvested in March, before the coffee crop matures in June, the former often furnishing the capital for handling the coffee crop, thereby saving the planter from the necessity of borrowing money at excessive rates of interest.

The consumption of rice increases. The imports in 1903 were 73,589 metric tons, valued at \$3,647,118, and in 1904, 60,801 metric tons, valued at \$3,035,881. India furnishes directly about six-sevenths, most of the remainder coming from Germany, and probably is also of Indian origin. A large portion of Brazil's area is suited to corn growing, and the amount grown as well as the amount used is annually increasing. The corn imported comes from the Argentine Republic. In 1903 the importations were 4,537 metric tons, valued at \$158,351, and in 1904, 8,400 metric tons, valued at \$322,434. The 1905 imports were considerably greater.

RAILROAD CONDITIONS IN 1905.

The year 1905 was a fairly favorable one for the railways of Brazil, and the annual reports recently printed show a healthy condition of affairs in this branch of commerce. The Great Western Railway of Brazil Company declared dividends of 6 per cent, after making considerable additions to sinking funds. The Esperito Santo and Carvellas Railway paid 2½ per cent dividends after expending considerable sums for betterments and extensions. The Leopoldino Railway paid 4 per cent and allowed large sums for sinking funds and the retirement of bonds. It is probable that the earnings indicated by these dividends, with the allowances for other purposes, really represent a very high percentage on the investments. The Government guarantees the redemption or reversal of the several railroads to the Government after a lapse of years, and other conditions go to influence the figures presented to shareholders. Most railroads in Brazil are built and operated upon concessions, with a guarantee of a certain rate of interest, say 6 per cent.

In several cases the Government has taken roads upon which it was paying dividends in support of its guarantee, has leased them to individuals or corporations, and has derived from them a profit over and above the interest returns which it has guaranteed. Of the \$1,914,000 net receipts of the Leopoldino Railway for 1905, \$243,000 was added to the sinking fund. The earnings of the Brazilian railroads are very high, based on high freight rates and passenger traffic. The carriage of coffee for comparatively short distances from the plantations to

the coast often amounts to more than 15 per cent of the freight value. The Brazilian Government, therefore, is buying the railroads of the country.

The need of railroad improvement in Brazil is being met with fair success at the present time. The line from Ceara to Baturite, in north Brazil, and the Ceara-Mirim road, in Rio Grande do Norte, will be completed this season, and will provide a much-needed communication between the coast and the isolated regions of Ceara. Work on the reconstruction of the railway to Thereza Christina is again in progress. The Rio Grande and São Paulo Railway is building with the ultimate object of a line north to Iatrare, where it will form a junction with the Sorocaba Railway and eventually connect with the Santa Maria extension into Uruguay, forming also a connection with the railway system of Argentina. The proposed railway from Tocautins to Araguaya has been surveyed and is expected to be constructed very soon. The line from Victoria to Diamantina, in Minas Geraes, is nearing completion. Altogether private capital is being given abundant inducement by well fixed and defined policies.

In addition to the work actually under way, plans are entertained for the construction of lines from Timbo to Propria, which will join the Timbo-Bahia line to San Francisco, and will serve in future as a trunk line to join together lines radiating to the States of Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoes, and for a line in prolongation of the Thereza Christina and one from Caixias to Maranhã. The Government is also planning to construct the proposed railway from Madeira to Marmore, in fulfillment of its treaty with Bolivia.

Speaking generally, the railroad situation in Brazil represents improvement and progress. Foreign capital is invited, and American interests might find many opportunities for investment in Brazilian companies. With American investment would naturally come the purchase of supplies in the United States. American rolling stock, American machinery, and American methods of management may be very much better than those now in use, but so long as those responsible for them are more familiar with European goods and European methods, just so long will the latter be preferred to the former. The present policy of the Brazilian Government toward railroad investments promises safe returns, and even though a railroad constructed by American capital should eventually become a Government road, it is probable that the American cast to it given by its original construction would lead to the use of American machinery and supplies. The permanent trade advantage of the United States would be far more advanced by the continued use of American railroad supplies than by the actual ownership of the railway by American capital.

The use of American machinery on Brazilian railways seems to be confined almost altogether to American locomotives, but in this par-

ticular branch the merit of the American machine is carrying everything before it. Upon the best lines the locomotives are almost exclusively American, the exceptions being chiefly hill-climbing cog locomotives from Germany. Besides the motive power sold by Americans, considerable is being done in the equipment of sugar and coffee plantations with small locomotives, and in some cases with complete railway systems. But there is very little American rolling stock, except locomotives, on any of the railroads.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING APRIL, 1906.

According to statistics published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile, May 11, 1906, the various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the month of April, 1906, a total revenue of 7,018,808.22 *pesos*, of which sum 3,664,249.05 *pesos* were for import duties, 3,207,628.46 *pesos* for export duties, and 146,930.70 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

During the month of April, 1905, the amount collected for import duties was 2,322,751.62 *pesos*, for export duties 3,525,132.80 *pesos*, and for miscellaneous receipts 121,441.72 *pesos*, making a total of 5,969,326.14 *pesos*.

A comparison of the receipts of April, 1906, with those of April, 1905, shows an increase in import duties of 1,341,497.43 *pesos*, and of 25,488.99 *pesos* in miscellaneous receipts and a decrease of 317,504.34 *pesos* in export duties.

This decrease is due, in the first place, to the fact that the producers of Tocopilla shipped almost the whole amount of nitrate corresponding to their shares fixed for the year 1905 without leaving an estimable balance for 1906, and, in the second place, to the fact that there was shipped in the Port of Taltal during the month of April, 1906, a considerable amount of nitrate, the duties on which, amounting to 300,000 *pesos*, were to be paid in May, 1906.

The following table shows the amounts collected by each custom-house during the month in reference, the figures for April, 1905, being given by way of comparison:

Custom-houses.	April, 1905.	April, 1906.
I. Export duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua	341,858.23	492,285.93
Iquique	1,792,997.14	1,973,644.49
Tocopilla	804,940.71	242,103.42
Antofagasta	107,266.81	812,089.02
Taltal	478,069.91	187,505.60
Total	3,525,132.80	3,207,628.46

Custom-houses.	April, 1905.	April, 1906.
II. Import duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Arica.....	7,100.99	30,495.40
Pisagua.....	8,822.44	12,648.51
Iquique.....	161,089.35	328,610.00
Tocopilla.....	82,578.83	15,845.20
Antofagasta.....	94,114.89	210,582.82
Taltal.....	81,217.52	89,785.25
Caldera.....	7,055.41	9,574.78
Coquimbo.....	46,550.18	62,125.68
Valparaíso.....	1,836,745.48	2,199,421.65
Talcahuano.....	333,902.53	478,218.98
Coronel.....	10,472.86	35,767.66
Valdivia.....	39,188.62	63,684.11
Puerto Montt.....	6,804.01	4,611.69
Ancud.....		862.93
Río de Fronteras.....	145,101.26	174,174.56
Total.....	2,822,751.62	3,664,949.05
III. Miscellaneous receipts.....	121,441.72	146,980.71
General total.....	5,969,325.14	7,018,808.22

TRADE WITH GERMANY IN 1905.

In 1905, Germany exported to Chile goods to the value of 53,500,000 *marks*, an increase of about 20 per cent compared with the year before. This comprised almost altogether manufactured articles. Cotton goods contributed 9,900,000 *marks*, ironware 9,400,000 *marks*, machinery 7,600,000 *marks* (of which 2,500,000 *marks* were for locomotives), woolen goods 4,400,000 *marks*, small ware and notions 2,800,000 *marks*, and glass and glassware 2,600,000 *marks*. In the same year Germany imported from Chile raw products valued at 132,900,000 *marks*, consisting principally of saltpeter 110,700,000 *marks*, iodine 9,200,000 *marks*, sole leather 2,700,000 *marks*, sheep's wool 1,500,000 *marks*, tin and other ores, 1,100,000 *marks*, and bran 1,000,000 *marks*.

COLOMBIA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1905.

According to official data published by the Colombian Government, the revenues collected during 1905 amounted to \$9,149,591.02, gold, to which must be added the sum of \$549,783.01 previously on hand, making a total of available receipts amounting to \$9,699,374.03. The estimated amount of revenues for 1905 was \$10,509,559.25, gold.

The appropriation of expenses for 1905 amounted to \$14,420,501.52, gold.

STATUS OF THE FLOUR MARKET.

United States Consul P. P. DEMERS, of Barranquilla, reports that the doubling of the duty on flour in February to 16 cents per kilogram (2.2 pounds) for the interior of Colombia has caused a marked decline in the import of the American article.

For the calendar years 1903 and 1904 the imports of American flour at Barranquilla averaged 53,000 barrels, and in 1905 anticipation of a higher duty helped push the imports up to 90,160 barrels. For the first six months of 1906 the imports amounted to only 2,732 barrels. The object of the increased tariff rate was to force the cultivation of wheat on the mountain plains of Colombia, which are said to be well adapted to its growth. This may supply the Bogota district, but with lack of transportation the coast regions must depend entirely on foreign flour or flour made out of foreign wheat. The duty on imported wheat is 1.7 cents per kilogram, except if it comes to Barranquilla direct through the mouth of the Magdalena River, in which case it is entered under the free list. Small craft drawing 10 feet of water can in summer enter the river.

Two enterprising Colombians have just erected in Barranquilla the largest flour mill of Colombia. The plant was put up by an Indiana firm, and is entirely equipped with United States machinery at a cost of about \$35,000. It will have a capacity of 100 barrels a day, securing its wheat from the United States for at least two years.

The higher duties on foreign flour will cause a large decrease in the consumption of bread among the poorer element. Flour was practically unknown fifteen years ago to the masses, who used preparations of yam, okra, plantain, and corn. American flour was then introduced, when the duties were low, and the poor people took to eating bread until its use became universal. But they can not buy flour at present prices—\$9 per bag of 125 pounds at Barranquilla (against a former price of \$6.25) and \$14 to \$18 in the interior.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Government of Colombia has promulgated a decree with respect to the entry of immigrants and foreigners generally into that country. It is provided:

1. All foreigners arriving at Colombian ports and wishing to enter the country shall carry with them a passport in due form, viséed by the Colombian minister or consul at the port of embarkation.

2. Whenever a traveler shall appear to be suspicious for the public security he shall not be allowed to disembark, but will be deported by the same steamer on which he came.

3. The entry into the country of persons which, in the judgment of the sanitary doctor of the respective ports, suffer from contagious diseases is prohibited.

4. A register shall be opened showing the movement of passengers, their entry and departures, full names, foreign port of embarkation, place of destination, nationality, profession, sex, age, etc.

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IMPORTS AT BARRANQUILLA, 1905.

Imports through the port of Barranquilla during the calendar year 1905, and classifications thereof, in kilos of 2.20 pounds, were as follows:

Articles.	1905.	Articles.	1905.
Provisions and condiments.....	19,551,550	Crystal and glass.....	420,892
Cotton, manufactures of.....	2,566,246	Crockery.....	209,283
Material of construction.....	4,079,478	Reed and sisal manufactures.....	188,049
Iron and steel manufactures.....	7,387,246	Copper and bronze manufactures.....	82,400
Wine and beer.....	1,616,526	Leather manufactures.....	79,286
Explosives and inflammables.....	1,395,013	Gold and silver manufactures.....	28,683
Cloth and thread.....	250,848	Bones manufactures.....	20,829
Lumber and furniture.....	1,105,899	Perfumery.....	129,208
Paper and pasteboard.....	726,600	Silk manufactures.....	32,195
Lead and tin.....	110,600	Rubber manufactures.....	13,218
Drugs and medicine.....	504,910	Miscellaneous.....	3,030,612
Lighting and supplies.....	466,547		
Hemp and flax manufactures.....	221,690	Total in kilos.....	44,854,604
Liquids (not drinks).....	260,329	Invoice values.....	\$7,280,879
Wool manufactures.....	376,467	Duties paid.....	\$4,104,179

The relative participation of the several countries named is shown in the annexed table:

Countries.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.	Percent.
United States.....	32.40	40.79	34.70	38.19
Great Britain.....	20.40	18.58	18.00	17.43
Germany.....	18.40	27.11	27.80	26.18
France.....	2.30	3.66	4.80	4.02
Spain.....	8.20	4.20	5.10	2.53
Belgium.....	1.40	2.47	1.90	.....
Italy.....	1.70	1.20	1.50	1.19
Other countries.....	20.20	1.99	6.70	10.46

The most important articles imported through this port are the following, stated according to their importance:

United States: Flour, petroleum, refined sugar, railroad and river steamer materials, canned goods, cotton goods, fencing wire, nails, machineries, lard, lumber, matches, and beer.

Great Britain: Cotton goods, iron (rough and manufactured), railroad materials, beer, hemp goods, mining materials, fencing wire, and roman cement.

Germany: Rice, refined sugar, cotton goods, beer, material for the construction of railroads and river steamers, kitchen utensils, paper, prepared lumber, and woolen goods.

France: Wine, brandy, drugs and medicine, canned goods, olive oil, silk goods, and perfumeries.

Spain: Wines.

Belgium: Railroad material, kitchen utensils, and roman cement.

Italy: Wine, matches, and paper.

Cuba: Cigarettes and tobacco.

Curaçao: Marine salt.

There was a large increase in 1905 in the importation of provisions and steel and iron manufactures, and a decrease in the importation of cotton, woolen, and leather goods, drinks, and a few other things, whose value per kilogram is considerably higher than on the former *articles*.

The increase of provisions, especially flour, lard, and canned goods, seems a natural one, but that of steel and iron manufactures was due to the building of new railroads throughout the country and a greater development of her mining and other industries, under the auspices of the new government and its work of national reconstruction, which fairly promises an era of peace and progress for Colombia. The substantial decrease in the importation of cotton, woolen, and leather goods, drinks, etc., is due to an unusual importation of these same articles in 1904, in the expectation, later realized, of a great increase in the custom duties of the country, which had to come in order to relieve the financial situation of the new government. The duties were raised at an average of 16 per cent ad valorem, in 1904 the duties averaging 40 per cent ad valorem and in 1905 56 per cent.

BRITISH RAILROAD OPERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister at Bogota, reports the formation of a great English company with a capital of \$4,000,000, which has purchased a number of rail and steamboat lines of communication in Colombia and is preparing to build more.

This new organization is called the Cartagena, Colombia, Railway Company (Limited), and it has purchased outright the chief American individual interests in this Republic, namely, the Cartagena Terminal and Improvement Company, the Cartagena Railway Company, and the Magdalena River Steamship Company, all owned until now by a company having its headquarters in Boston. This new English corporation is reported to have paid cash for the American holdings, thus indicating that it considered them of great value.

In addition to operating under one head these three companies just named, it has taken over the Puerto Berrio Railroad and will continue this not only from Puerto Berrio, on the Magdalena River, to the important city of Medellin, the capital of Antioquia, but a considerable distance up and down the Magdalena River. It has also absorbed the Giradot Railway, now in course of construction, to connect Bogota with navigation on the Magdalena River, and it intends to push all these enterprises to completion with as much rapidity as possible.

When they have carried through their various plans Bogota should be easily accessible within five or six days of the Atlantic coast, the trip up the Magdalena River will be considerably shortened, and the journey over the mountains on mule back will be entirely avoided.

The present charges for freight to and from Bogota will be lessened to a reasonable figure and the whole country is sure to be benefited by the work of this English corporation. J. T. FORD, its manager, is now in Bogota, having just arrived from England, for the purpose of consummating all the necessary arrangements with the Government for the forwarding of the different undertakings. There could be no

better evidence of the confidence felt by those who have studied the resources and possibilities of Colombia in its great future than the formation of this company and by its purchase and extension of the present railway and steamboat facilities.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

According to the "London Commercial Intelligence" of August 1, 1906, the Government of Colombia has under consideration the construction of the following network of railways:

1. The railway which starts from Buenaventura to extend to Cartago, and from thence, instead of crossing the Central Cordillera by Quindio, a route which it is calculated would require many years and many millions of dollars to construct, to proceed along the course of the Cauca River to Caramanta, or some other convenient point, and from that point by Amaga to Medellin.

2. The Antioquia Railway, united to that from Cauca, to continue from Medellin to a point opposite Puerto Berrio, and from thence down the banks of the Magdalena to Barranca-Bermeja, thereby cutting out the points dangerous for river navigation.

3. Instead of from Puerto Wilches, the railway to Bucaramanga to start from Barranca-Bermeja, to be prolonged later from Bucaramanga to Cucuta, this route being much easier to construct than the problematical one of Tamalameque.

4. The La Dorada Railway, which, according to the contract with Mr. RIBON, must reach Ambalema by the end of next year, to proceed from Beltran by the banks of the Magdalena and those of the Rio Seco, across the Limbo Range, connecting in Tocaima with the Girardot Railway, thus avoiding the necessity of crossing the valley of the Coello, and of other rivers no less difficult, in order to reach Girardot. It is calculated that by the time this railway reaches Tocaima the railways of Girardot and Sabana will be connected.

The Government considers this network of proposed railroads as the most economical possible, and that it best meets the many interests of the country, because with it all interests will receive their share of the profits which will result from an increase in commerce and the betterment of economic problems, and the bonds of union between the different sections of the Republic will be more and more strengthened.

It is pointed out that the Cauca Railway especially will be able, once it is connected with the free navigation of the Magdalena River, to attain the importance of an interoceanic railway, by uniting the commerce of the whole nation from the frontier of Venezuela to the Pacific coast in its route through the towns in the interior.

This network of railways means that a passenger will be able to proceed from Bogota to Buenaventura in thirty-nine hours—that is to say, from Bogota to La Dorada in eight hours, La Dorada to Puerto Berrio

by steamer in five hours, from Puerto Berrio to Medellin in eight hours, from Medellin to the Cauca River in four hours, from this point to Cartago in four hours, and from Cartago to Buenaventura in ten hours.

A passenger from Bogota to Cucuta will be able to make the journey in thirty-two hours, thus: Bogota to La Dorada, eight hours, and thence to Barranca-Bermeja by steamer in eight; from Barranca-Bermeja to Bucaramanga, eight hours, and from this city to Cucuta in eight hours. Further, if the traveler desires to go from Cucuta to Buenaventura, he will be able to do so in forty-four hours, once the railway is constructed from Barranca-Bermeja to Puerto Berrio.

As is well known, from Barranca-Bermeja down the River Magdalena the river is free from obstacles, so that communication with the cities of Barranquilla and Cartagena and the entire Atlantic littoral will be an easy matter, and the commerce of Cucuta and the north of Santander will have access not only to the Atlantic ports but also to those on the Pacific, which will attain great importance when the Panama Canal is opened.

It is urged that this network of railways is not a dream, but it is adapted to the resources, population, and actual needs of the Republic. Its cost will not exceed 25 to 30 millions of dollars, and the interest which the nation will have to pay for this capital during the construction of the railways, until such time as they begin to be productive, would be from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000 per annum, an amount which could be easily paid in view of the increase of the public wealth and commerce to which this capital expenditure would give rise.

The system of railways will connect the most important centers of the country and extend over its richest territories, and will above all it is hoped facilitate, by means of suitable machinery, the exploitation of the gold and silver mines of the Province of Marmato and of the interior of Antioquia, which are considered very rich, and, it is urged, only require suitable machinery to enable them to yield returns as great as those obtained from the Transvaal mines.

COSTA RICA.

RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1905.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of the Republic of Costa Rica, in a supplement dated August 19, 1906, publishes an order of President VIQUEZ, of August 17, 1906, ratifying the Sanitary Convention signed in Washington the 14th of October, 1905, by the delegates of the various American Republics participating in the Second Sanitary Conference, held in said city during the 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of October, 1905. Said supplement contains also the full text of the convention in English and Spanish.

CUBA.

COMMERCE WITH THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1906.

Commerce of the United States with Cuba in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was greater than in any earlier year of the trade relations between the United States and that island. This is particularly true of exports. The imports from the island fell slightly below those of 1905, due to the fall in the price of sugar, but the exports to the islands were 25 per cent greater than in 1905, 75 per cent greater than in 1904, and about 120 per cent greater than in 1903.

The growth in the exports to Cuba during recent years has been very rapid. The value of exports to that island had never reached the 20-million-dollar line until the year 1893, when they were 24 millions. In 1894 they were 20 millions, then during the war period they dropped as low as 8½ millions, but in 1900 again crossed the 20-million line, being in that year 26½ million dollars. In 1903 they again dropped to a little less than 22 millions, in 1904 27 millions, in 1905 38 millions, and in 1906 \$47,763,688.

In imports the gain is less strongly marked. Prior to 1895 the value of the imports into the United States from Cuba ranged in most years from 50 to 75 million dollars, being in 1874 85 millions, and in 1893 78 millions. The year 1905, however, made a record slightly higher than that of 1874, the total value of imports from Cuba in 1905 being \$86,304,259. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the value of imports into the island was \$84,979,831, a slight decrease as compared with 1905.

This fall in the value of imports from Cuba in 1906 was due solely to the fall in the price of sugar. The five articles forming the bulk of our imports from Cuba are sugar, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, iron ore, and bananas. Of these the most important by far is sugar, which amounted in value in 1906 to 60 million dollars; tobacco, 13½ millions; cigars and cigarettes, 4 millions; iron ore, 2 millions, and bananas, 1 million. Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and iron ore show an increase in the fiscal year 1906, and bananas show a reduction of less than half a million dollars, while sugar shows a reduction of over 4 million dollars in value in 1906 as compared with 1905. The quantity of sugar in 1906 was, however, more than 33 per cent in excess of that in 1905, being 2,781,901,380 pounds, and the value \$60,208,148, against 2,057,684,169 pounds, valued at \$64,366,104, imported from the island in 1905.

The principal articles forming the nearly 48 million dollars' worth of merchandise exported to the island were: Iron and steel manufactures, nearly 10 million dollars, against a little over 6 millions in 1905, flour over 3 million dollars, cattle about 2 millions, lard about

3 millions, other provisions about 3 millions, including milk, valued at \$665,277, lumber about 2½ millions, boots and shoes a little less than 2 millions, coal a little less than 2 millions, cotton goods 1½ millions, cars and carriages 1½ millions, and corn 1½ million dollars.

The increase in shipments to Cuba, while visible in many articles, occurs chiefly in manufactures of iron and steel, of which the total exports to the island were \$9,879,648 in 1906, against \$6,164,908 in 1905.

THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Cuban "*Gaceta Oficial*" of June 11, 1906, contains copy of the law authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 on measures for fostering immigration. Depots for immigrants, similar to the one already established in Havana, are to be established at Cienfuegos, Nuevitas, and Santiago de Cuba. Provision is also to be made, when occasion arises, for landing immigrants at other ports of the Republic.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, 1906.

United States Consul-General FRANK STEINHART furnishes from Havana a statement of Cuba's sugar crop for the 1905-6 season, showing production, exportation, and quantity on hand, with comparisons of the previous year's crop. The increase amounts to 27,571 tons.

Region.	Sacks exported—		Sacks on hand July 31—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Havana.....	463,426	721,385	626,818	452,164
Matanzas.....	910,575	1,244,098	432,696	98,668
Cardenas.....	904,803	1,001,968	368,498	167,504
Cienfuegos.....	998,523	1,470,528	289,630	88,332
Sagua.....	520,019	595,069	98,324	64,687
Calbarien.....	431,008	527,980	133,544	87,771
Guantanamo.....	297,606	294,003	26,930	9,668
Cuba.....	78,465	79,779	5,500	6,845
Manzanillo.....	303,898	312,691	2,000	10,025
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	71,019	76,005		
Nuevitas.....	85,159	143,980		
Gibara and Puerto Padre.....	388,995	343,057	40,130	16,100
Zaza.....			14,003	18,610
Trinidad.....	70,996	71,191		
Total.....	5,524,492	6,881,709	2,033,067	1,000,169

The sacks weigh 320 pounds each and the crops therefore figure out on the following tonnage basis (long tons, 2,240 pounds each):

	1905.	1906.
Exports.....	789,213	963,101
On hand July 31.....	290,438	142,881
Local consumption.....	25,260	25,950
	1,104,911	1,151,932
Deduct amount on hand January 1, 1906.....		19,450
Received in ports to July 31.....	1,104,911	1,132,482

CONDITIONS AT CIENFUEGOS.

United States Consul MAX J. BAEHR, of Cienfuegos, reports as follows concerning the port in reference, adding interesting information regarding the adjacent plantations:

"A matter vitally affecting Cienfuegos is the question of lighterage. Goods that have to be lightered from vessels in the bay to the dock, and vice versa, pay a charge of 8 cents for every 200 pounds—a tax altogether disproportionate to the freights charged from Europe and those to the United States. The harbor-improvement tax of 25 cents a ton, instituted by the intervention government for the purpose of providing a fund for defraying the expense of necessary dredging, will soon be employed in improving the harbor. The tax was levied by the Cienfuegos custom-house authorities January 1, 1899, and at the end of the fiscal year 1905 there was available the sum of \$159,807 for harbor improvements.

"The large sugar plantations surrounding Cienfuegos have not only made heavy purchases of machinery for their mills in order to increase their capacity, but idle and new land has been brought under cultivation to yield sugar cane. This has caused a demand for plows and other agricultural implements, which since January 1, 1905, has exceeded the supply. A like situation may be said to have obtained with regard to machetes for agricultural purposes, the factory of COLLINS & Co., of Hartford, Conn., not being able to keep up with their orders.

"Of entirely new enterprises in the sugar-producing industry is the Jatibonico plantation, between Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila, the land being under cultivation and the machinery installed. It is an American company. Other plantations are being put in order.

"The sugar shipments to this port at the close of the 1906 crop will be increased by about 200,000 bags of 325 pounds each. This increase will result from the completion of a branch of the Cuban Central Railroad and by the building of another line into the Cardenas district, which will bring the sugar to this market instead of going elsewhere, as heretofore. Part of these additional shipments will be accommodated in a large warehouse in course of construction by the owner of one of the large plantations.

"Tobacco stands second in the list of exports, sugar taking first place. The tobacco comes principally from the district of Manicargua. The crop has commanded higher prices than for the past six years, and has been abundant and of good quality. Tobacco raisers are hampered in nearly all parts of the island by the lack of good roads. Next to the question of field labor this is by far the most deserving of attention, and it is to be regretted that the Cuban Congress has not seen fit to use a large part of the money lying idle in the

national treasury for the extension of a network of good roads all over the country. The road to Manicaragua was begun under the intervention government, but has proceeded at such a slow pace that less than one-half the distance, 3.7 miles, during the Cuban Government control, has been completed. At present the expensive and slow ox cart, pulled by eight oxen and carrying 3,000 pounds, is still the only mode of conveying the products of the soil to Cienfuegos.

"An agricultural product that yields good returns is coffee. It is of excellent quality and brings good prices to the producer for the reason that the demand exceeds the supply, and a protective duty prevents underselling of the imported article.

"A branch of agriculture and industry that has taken a promising start on the island is the cultivation of sisal hemp and the baling of its fiber for the manufacture of rope. The enterprise is situated in the vicinity of Nuevitas. In the baling season about 600 hands are employed. Sisal-hemp culture deserves special attention for the reason that it can be successfully pursued on poor stony soil or on soil unfit for raising any of the other prevailing crops of Cuba and that it keeps money in the country which has hitherto gone to Yucatan.

"The raising of fruit and vegetables for shipment is limited to the large orange groves at Ceballos. About 1,200 acres are planted with different kinds of citrus fruit trees. The enterprise is conducted by men who understand the business, have ample capital, and is projected on a scale that will, within a year or two, enable the owners to load steamers at Jucaro for shipment to the United States.

"There are very large quantities of rice imported from Europe. A start has been made proving that the American product is well liked by the consumer. Further progress in this direction depends on tariff concessions.

"The total foreign trade for the fiscal year 1905 amounted to \$19,269,252, viz: Imports, \$6,888,734; exports, \$12,479,097. The imports from the principal countries were as follows: United States, \$2,870,955; United Kingdom, \$996,537; Spain, \$633,914; Uruguay, \$490,672; Colombia, \$481,105, and Germany, \$354,272. The principal articles of import from the United Kingdom were cotton goods, valued at \$302,032; machinery, \$31,923, and rice, \$173,421. The principal imports from Germany consisted of rice, valued at \$145,330; beans, \$24,841; paper, \$20,134; manufactures of cotton, \$17,913, and glassware, \$15,798. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom was \$50,000, Germany, \$34,950, and to all other countries except the United States, \$13,140. The exports to the United States amounted to \$12,380,518, or 99 per cent of the the total amount exported.

650 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

“The imports, by countries, and the duty collected thereon, during the fiscal year 1905, are shown in the following table:

Country.	Value.	Duty collected.	Country.	Value.	Duty collected.
United States.....	\$2,870,955	\$526,601	Honduras.....	\$35,006	\$3,986
Austria-Hungary.....	24,440	9,066	Nicaragua.....	6,460	427
Belgium.....	35,922	7,895	Mexico.....	19,774	3,643
Denmark.....	4,915	937	Porto Rico.....	39,011	26,550
France.....	122,654	40,148	Argentina.....	14,046	4,273
Germany.....	354,272	111,019	Brazil.....	101,480	129,585
Italy.....	4,543	1,647	Colombia.....	481,105	44,842
Holland.....	4,537	900	Uruguay.....	490,672	160,466
Spain.....	683,914	255,443	Venezuela.....	280,943	42,808
Norway.....	4,314	392	British India.....	256,846	70,822
Switzerland.....	1,885	436	All other countries.....	6,233	6,274
United Kingdom.....	996,537	298,553			
Nova Scotia.....	98,770	6,673	Total.....	6,888,734	1,753,386

NOTE.—Of the imports from Brazil, coffee amounted to \$100,990; Colombia, cattle, \$470,357; Uruguay, jerked beef, \$488,043; Venezuela, cattle, \$271,040; British India, rice, \$209,221, and sugar bags, \$46,163.

“The imports from the United States amounted to \$2,870,955, the principal articles being as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Agricultural implements.....	\$22,535	Iron and steel, manufactures of.....	\$785,118
Animals.....	138,082	Jewelry.....	5,323
Breadstuffs.....	380,357	Leather, and manufactures of.....	59,162
Candles.....	12,751	Oil.....	80,170
Cement.....	16,084	Paper.....	7,344
Coal.....	113,494	Provisions.....	360,321
Copper, manufactures of.....	17,423	Rice.....	168,104
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	82,014	Steamships.....	26,000
Earthenware, etc.....	6,785	Vegetables.....	48,893
Fish.....	16,327	Wood, manufactures of.....	139,364
Glass and glassware.....	7,193		

“The exports amounted to \$12,380,518, of which the value of sugar was \$12,077,616; honey, \$25,767; tobacco and cigars, \$245,413; wax, \$17,590, and hides, horns, and bones, \$2,794.”

ECUADOR.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1906.

The following tariff law of Ecuador will become operative in the Republic, according to Presidential decree, on November 1, 1906.

ELOY ALFARO, intrusted with the supreme authority of the Republic, decrees the following customs tariff:

CHAPTER I.

IMPORTATION DUTIES.

ARTICLE 1. All articles which may be imported into the Republic shall be subject to the following charges:

1. Import duties.
2. Surtax of 100 per centum.
3. Warehouse tax and surtax of 100 per centum.

4. Transit tax and surtax of 100 per centum.
5. Wharfage charges.
6. Tax on consumption of liquors.
7. Special charges.
8. Longshoremen's charges.
9. Consular charges, which must be paid in the manner and at the time prescribed by the custom-house law.

Importers shall likewise be subject to the payment of demurrage charges and to such fines and penalties as the authorities may impose.

ART. 2. For the collection of import duties foreign merchandise which may be brought in through the custom-houses of the Republic is divided into the following 20 classes:

1. Articles of prohibited introduction.
2. Articles free of duty.
3. Articles subject to 1 centavo per kilogram, gross weight.
4. Articles subject to 2 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
5. Articles subject to 3 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
6. Articles subject to 4 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
7. Articles subject to 5 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
8. Articles subject to 10 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
9. Articles subject to 15 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
10. Articles subject to 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
11. Articles subject to 25 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
12. Articles subject to 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
13. Articles subject to 1 sucre per kilogram, gross weight.
14. Articles subject to 1 sucre and 50 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.
15. Articles subject to 2 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.
16. Articles subject to 3 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.
17. Articles subject to 5 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.
18. Articles subject to 10 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.
19. Articles subject to 20 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.
20. Articles subject to 25 sucres per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 3. *The following articles belong to class 1:*

1. Balls, shell, grenades, metallic cartridges for guns, and other munitions of war.
2. Beverages and articles of food which contain substances either poisonous or injurious to health.
3. Fowling pieces, guns, carbines, rockets, Government pistols, and other weapons of war.
4. Dynamite and other similar explosive substances.
5. Tags or labels of articles whose trade-marks are registered in Ecuador, unless they be imported by the manufacturers themselves or their authorized agents.
6. Kerosene of less than 150° of strength.
7. Machines and apparatus for coining.
8. Counterfeit money of all kinds.
9. Salt. If the Government should decide upon its sale in the province of Loja, the provisions of paragraph 3, section 2, article 4, shall remain inoperative while the monopoly exists.
10. Lard with more than 50 per cent stearin in the aggregate—that is, including the natural stearin and any other which may be added.
11. Copper and nickel coins of all kinds, except Ecuadorian coined by order or for account of the nation.
12. National silver money not imported on account of the nation and according to the advice of the council of State.

Foreign silver money which may be brought in shall not be forwarded for circulation or use in the country. It shall be detained in the custom-house warehouses until its reshipment abroad. No bond shall be canceled until the return of the entry certificate issued for such delay as the administrator of the customs may deem proper. Should the entry certificate not be delivered up within the period designated, the bond shall become effective and the amount thereof shall be paid into the Treasury.

The Government alone may introduce for the service of the nation munitions of war as well as the other subjects enumerated in this article, except those under numbers 2, 5, 6, and 8, which shall not be imported on any account, nor such as are under class 11, except by virtue of a special law for that purpose.

In regard to dynamite, it shall be as provided by the laws relating thereto. The governor, to whom the applicant may apply, shall issue a certificate showing the quantity of explosive materials that may be necessary, and none shall be imported except upon production of such certificate.

ART. 4. The following articles belong to class 2:

1. The luggage of travelers up to a weight of 100 kilos for each person, provided that the luggage arrives on the same vessel as the travelers. For the excess there shall be collected the proper duty. By luggage is meant articles intended for personal use, such as clothing, boots and shoes, bedding, harness, arms and instruments necessary to the profession of the traveler, although they may not have been used.

Ecuadorian diplomatic ministers upon their return to the country may bring in with them free of duty luggage up to the weight of 400 kilos.

2. The natural products of Peru of lawful commerce and the introduction of which is not prohibited in Ecuador, when imported overland. This exception shall remain in force so long as Ecuadorian products enjoy the same exemption in Peru. As soon as reciprocity ceases this exemption shall also cease in Ecuador.

Peruvian salt imported overland is excepted, and shall pay 1 centavo per kilogram.

3. Articles for the President of the Republic and for diplomatic agents accredited to the Government of Ecuador, when these articles arrive for the use and consumption of the said officials, up to an amount whose value shall not exceed for the former \$10,000 a year and for the latter \$5,000 for the first year and \$2,000 for each of the following years, and provided that the countries represented in Ecuador accord reciprocity.

Ministers of State are on the same footing with foreign diplomatic agents as to articles imported by them for their private use.

The exception will likewise include all additional duties.

Foreign diplomatic agents shall present to the custom-house collector or to the chief of the excise guard, together with their passports, a written and signed list of the number of packages, their marks and numbers, and if the goods are not brought in with them they shall apply to the Minister of Foreign Relations, showing the articles they seek to import for their sole use or personal consumption, in order that the proper order of discharge may issue to the custom-house collector.

4. Articles imported on account of or by authority of the Government for a useful purpose or for public decoration subject to the authority of the Minister of Finance.

5. The following articles: School primers; fertilizers; amianthus or asbestos; live animals; fire-extinguishing apparatus; disinfecting apparatus; plows and their parts; framework for construction of houses; atlases for educational purposes; automobiles and cars for the same; manufacturer's advertisements on paper or cardboard, pamphlets or calendars of various kinds, and any other printed, engraved, or lithographed advertisement which is not itself intended for sale; sublimated sulphur; fire engines and their accessories for fire companies; vessels rigged or in parts,

and the machinery therefor, even when imported in different ships; coal, animal carbon, and charcoal; astronomical, geographical, and hydrographical charts or maps; charts, maps, and other utensils for objective teaching; Roman cement; iron columns and spars; creolin and sapofine; crucibles; writing books; small vessels, excepting canoes; diving suits; material of all kinds for railways and railway tools; pig iron; fresh fruits; gasoline; astronomical and geographical globes; guano; birds' eggs; all kinds of machines for printing and their utensils; incubators; fire bricks; printed books and manuscript; printed or lithographed music; sewing machines; washing machines; typewriters; agricultural machines and machines generally for all kinds of industries, with their parts and renewal pieces, and boilers; windmills; gold coin; samples of fabrics; small articles of no value, and the parts of articles that are only used and sold in pairs, provided that the interested parties permit them to be rendered unfit for use; crutches, artificial arms, legs, and hands, and other analogous articles for invalids; gold in dust or bars; timbers for masts and spars of vessels; common paper for newspapers, white, large size; lithographing stones; live plants; silver in bars, when the law does not prohibit; roofing slates; slates and slate pencils; iron and steel pillars; iron bridges and their utensils; unrefined saltpeter for fertilizers; lithographic presses and materials for lithographing; life-preservers; seeds of all kinds for planting; antipest serums; sulphate of copper; sulphate of ammonia; silicate of soda and potash; telescopes; earthenware tiles and pipes, glass tiles, prepared earth; steel and iron tubing for hydraulic motors and artesian wells; animal vaccine.

ART. 5. The Executive is authorized to allow, upon prior estimate and with the consent of the Council of State, or of the Consulting Board which may take its place, importation free of duty of articles strictly necessary to municipalities for lighting or for any other public use, whether the work be done by contract or directly by them. Should the work be done by contractors, they must furnish a bond to guarantee the payment of duties in case the work should not be executed.

ART. 6. Whenever powder, dynamite, or any other article is imported for mining uses the applicant shall accompany his petition with a declaration in duplicate, in which shall be set out the name of the place to which the goods are to be conveyed, the marks, the numbers, and the kinds of packages in order that at the foot of the permit granted by the administrator may appear the entry certificate by the civil authorities of the mining district. On the petition shall be noted by the inspector the weight of the packages. Security in cash, to the satisfaction of the administrator, shall be exacted, guaranteeing the return of the permit within a time proportionate to the distance.

ART. 7. *Class 3: One centavo of a sucre per kilogram:*

Coco and palm oil; crude cotton-seed oil; palm-kernel oil; peanut oil; castor oil; paving stones; bran; garlic; twisted fence wire, barbed or not, and staples for same; hoes; crowbars and levers; common empty bottles for holding liquors and gaseous waters, provided that they do not arrive in boxes or cases (on arrival in these or other packings they shall pay the duty applicable thereto); empty jugs; iron buoys; sweet potatoes; onions; carbonate of potash; carbonate of soda; cocoanuts, fresh or dried; hides of cattle, fresh or dried, not prepared; empty demijohns; stearin; common and glazed bricks; grain shovels, picks, rakes, and weed hooks, for agricul-

tural purposes; fresh vegetables; hops; rough timber in beams, joists, and planks, although planed and dovetailed, for the construction of buildings (the duty will be assessed on the registered tonnage of the vessel, with an addition of 50 per cent in the case of iron vessels and 40 per cent in the case of wooden vessels. In case of doubt the cargo shall be weighed at the owners' expense); unprepared soups of all kinds; articles of common earthenware, not specified; common oxide of iron, for purifying gas; fine white paper without lines, in large sheets, not linen, for printing; shovels; dry feed (food for animals); potatoes; stones and common artificial tiles; pillars of marble, iron, or other material; ornamental-iron building plates; marble dust; plowshares; tower clocks; melted tallow; unmelted tallow; foundry clay; tripoli; carob beans.

ART. 8. *Class 4: Two centavos of a sucre per kilogram:*

Steel or lead in bars, rods, plates, ingots, or in articles unfit for use as designed; natural or artificial mineral waters, prepared or not, and not otherwise specified; sulphuric acid; anchors; rice; oats; mechanical water pumps; incandescent gas burners; lime for masonry work; water pipes of iron, lead, or earthenware; cardboard for binding books; carbonate of soda; carts, handcarts, and cars; salt meats in barrels; barley; nails of any metal of 1 or more inches; jerked beef; unwrought staves; axles for cars, carts, and handcarts; iron in bars, ingots, rods T-shaped; iron in plates, sheets, and hoops; machine grease; screw propellers for steam vessels; machetes for grubbing; Indian corn; malt; olein; dye woods; straw paper for wrapping and for sheathing vessels and unprinted wood-pulp paper; salt fish, such as comes from Peru; paraffine; stones for filtering water; marble for laying floors; whetstones and grindstones, loose or with fittings; caustic potash; earthenware gas retorts; wheels for cars, carts, and handcarts; refined tallow; caustic soda; wheat; utensils and materials for electric lighting and other electric installations, except chandeliers.

ART. 9. *Class 5: 3 centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Scott's emulsion; corrugated sheet iron for roofs and walls, ridging for roofs and gutters; sheet tin, not perforated; wine in barrels; zinc in bulk or in sheets, not perforated.

ART. 10. *Class 6: Four centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Sugar.

ART. 11. *Class 7: Five centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Cod liver oil; machine oil; whale oil; boric acid; carbonic acid; muriatic or hydrochloric acid; nitric acid; refined carbolic acid; annato; oil of turpentine; iron wire, galvanized or not; lavender; unshelled almonds; mortars of marble, earthenware, or composition; canary seed; tar; alum; liquid ammonia; apparatus for charging water with gas other than crystal or glass; smoked herrings; hazel nuts; codfish; cast-iron balustrades or railings for balconies; leather machine bands; bath tubs; empty wooden barrels, buckets, casks, and tuns, fitted together or not; bicarbonate of soda; pitch; bronze, copper, tin, and brass in plates not perforated, in rods, in bulk or scrap; wire cable; iron chains for ships and small vessels; iron safes and doors for vaults; wooden packing cases, set up or in shooks; bells; ordinary earthenware pitchers; calcium carbide; waterproof caps and cloaks; carriages, set up or not, and spare parts; beer; hydrochlorate of ammonia; chloride of lime; chloride of potash; sledge hammers; Chilean coconuts; rough and hemp cloth for bags; sheepskins, unprepared; drawing and painting books for educational purposes; raw sugar; fermented drinks (chicha) of all kinds except from grapes; tapioca and other starches; oilcloth for lining; brooms; iron or wooden shoe pegs; tow of all kinds; water-closets and urinals; water filters; iron

kitchen stoves or ranges and furnaces; forges; dried fruit and other unprepared provisions not otherwise mentioned; straw envelopes for bottles when not imported therewith; cranes for lifting weights; ginger ale; cotton waste; flour of all kinds; common soap not perfumed; raw hams; sisal and manila cordage; kerosene of 150° or more of strength; effervescent kola; lavatories for clothes or kitchen use; opaque glass tiles for flooring; flaxseed; oilcloth; fine china ware; cornstarch; nuts; ordinary articles of glass or crystal; iron or cast-steel pots; church organs; metallic oxides for enameling pottery; broom straw; broom sticks; sticks for scrubbing brushes; fine wrapping paper; wrapping paper, printed and straw paper sacks; toilet paper; prepared paper, pastes, powders or liquids for killing insects; common corrugated paper for wrapping bottles; candle wicks; raisins; sawdust paste and tar for lighting fires; crude petroleum; unpolished marble slabs; ornamented sheet brass for trunks; oars; iron or cast-steel frying pans; semolina for making bread; semolina for making vermicelli; vermicelli; sulphate of magnesia; sulphate of soda; cut planks for boxes; tacks of any metal, except ornamental tacks, yellow or other color; wire gauze; jars, pots, and crocks of earthenware; writing ink; rat and insect traps; concave or convex glass for show cases, etc.; sheet glass not quicksilvered; wine vinegar; wines in cases, except sparkling wines; medicinal wines; show cases; blacksmiths' anvils or vices.

ART. 12. *Class 8: Ten centavos of a sucre per kilogram:*

Almond, castor, linseed, and olive oil; olives, however packed; copper wire; raw cotton; insulated wire for telephones or telegraphs; shelled almonds; starch of all kinds; indigo; telephone or telegraph apparatus; apparatus of crystal for making soda; harmoniums; minium; sulphur; Prussian blue; varnish; empty trunks, when not used as packing cases. When containing other merchandise, they shall pay the duty applicable to the contents, provided that it be greater than that paid by empty trunks; but when the duty on the contents is less, the whole shall pay the duty applicable to trunks. If the contents are free of duty, the trunk alone shall pay; bed pans and their accessories; borax; small cases of utensils for mathematical, painting, or other scientific uses; iron or wooden beds; fine earthenware jars or pitchers; manufactured rubber, ornamented or painted, for floors; tacks of any metal of less than one-half inch; preserves and other alimentary articles, not specially mentioned; prepared leather for shoes or other uses; brushes or whisks for floors; brushes for cleaning horses; crude wax; prunes; lastings; wooden ladders, set up or not; pickles; statues of wood, marble, etc., of more than one meter; stoves; tarred felt for vessels; door mats of jute or straw; fruits in their juice; forge bellows; axes; sack and sail thread; musical instruments of more than one meter in height; sirups not medicinal; cotton cord; games, lawn tennis, cricket, baseball, ping pong, golf, lacrosse, croquet, football; raw wool; blank books; linen cloth; sandpaper; canvas; painter's putty; hose, whether wired or not, for irrigation; lard, into the composition of which enters up to 50 per cent stearine; pure butter; mausoleums in general and their attachments; carpenter's measuring tape; gas or water meters; furniture in general of common wood, unadorned and without incrustations or decorations; levels; articles of porcelain not specified; fine oxide of iron; writing paper and other kinds not specified; tapestry paper; blotting paper; filter paper; drawing paper; cigarette paper; music paper; sleeping mats; pianolas; marble for furniture or tablets; hones; paint in paste, powder, or other kinds; twine of all kinds; sadirons; baking powder and yeast powders; garden seed; cheese of all kinds; fish nets; empty sacks; fine paper sacks; refined table salt; prunella; cart covers not specified; tailors', blacksmiths', and tanners' shears; unprepared chalk; candles of all kinds for lighting purposes; plaster.

ART. 13. *Class 9: Fifteen centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Manufactured steel, iron, brass, bronze, copper, and tin; ordinary Florida, Kananga, Divina water and bay rum; aniseed; ice-cream freezers; gymnasium apparatus not otherwise specified; articles of iron, enameled or not; balances and steelyards of all kinds not otherwise specified; billiard tables and attachments imported together; cumin; bottle caps; packing of rubber or other kinds for machines; ship biscuit; hatchets; artisans' tools of all kinds and handles for the same; tin plate, manufactured or in perforated sheets; lasts for shoemakers and hatters; oilcloth for floors; irrigators of all kinds; machetes not intended for grubbing; butter compounded of oleomargarine or other like substance; mustard; rattan furniture, or imitation, like Vienna bent wood, without ornamentation or engraving; eyelets and hooks for shoes; marjoram; lead or tin paper; pianos; piquant pepper; manufactured lead in ammunition or other form; reflectors; ornamental tacks of any metal; nuts, rivets, bolts, and their rings; zinc, manufactured or in perforated sheets.

ART. 14. *Class 10: Twenty centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Cotton elastic; rattan furniture or imitation, like Vienna bent wood, ornamented or engraved; and all articles which are not included in any of the 20 classes mentioned in article 2 shall pay 20 centavos per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 15. *Class 11: Twenty-five centavos of a sucre per kilogram:*

Glove stretchers; button hooks and shoe horns; cotton-seed oil; acetate of copper; camphor; pillows; aniline; carmine; cochineal and purpurine; knitted goods, as shirts, drawers, and cotton or linen stockings; aerometers and alcoholimeters; razor strops; coffins and caskets; mercury; sugar candy; whalebone or steel stays; barometers; benzoin; shoe blacking, paste or liquid; bicycles or velocipedes; screens of any metal; whiting; mouthpieces or pipes for smoking, of wood or common clay; buttons of all kinds except gilt, silvered, or shell; Barbacoa pitch; ships' compasses; children's hobbyhorses; empty or unjoined cardboard boxes; music boxes; metal beds; cinnamon, cloves, and odoriferous or sweet pepper; bath robes; carbonate of copper; carbonate of ammonia; verdigris; portfolios; bristol board; cardboard building models for children; clothes and hair brushes, and other kinds not specified; prepared shoe-makers' wax; typewriter ribbons; cotton belts, without leather or silk; children's crystal, wood, or iron wagons; cushions; glue; mattresses; paper kites; bonbons; corks of all kinds; cotton or linen cord and rope; children's cradles; shawls, draperies, and mufflers of cotton or thread not mixed with silk or wool; champagne; gun barrels; chocolate in powder or paste; common shotguns, not breech-loading; framed mirrors; extract of opium; phonographs of all kinds, and spare parts; brandied fruits; clasps and hooks for trousers; gelatines, sweetmeats, and jellies of all kinds; gum arabic; boxing and fencing gloves; cotton and linen thread for sewing or knitting; oilcloth for table covers; musical instruments of less than 1 meter in height; medicinal sirups and specifics; cordage with exterior web of cotton or canvas; bird cages; syringes of all kinds; toys, sealing wax; framed prints; tablets; lead pencils for writing and for carpenters; garters other than silk; lanterns and street lamps; glass plates quicksilvered for mirrors; watch crystals; rubber tires; valises and portmantaus; rubber tubes for irrigators, syringes, or other like uses; manometers; machines for cutting hair; picture frames; lampwicks; tinder-box fuses; medicines and drugs not specified; microscopes; wood molding, gilded, plated or not, in rods or made into frames; fine wooden furniture, such as mahogany, cedar, walnut, and like kinds, veneered, carved, or decorated; nutmegs; articles of aluminum in general not having a special higher rate; articles of glass or crystal trimmed with metal; straw or rush for plaiting; cotton or thread shawls not mixed with wool or silk; cotton handkerchiefs; canvas paper; fluted paper not specified; waterproof paper; gilt or silver

paper; prepared photographer's paper; mourning paper; writing desks or escritoirs; gum and other medicinal tablets; combs other than ivory or tortoise shell (such as have gilt or silver ornaments or false stones will be appraised as imitation jewelry); street pianos; pencil and paint brushes; engraved metal plates; penholders and pen cases; feather dusters; quillay; rosaries; tomato and other sauces in general; dress shields, not silk; plain cards, not printed, and envelopes for the same; tea; waterproof cloth; hemp cloth; thermometers; scissors not specified in other classes; indelible ink; ink for seals; ink in powder or paste; inkstands; cotton suspenders; all kinds of cotton cloth not specified under other appraisements; glasses, cups, and other articles of glass or fine crystal; sensitized glass for photography; vinegar other than wine; sparkling wines; tinder boxes; Paraguay tea.

ART. 16. *Class 12: Fifty centavos of a sucre per kilogram.*

Common fans, straw or paper; accordions, concertinas or rondinas; needles, knitting needles; absinthe, spirits, bitters, and liquors in general (if imported in cases there shall be allowed a discount of 45 per cent on the duties and also on the surtax of 100 per cent); lined wire for flowers and the leaves, buds, pistils, and similar articles for the manufacture of flowers, whether of paper fabric or other material; alcohol of more than 25° Cartier; pins; saddle bags, not of leather; chandeliers and brackets of metal, crystal, or other material for all kinds of illuminating purposes; harness; knitted wool goods, such as undershirts, drawers, and stockings; wool baize and flannel; cotton, linen, or wool tassels not containing silk; rubber boots and shoes; shell buttons; cartridges for nonprohibited firearms, loaded or empty, not otherwise specified; tooth and nail brushes; men's wool belts not containing silk or leather; dog collars; beads of faience, metal, or glass; thimbles not gold, silver, or platinum; wool or silk elastic for shoes; extracts for the manufacture of sirups; sponges of all kinds; jardiniers, not of metal, for decorating tables; matches; bridles; gun caps; traveler's bags; wool thread for knitting or embroidery; vases, not of metal, for decorating tables; flower pots; quill or wooden toothpicks; furniture in general, upholstered or covered with any kind of silk, wool, or fur; playing cards; razors and penknives; linen or wool handkerchiefs; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, put together or in parts, not combined with silk; perfumery in general, toilet oils, cosmetics, rouges, soaps, scents, tooth and skin powders, pomades, etc. (Florida, Kananga, Divina, and other common water and bay rum excepted); aquariums of china ware, earthenware, porcelain, or crystal, plain, enameled, gilded, or otherwise decorated; pisco; steel writing pens; ponchos in general; wool rope; table and wall clocks; rowels; cardcases not gilded or plated; corkscrews; woolen goods in general, mixed or not, not containing silk (ready-made garments having a special appraisalment are excepted); ready-made cotton garments, such as shirts, trousers, dresses, coats, vests, etc., excepting knitted goods, which are specially assessed at 25 centavos, and silk-lined goods which shall pay 3 sucres; silk-lined waterproof garments; eye shades, other than tortoise.

ART. 17. *Class 13: One sucre per kilogram.*

Acetic acid; albums; loaded shotgun cartridges; rockets and fireworks; coral, crude or manufactured; wool or cotton neckties; straps, saddles, and all other articles of saddlery; statues less than 1 meter in height, and in general all parlor ornaments, be they of earthenware, china ware, clay, terra cotta, porcelain, crystal, or metal; stereoscopes and magic lanterns and slides for the same; metal flowerpots for parlor ornament; cotton or linen trimming; untrimmed bonnets, caps, and toques; cotton, wool, or linen gloves; hammocks of all kinds not containing silk; gold or silver leaf for gilding; vases of metal for parlor ornament; prints, framed or not; leggings of all kinds; hunting powder; umbrellas, sunshades, and parasols, put together or not, containing silk; leaf tobacco; cotton or thread cloth with stripes, flowers, or embroid-

ered or ornamented with silk or metallic threads; ready-made linen garments, such as shirts, chemises, collars, cuffs, etc., excepting those knitted, which shall pay 2 sucres per kilogram, and those lined with silk, which shall pay 3 sucres.

ART. 18. *Class 14: One sucre fifty centavos per kilogram.*

Curtain brackets; ready-made ornaments for dresses and shoes, not of silk, and hat shapes; imitation jewelry of any metal, not gilt nor plated, other than of leather or silk; spectacles and eyeglasses of all kinds and cases for same, even though imported separately; canes not otherwise specified; studs and buttons of all kinds for shirts, not gilded nor plated; cassimeres and woolen cloths, even when mixed with cotton or silk; women's leather belts and belts not containing silk; picture nails; corsets, other than silk; lace or guipure curtains of cotton, linen, or wool; crepe, not containing silk; strings for musical instruments, including wire for piano strings; cotton, woolen, or linen lace; breech-loading shotguns and revolvers; whips; curtain poles of any metal; games of all kinds not specially mentioned; wooden furniture, gilt or with incrustations of any kind or with overlays of metal; articles of any metal not gilt nor plated; articles of white metal; passementerie, glass beads and fringes, whether of cotton, linen, or wool, not containing silk; watches, not gold nor silver; hats of felt, wool, cloth, or silk plush, and opera hats; woolen goods with stripes, flowers, or embroidered or ornamented with silk or metallic threads.

ART. 19. *Class 15: Two sucres per kilogram:*

Dentists' goods, not otherwise specified; gilt twist, embroidery thread, spangles and trimming; boots and shoes of all kinds except rubber; manufactured tortoise shell; portfolios, cigar cases, and pocketbooks in general; crowns and other funeral goods; workboxes and like articles of wood, or with lining of plush, silk, or leather; epaulets; swords and sabers; trimmed bonnets, caps, and toques; printed books bound in tortoise shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, or imitations thereof, or inlaid of any kind; manufactured ivory; tinsel; sewing or embroidery silk in spools or cartons; ready-made wool dresses, but if silk lined they shall pay a special assessment of 3 sucres.

ART. 20. *Class 16: Three sucres per kilogram:*

Imitation jewelry and shirt studs and buttons of all kinds, gilded or plated, and the same of silk or leather; fans, other than cardboard, common paper, or straw and not of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or ivory; canes with gold or silver, handles or ornamented with gold or silver; cigar holders and pipes, excepting common ones of clay or wood; essence of anise; labels in blank for bottles and wrappings for vermicelli, cigarettes, and other like uses; cases for cigar holders and pipes although imported separately therefrom; artificial flowers; masks; opium; writing paper and envelopes with monogram or crest; natural or artificial hair; feathers for hats; trimmed hats, bonnets, etc., for women or children; manufactured tobacco; christening or congratulation cards, printed or lithographed, and generally all cards except such as are plain or blank; postal cards; suspenders containing some silk; cotton, linen, or wool dresses not having silk stripes or metallic threads, if lined with silk; cotton, linen, or wool dresses with silk stripes, flowers, or embroidery, or with metallic thread.

ART. 21. *Class 17: Five sucres per kilogram:*

Fans of mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, or ivory; ready-made ornaments of silk or other material; amalgams and gold and silver leaf for dentists; ermine and boas of feathers or other material; natural or artificial hair, manufactured; silk cravats; silk

or woven corsets; essences for making liquors; jewel cases; bills, and other printed, engraved, or lithographed documents; silk or skin gloves; prepared skins of vicuna, otter, etc.; watches, silver; all articles of silk, pure or mixed, excepting silk in spools or cartons and ready-made dresses; silver table ware.

ART. 22. Class 18: Ten sucres per kilogram:

Ready-made cloaks, capes, and dresses of silk; ready-made cloaks, capes, and dresses of fur or trimmed therewith.

ART. 23. Class 19: Twenty sucres per kilogram:

Jewelry of gold or platinum and manufactured gold in general; watch movements; gold watches.

ART. 24. Class 20: Twenty-five sucres per kilogram:

Watch cases when imported without movements; precious stones, set or unset.

ART. 25. In the cases mentioned below the following surcharges on imports shall be collected at the custom-houses:

1. Forty-three per cent to be applied to the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railroad.
2. Ten per cent to be applied to the payment of the internal debt.
3. Seven per cent to be applied to the payment of the Southern Railroad debt, not including the receipts of this tax in the Provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí, and El Oro, which are set aside "for the fire department at the capital of the first-mentioned Province, for irrigation purposes in the second Province, and for irrigation purposes in the cantons of Marchala and Pasaje, in the third of said Provinces."
4. Twenty per cent for *participes* or benevolent or educational establishments or societies.
5. Six per cent for wharfage dues.
6. Four per cent for the construction of the custom-house at Guayaquil.
7. Ten per cent for the maintenance of the clergy and public worship, according to legislative decree of October 24, 1899, and for the payment of the deficit of the ecclesiastical budget in conformity with the law of public worship, and any balance which may be due for pensions of public worship and clergy up to December 31, 1905.

ART. 26. On all goods imported into the Republic there shall be collected at the custom-houses 2 centavos per cubic foot.

On lead, iron, and other metals there shall be collected 5 centavos per 50 kilograms.

Warehouse charges shall be collected every thirty days or fraction thereof, and after beginning any such period the same shall be deemed a completed one.

ART. 27. On the clearance or reshipment of packages the charges for the entire time of storage shall be collected.

In the case of goods reshipped there shall be levied an additional duty of 50 centavos per 100 kilograms gross weight.

ART. 28. For the purchase of war supplies there shall be collected in all the custom-houses of the Republic a duty of 100 per cent on the wharfage charges. The proceeds of this tax shall be delivered to the Federal Treasury on and after January 1, 1908.

TRANSIT TAX.

ART. 29. On account of the interest and refunding of the bonds of the Southern Railroad there shall be collected 20 centavos per 100 kilograms of gross weight upon the transit of packages and articles which may be imported, except coal, fresh fruit, and plants.

ART. 30. For the purchase of munitions of war there shall be collected in all the customs-houses of the Republic 100 per cent additional on the transit tax.

WHARFAGE DUES.

ART. 31. Wharfage dues shall be collected in accordance with the following tariff:

1. Every vessel unloading goods shall pay 50 centavos of a sucre for each ton, weight or measure, as per bill of lading.
 2. Upon goods subject to duty under this law there shall be collected a surcharge of 6 per cent upon the amount of the duties.
 3. Wood shall pay 3 per cent on the duty imposed thereupon by the respective schedule.
 4. Articles imported free of duty, luggage, fruits, and any other article which may be brought on deck and not taken account of and entered free shall pay 2 sucres 50 centavos per ton of 1,000 kilograms, or measure of 40 cubic feet.
 5. The following articles shall pay two sucres fifty centavos per ton, by weight or measure, when cargo is unloaded at the wharf and 2 sucres when unloaded otherwise: vessels set up or in parts, and their respective machinery; iron bridges and material therefor; small craft; guano; railways of all kinds and railway material; saltpeter, unrefined; spars for ships; machines, repair parts, and boilers; mechanical awnings, and the goods included in section 5 of article 4.
 6. Coal shall pay no duty when unloaded at any place except at the wharf; otherwise it shall pay 1 sucre 25 centavos per 1,000 kilograms.
 7. Goods shipped or reshipped shall pay 2 sucres 50 centavos per ton, by weight or measure.
 8. Two sucres 50 centavos shall also be paid per ton of 1,000 kilograms or measure of 40 cubic feet, on the products of Peru of lawful trade the introduction of which is not prohibited in Ecuador.
 9. Domestic merchandise, natural or manufactured, coming from any ports of the Republic, shall pay as wharfage dues 2 sucres per ton of 1,000 kilograms or measure of 40 cubic feet. There shall be excepted from this impost canoes, lumber for building, toquilla straw, and luggage coming in national vessels.
- Freight coming consigned to the Government shall be free of all payment on account of wharfage dues.

LONGSHOREMEN'S CHARGES.

ART. 32. As provided in the proper regulation, the wharf and customs crew shall collect from the trade for services rendered as follows:

1. Two sucres 50 centavos for each ton, by weight or measure, as per bill of lading, upon foreign freight imported into Guayaquil.
2. A like amount shall be collected for all freight shipped or reshipped.
3. Three sucres 50 centavos per ton by weight of 1,000 kilograms or measure of 40 cubic feet shall be collected for freight cleared from the custom-house.

4. For the unloading of vessels, lighters, etc., the wharf and customs crew shall collect 70 centavos of a sucre per ton, by weight or measure.

5. Freight consigned to the Government, whether from foreign countries or from other national ports, shall pay one-half of this tariff; with the exception of salt, which shall pay as a total impost only 80 centavos per ton weight.

TAX ON THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

ART. 33. The tax on consumption of liquors shall be as follows:

Champagne and sparkling wines, per kilogram gross weight, 25 centavos.

Gin, cognac, bitters, foreign spirits, mistelas, amagos, and other alcoholic liquors, per kilogram gross weight, 20 centavos.

Foreign beer, per kilogram gross weight, 2 centavos.

ART. 34. In addition there shall be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the consumption duties established by the foregoing article, which is applied to the payment of the debt of the Southern Railroad.

The municipal taxes on the imports of foreign liquors shall be collected by the municipal governments.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

ART. 35. In addition to the aforesaid duties and surcharges, the following articles are subject to the payment of special duties:

1. Unwrought wood in logs, beams, etc., 1 centavo of a sucre for each kilogram imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College.

2. Sugar shall pay 4 sucres for each ton of 1,000 kilograms gross weight imported, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.

3. Liquors shall pay 2 per cent on the amount of the import duties, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Municipal Board of Charities of Guayaquil.

The amount of the duties referred to in the foregoing articles shall be delivered fortnightly and directly by the custom-house collector of Guayaquil to the treasurer of "Vicente Rocafuerte" College and to the treasurer of the Board of Charities of said city, with the exception of the amount collected in Puerto Bolivar, which shall be delivered to the treasurer of the benevolent society called "Ladies of Machala."

ART. 36. For the maintenance of the sanitary station at Guayaquil there shall be charged, in addition, at all the ports of the Republic, 1 sucre per ton, weight or measurement, on all imported merchandise, except coal, fresh fruits, and plants. This collection shall be made by the custom-houses on such orders and reshipments as importers may request, and when the merchandise is sold at auction the duties shall be deducted from the proceeds thereof.

ART. 37. On account of the interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railroad there shall be collected also 3 sucres per ton by weight or measure, and all imported merchandise shall pay at the time of unloading as per bill of lading.

ART. 38. For the benefit of the Board of Health of Guayaquil there shall also be collected a surcharge of 20 centavos per ton of 1,000 kilograms or measure of 40 cubic feet upon imported merchandise.

ART. 39. The invoices of merchandise ordered by the Government or addressed to the latter, those of sealed gold or gold in bars, and postal packages or parcels shall be exempt from the duties for the issuance of certificates which consuls should charge.

CHAPTER II.

EXPORT DUTIES.

ART. 40. The following articles shall pay export duties:

Cocoa, at the Guayaquil custom-house, shall pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per kilogram, and at the other custom-houses $3\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per kilogram.

	Per kilo. sucre.
Coffee	0.005
Hides .....	.01
Caoutchouc .....	.15
Ivory nuts .....	.0025
Toquilla straw .....	.50
Mocora straw .....	.10
Tobacco .....	.02

All other products or merchandise shall be exempted from export duties.

In addition the Municipal Government of Guayaquil shall collect direct a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ centavos per each kilogram of cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil.

ART. 41. Cocoa, hides, caoutchouc, ivory nuts, and tobacco shall, in addition, pay a surcharge of 50 per cent on the aforesaid duties, the proceeds of said duty to be applied to the purchase of war material, but on the cocoa exported through the port of Guayaquil there shall be collected a duty of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ centavos.

ART. 42. Toquilla straw shall pay an additional duty of 25 centavos per kilogram. The proceeds of this duty at the Santa Elena canton shall be applied to public works and the water supply of said canton, in accordance with the instructions of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena.

In the Province of Manabí the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the fire departments, and shall be distributed in equal parts among them. Customs collectors shall deliver fortnightly, under their own responsibility, to the Treasurer of the Municipal Government of Santa Elena and to the collectors of the fire departments of Manabí such sum as may be collected in conformity with this article.

ART. 43. There shall be collected for the payment of interest and redemption of the bonds of the Southern Railway:

Twenty centavos of a sucre per 100 kilograms, gross weight, on the transit of packages and articles exported which are subject to the payment of export duties.

There shall also be collected for the same purpose one-half centavo per kilogram, gross weight, on ivory nuts exported through all the ports of the Republic.

ART. 44. For the purchase of war material there shall also be collected a surcharge of 100 per cent on the amount of the transportation duty.

ART. 45. There shall also be collected at all the ports of the Republic one-half centavo per kilo, gross weight, on everything exported that is subject to the payment of export duties.

The proceeds of this duty shall be applied as follows:

*At Port Bolivar, for the Machala Railway; at Manta and Bahia, for the water supply; at Guayaquil, for the payment of the debt of the Southern Railroad; at Esmeraldas and Vargas Torres, for the water supply of the capital of the province; at Macará and Tulcán, for their respective municipal governments, and at Callo and Machalilla, for the water supply of Jipijapa.

ART. 46. There shall be collected a duty of 1½ centavos per kilo on cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic. The proceeds of this duty at the Guayaquil custom-house shall be applied to the canalization and water supply for the fire department of said city; that collected at Puerto Bolivar shall be applied to the furnishing of a water supply, irrigation, and the Machala hospital and railroad; that collected at the Manabí custom-house shall be applied to its Provincial Railroad; that collected at the custom-house at Esmeraldas shall be applied to the maintenance of the fire department of the capital of this Province.

There shall also be collected a duty of 5 centavos for each 100 kilos of cocoa exported through all the ports of the Republic, and the proceeds of said duty shall be for the benefit of the Agricultural Normal School of Ambato.

ART. 47. The export duties specified in this law and the additional ones prescribed by special decrees shall be collected at the custom-house of the port from which the merchandise was originally exported.

CHAPTER III.

PORT DUES.

ART. 48. Every vessel entering ports of the Republic shall pay a duty of 10 centavos of a sucre per ton burden, weight or measure, unloaded for every light or light-house established at the port of entrance of such vessel.

ART. 49. The duty prescribed in the foregoing article shall not be collected on national or foreign war vessels, whalers, and damaged vessels, provided they do not land merchandise of any description

ART. 50. No vessel coming from abroad exceeding 30 tons burden can enter or leave the Guayaquil River without a pilot, and any vessel doing so shall pay pilot dues as far as Puna Island.

This provision does not apply to national vessels, which shall only pay said duty when the service of a pilot is requested.

ART. 51. The pilot duties shall be levied according to the draft of the vessels, computed in English feet, viz:

From Puna to Guayaquil, \$2.50 per foot.

This duty is the same for entrance and clearance.

War vessels are exempted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 52. The Board of Health shall receive as an emolument \$5 for every national or foreign vessel proceeding from a foreign port and \$2 for every crew roll cleared. Only vessels of less than 30 tons burden and national vessels carrying on the coastwise trade shall be excepted from the payment of this duty.

ART. 53. National or nationalized vessels shall pay clearance dues as follows:

Tonnage:	Pesos.
10 to 20 tons	1
21 to 50 tons	2
51 to 100 tons	5
101 to 200 tons	10
201 to 300 tons	15
In excess of 301 tons.....	20

Ships of less tonnage, river steamers, boats, and lighters used for the service of the port shall not be subject to nationalization dues, and the necessary documents shall be delivered to them gratuitously on legal stamped paper of the fourth class.

The Executive is authorized, with the advice of the Council of State or the Consultive Board, which may take its place, to reduce the duties upon sugar, rice, beer, vermicelli, flour, and other articles which may have become the subject of monopoly or abuse on the part of any syndicate, speculators, or merchants of the country.

ART. 54. This decree shall begin to be operative from the 1st of November of the present year, and thereafter shall be revoked all laws or other provisions contrary hereto.

ART. 55. The Minister of the Treasury is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in the Palace of Government at Quito, July, 12, 1906.

ELOY ALFARO.

C. ECHANIQUE,

Minister of the Treasury.

True copy.

R. M. SÁNCHEZ,

Under Secretary.

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TRADE IN ALLIGATOR SKINS.

The British Consul at Guayaquil reports that a new business has commenced in Guayaquil in 1903, viz, the trade in alligator skins. In that year the first exports, in all, 15 tons, were shipped. In 1904 the business had increased to 92 tons, and in 1905 to 115 tons. There is only one firm engaged in the business, which is established in Guayaquil and Samborandon.

COFFEE EXPORTS.

The figures for coffee exports from Ecuador in 1905 give a total of 4,795,100 pounds; the amount of home consumption is not known. The exports were chiefly to the neighboring Republic of Chile, and prices ranged from 36s. to 43s. per 100 Spanish pounds, cost, freight, etc., which is considered higher than could have been obtained in any other market. California bought very little, indeed, of the 1905 crop, but is now eagerly inquiring after the new crop which is about to commence. This promises to be a very good one, and should be in earlier than usual. Indeed, some supplies have already come to hand.

PROJECTED RAILWAY LINES.

Among the railway lines projected by the Executive Power of Ecuador there are the following, according to the London "Commercial Intelligence" of August 15, 1906:

"1. From Puerto Bolivar to Machala and cocoa haciendas of that Province, which has been built and is already running as far as the cocoa district of Pasaje, and serves to bring down to market a fair amount of cocoa. The extension of this line, which is being built entirely by the local country authorities with funds provided by taxes on cocoa and other products, is to be throughout the cocoa district and to terminate in El Guabo.

"2. From Bahia de Caraquez to the cocoa district of Chone, which has been partially built (also by funds locally provided by taxes on imports and exports) from the terminus for 2 or 3 miles in the direction of Chone, but is not yet open for traffic.

"3. From the interior to the Amazonian regions, called the Curaray road, from the river of that name. This is also to be worked by special funds set apart for the purpose and administered by the local authorities.

"4. A railroad from Manta to Santa Ana. This is a private enterprise on a concession obtained by a local firm (VOLLOCKER & GOZENBACH, of German and Swiss nationality), to be carried from the port of Manta through the tagua and coffee districts of the northern part of the Province of Manabi.

"5. A railroad to Salinas on the Pacific coast, close to the point of Santa Elena, to the north of the Gulf of Guayaquil, has been proposed. The terminus of the line is Salinas, whence the salt supply of the entire Republic is obtained."

KAPOK SILK COTTON.

Kapok is a new article of export in Guayaquil, being the fiber of the *Bomba ceiba*, or silk cotton tree. It has been inquired for from California, Liverpool, and Belgium. The product is gathered from the

districts lying along the coast between Guayaquil and Manta, at Puna, Bahía de Caraquez, and many other places. The price paid varies from 12s. to 18s. per quintal (100 pounds), uncleaned. The loss of weight in cleaning is about 50 per cent, consisting only of oily seeds, parts of the pod in which it grew, and the inner core of the pod. There is no doubt that a very large quantity of this could be collected in the country but for the fact that there is such a scarcity of labor, and also that the people in some of the districts where it is gathered find the manufacture of hats more remunerative. The quantity of kapok exported is, so far, small—in 1902, 21 tons; in 1903, 23 tons, and in 1904, 18 tons.

GUATEMALA.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN 1905.

A British consular report on the trade and finances of Guatemala, issued by the Foreign Office, states that Guatemala has made further strides as regards financial recuperation, and 1905 was marked by another large increase in the general volume of trade. The value of imports for 1905 has bounded up to £1,368,889 from £1,008,228 in the preceding year, the largest part of the increase coming from the United States. The United Kingdom is second, and has succeeded in maintaining her percentage of the trade. The increase of revenue, too, is not only large, as expressed in the paper money of the country, but is also substantially greater when converted into gold, as the premium on gold has been almost continuously falling.

The ordinary revenue for 1905 shows a considerable increase, the figures for the year being \$34,058,169, equal to £549,325, against \$30,315,413, or £418,455, in 1904. Sums received for extraordinary revenue are not entered in the account. The ordinary or administrative expenditure amounted in the same period to \$20,421,383, or £329,377, of which nearly one-half was for military expenses. A further sum of \$24,971,000, say £402,758, was devoted to repayment of current obligations. From the above it will be seen that there is a surplus of \$13,636,786, or £219,948, of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. According to the official statement, at the end of 1905 the external 4 per cent debt stood at £1,842,526, no redemption having taken place nor any interest having been paid during the year. The internal debt has been slightly added to, bonds having been issued for small amounts in exchange for certain documents. The total amount was, on December 31, 1905, \$3,620,754, equal to £62,427. Although no interest has been paid, a marked speculative movement has taken place in the bonds, the price moving up into the neighborhood of par. The assets are valued at \$42,990,407, or £741,213, but

only about \$10,000,000, or, say, £172,413, can be considered as tangible or liquid assets. Liabilities had risen in paper to \$53,150,128, or about £916,390, and in gold, including the foreign debt, to £1,990,908, altogether some £2,907,298. The load of debt weighing on the Republic is thus less than £3,000,000, a burden which, considering the wealth and resources of the country, does not seem at all beyond her capability to bear.

The recently approved budget for the year ending June 30, 1907, allowed for an expenditure of nearly \$28,000,000 paper, about £528,301. The different items are as follows: Government and justice, \$3,117,500; foreign affairs, \$455,900; finance, \$1,454,984; public credit, \$17,000,000; public works, \$1,873,031; war, \$2,154,028; public instruction, \$1,562,359; sundry creditors, \$382,150; total, \$27,999,952, which is equivalent in sterling to £528,301. It will be seen that the sum allotted for war amounts to \$2,154,028 (£40,642). It is improbable that the expenditure will be less in 1906, in view of the present disturbed state of the country.

The following table of imports and exports shows the value of the trade for the past seven years:

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1899.....	£751,511	£1,674,111	1903.....	£594,327	£1,343,797
1900.....	625,420	1,478,640	1904.....	1,008,228	1,510,378
1901.....	851,791	1,503,807	1905.....	1,368,899	1,647,551
1902.....	803,373	1,806,302			

Coffee represents nearly seven-eighths of the total value of the exports. The amount shipped during the year, portions of two crops, constitutes a record—810,816 quintals (calculated as hulled coffee), valued officially at £1,459,469. Germany and the United States are the principal consumers of Guatemalan coffee, the latter, however, taking mostly clean coffee. The actual dimensions of the last crop are not yet accurately known, but it has been a poor one, under 700,000 quintals. An average crop is expected next season.

Timber is the next article of export in order of importance; 4,386,614 square feet, valued at £43,866, were exported in 1905, more than half of which went to the United States. Exports appear to be subject to wide fluctuations; 57,147 hides were exported, worth £42,694, Germany being the principal buyer. Only 3,680 quintals of rubber were exported during 1905, the total value being \$36,804. Most of this rubber was sent to Germany.

Although many parts of the Republic are eminently suitable for the growth of rubber trees, their cultivation does not tend to increase, and the reason is to be found in the inadequate protection given to owners of rubber plantations. Under present conditions the owner, after waiting for years for the trees to develop, finds that his labor

and capital have generally been expended in vain, and that most of his rubber is stolen and probably his trees ruined by premature bleeding.

Contrary to expectation, fewer bunches of bananas were exported in 1905 than in the preceding year. This is probably due to all available labor on the north coast being employed on the Guatemala Railway and to the dislocation of trade through the prevalence of yellow fever during the earlier months of 1905. In the near future, however, the banana industry is likely to assume considerable importance, as large tracts of land have been mapped out and are gradually being cleared for planting. Much must not be expected, however, until the Guatemala Railway is finished, as all their available means of transport are now being utilized for the conveyance of construction materials. The United States are the sole consumers of the bananas grown in this country.

The exports of sugar in 1905 show a further decrease, amounting to 32,598 quintals, valued at £19,559. The very high freights ruling prevent agriculturists from growing sugar for export purposes, so that the acreage laid down under cane is estimated only to provide for internal consumption, and such small surplus as may then remain is shipped abroad. The imports for 1905, as stated above, amounted to £1,368,889. The positions of the principal countries concerned remains the same as in 1904, the United States being easily first with £490,723, followed by the United Kingdom with £247,258, and Germany, £225,362.

The mining industry, which in times gone by contributed greatly to the wealth of the country, has been allowed to fall into decay, although there are now signs of reviving interest. The church records show that during the 200 years preceding 1820, there were no fewer than 1,332 mines in operation, many of them of fabulous richness. It is a matter of common knowledge that there exists in the Department of Quiche a gold mine of extraordinary productiveness, but the natives jealously guard the secret of its whereabouts, and no exploring party now dares to run the risk of their vengeance by endeavoring to locate it. In Huchuetenango there are vast bodies of silver-lead ores which are practically self-fluxing and can be smelted at ordinary fuel heat. These ores are now worked in crude fashion by the Indians, and nearly all the lead consumed in Guatemala comes from this district. Even the surface ores yield from 30 to 60 per cent of lead. A cart road has now been built right into the heart of the mineral area. Gold is found in several parts of the Republic. Considerable interest has been taken of late in mica, which has been found in large quantities, and experts from the United States have recently been exploring the mica-bearing regions. Titles have

recently been given to some zinc mines which are quite close to the Northern Railway, and as they are said to be rich there should be no difficulty in their exploitation. The principal factors militating against the satisfactory development of mining enterprise appear to be lack of adequate means of communication and expensive freights, although the mining laws are sufficiently liberal.

SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1905.

A decree of the Legislative Power of Guatemala, dated April 27, 1906, and published in "*El Guatemalteco*" of May 4, 1906, has ratified the Sanitary Convention signed *ad referendum* in Washington, October 14, 1905, by the delegates of Chile, Costa Rico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, United States, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela.

BUDGET FOR 1906-7.

The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala, in a decree dated April 27, 1906, and published in "*El Guatemalteco*" of May 16, 1906, has approved the budget of expenses for the fiscal year 1906-7, which amounts to 27,999,952.92 *pesos*, distributed as follows:

	<i>Pesos.</i>
Government and justice	3, 117, 500. 00
Foreign affairs	455, 900. 00
Treasury	1, 454, 984. 00
Public credit	17, 000, 000. 00
Developments (fomento)	1, 873, 031. 00
War	2, 154, 028. 48
Public instruction	1, 562, 359. 00
Pensions	382, 150. 44
Total	27, 999, 952. 92

HAITI.

ALOE FIBER EXPORT.

According to the report of the British Consul at Port au Prince, the export of "pita" or aloe fiber from Haiti is making considerable progress, 1,209,428 pounds being exported during 1905, as against 63,825 pounds in 1904. Nearly the whole comes from Port de Paix, and is shipped to the United States.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JUNE, 1906, AND FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.

The statement of the foreign commerce of the Mexican Republic for the month of June, 1906, and for the fiscal year 1905-6, has been completed by the Treasury Department of Mexico through its Bureau of Statistics, and shows an increase of 23.82 per cent in the imports and 30.03 per centum in the exports, as compared with the commerce of the preceding fiscal year 1904-5.

The fiscal year which ended June 30, 1906, makes a new record in the foreign trade of Mexico in several particulars. The total imports and total exports in each case are greater than those of any earlier year, as will be shown by the respective tables further on.

The total value of importations during the fiscal year under review was \$220,651,074.49 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, as against \$178,204,962.45 during the previous fiscal year 1904-5, an increase of \$42,446,112.04.

The exports for the fiscal year in reference were valued at \$271,138,809.32, as compared with \$208,520,451.43 for 1904-5, an increase in favor of 1905-6 of \$62,618,357.89.

The detailed imports were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	June.		Fiscal year.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,468,058.33	\$1,144,075.58	\$16,386,828.71	\$14,177,265.29
Vegetable substances.....	3,019,713.32	2,303,413.25	32,616,928.93	30,426,903.24
Mineral substances.....	10,533,431.52	4,468,521.98	90,937,430.56	52,758,614.20
Dry goods.....	1,990,951.35	1,731,210.27	23,022,528.30	23,282,548.91
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	727,624.86	657,079.20	7,744,272.98	7,076,001.83
Beverages.....	617,415.63	593,135.37	7,246,351.07	7,083,338.91
Paper and its applications.....	521,485.68	547,067.96	5,417,192.11	5,599,247.01
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,965,266.01	1,773,240.17	20,539,212.70	22,442,983.57
Vehicles.....	489,140.57	430,758.03	4,620,031.53	4,219,996.24
Arms and explosives.....	566,205.66	486,152.40	4,122,237.03	5,653,758.99
Miscellaneous.....	809,592.90	484,033.92	7,998,060.57	5,484,304.26
Total.....	22,708,885.83	14,613,688.13	220,651,074.49	178,204,962.45

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	June.		Fiscal year.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Precious metals.....	\$12,902,456.28	\$8,899,216.28	\$157,095,861.15	\$93,885,526.96
Other articles.....	10,166,611.94	11,569,495.95	114,042,948.17	114,634,924.47
Total.....	23,069,068.22	20,468,712.23	271,138,809.32	208,520,451.43

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	June.		Fiscal year.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Mexican gold coin			\$240.00	\$181,036.48
Foreign gold coin			4,835.98	79,759.34
Gold in bars	\$2,021,157.93	\$2,467,210.77	27,721,310.26	26,953,647.79
Gold in other forms	602,540.71	244,634.32	3,969,391.14	2,147,437.66
Total gold	2,623,698.64	2,711,845.09	31,695,777.38	28,361,881.26
Mexican silver coin	4,868,816.00	7,820.65	49,671,025.00	1,899,891.92
Foreign silver coin	1,760.00	1,500.00	123,453.50	77,971.00
Silver in bars	4,683,381.96	5,628,717.20	66,043,099.81	53,014,016.12
Silver in other forms	734,799.68	549,333.34	9,562,505.46	10,581,766.66
Total silver	10,278,757.64	6,187,371.19	125,400,088.77	65,523,645.70
Total gold and silver	12,902,456.28	8,899,216.28	157,095,861.15	93,885,526.96
Antimony	106,991.00		1,339,080.96	786,230.00
Copper	1,873,528.45	3,566,401.67	23,655,897.35	29,803,420.63
Marble	300.00	1,220.00	77,923.00	60,116.00
Plumbago	16,600.00	6,000.00	145,621.51	77,000.00
Lead	216,756.79	392,261.11	4,967,806.23	5,504,669.11
Zinc	87,071.00	24,843.00	336,234.99	90,171.00
Other minerals	1,929.00	29,092.00	390,760.80	96,844.39
Total	14,705,632.52	12,919,034.06	192,709,185.99	130,303,978.09
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	677,915.02	1,209,601.73	9,288,623.32	9,256,781.67
Cascalote and tanning barks.....		3,430.00	21,012.00	69,191.00
Rubber.....	444,684.00	118,729.00	2,380,425.29	719,104.29
Chicle.....	164,071.90	110,073.00	1,696,523.33	1,623,466.41
Beans.....	25,243.00	84,992.00	716,133.72	624,981.00
Fruits.....	14,868.40	11,300.75	296,334.20	222,774.62
Chick peas.....	825,296.00	563,586.00	2,960,822.25	2,253,506.00
Guayule.....	9,033.00		117,026.00	
Home beans.....	2,147.00	78,823.00	114,257.00	222,081.00
Heniquen.....	3,406,782.50	2,094,816.00	29,437,318.50	29,389,128.12
Ixtle.....	520,595.00	193,942.00	3,667,814.88	3,496,669.55
Woods.....	152,383.49	141,641.86	1,881,961.68	2,197,815.43
Maize.....	2,936.00	70,845.00	67,705.15	285,691.65
Mahogany.....	16,993.00	37,416.00	93,528.87	96,748.00
Dyewoods.....	67,529.00	70,228.00	535,688.39	691,817.10
Zacaton.....	195,216.00	221,349.00	1,872,757.00	2,009,251.00
Leaf tobacco.....	240,984.00	165,238.00	2,216,282.06	2,725,362.00
Vanilla.....	607,144.00	681,290.00	4,157,394.99	2,286,673.00
Other vegetable products.....	71,374.50	131,935.50	1,397,496.88	918,275.69
Total	7,245,244.81	5,939,236.84	62,928,135.51	59,076,269.58
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	222,077.00	402,700.00	3,271,837.50	3,149,320.50
Skins and hides.....	586,262.70	504,039.47	7,883,867.25	6,739,612.16
Other animal products.....	39,839.65	96,317.90	568,720.48	616,186.45
Total	848,279.35	1,003,037.87	11,723,425.23	10,505,119.11
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....	428.00	281,820.00	674,235.00	5,717,445.76
Flour and pastes.....	66,118.00	23,183.00	565,700.00	562,808.00
Rope.....	15.00		15.00	41,785.00
Dressed skins.....	11,094.00	47,980.00	215,839.00	287,904.80
Straw hats.....	56,409.00	42,133.00	556,748.29	323,270.00
Manufactured tobacco.....	44,361.00	96,310.00	373,330.59	465,446.34
Other manufactures.....	43,888.54	30,743.26	592,573.14	498,299.44
Total	222,313.54	522,119.26	2,978,441.02	7,896,959.34
Miscellaneous	47,698.00	85,264.70	799,621.57	738,125.36

680 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries.	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$6,481,046.04	\$6,145,797.43	\$72,411,937.85	\$75,619,339.16
Asia.....	162,691.47	181,736.60	1,671,307.54	1,405,991.05
Africa.....	2,438.00	577.78	46,279.20	125,358.45
North America.....	16,058,564.58	8,243,558.70	145,878,834.11	100,029,440.31
Central America.....	1,736.70	18,109.82	44,211.59	128,799.21
South America.....	29,993.65	31,047.24	262,717.12	541,806.05
West Indies.....	18,628.44	44,266.62	255,768.73	279,262.28
Oceania.....	4,897.00	3,593.94	79,018.35	76,069.68
Total.....	22,708,885.83	14,618,688.13	220,651,074.49	178,204,962.45

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Countries.	June—		Fiscal year—	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,560,556.81	\$5,578,622.98	\$79,804,232.98	\$50,505,999.73
Asia.....				10,500.00
North America.....	17,098,055.41	14,279,237.80	186,218,387.43	152,970,708.42
Central America.....	57,330.00	129,296.45	1,021,619.59	1,018,871.15
South America.....	5,178.00	6,222.00	65,573.32	141,307.13
West Indies.....	327,948.00	475,333.00	4,028,996.00	3,875,470.00
Oceania.....				1,600.00
Total.....	23,069,068.22	20,468,712.23	271,138,809.32	208,520,451.43

To show clearly the fact that 1905-6 is the record year in Mexico's foreign commerce, the following tables giving the imports and exports in each of the last twelve fiscal years from 1894-95 to 1905-6 are compiled from official records, omitting fractions:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1894-95.....	\$95,000,000	\$66,200,000	1900-1901.....	\$158,000,000	\$183,000,000
1895-96.....	110,000,000	78,700,000	1901-2.....	171,000,000	151,200,000
1896-97.....	117,000,000	83,200,000	1902-3.....	207,300,000	191,300,000
1897-98.....	138,000,000	97,200,000	1903-4.....	210,300,000	177,800,000
1898-99.....	148,400,000	107,600,000	1904-5.....	208,520,451	178,204,962
1899-1900.....	158,200,000	128,700,000	1905-6.....	271,138,809	220,651,074

These figures establish the fact that in 1894-95 the total of Mexico's foreign trade, imports and exports, amounted to \$161,200,000, and that in 1905-6 it amounted to \$491,789,883, from which the other fact becomes clear—that during the term of twelve years Mexico's foreign trade has increased \$330,589,883.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1906.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for May, 1906, and for the first eleven months of the

current fiscal year, 1905-6, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eleven months under review was \$196,523,350.16 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$32,937,075.84, as compared with the preceding year. The exports for the eleven months were valued at \$248,069,741.10, showing an increase of \$60,018,001.90, as compared with the same period of 1904-5.

The detailed imports during the eleven months were as follows:

IMPORTS.
[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	May.		First eleven months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Animal substances.....	\$1,346,933.21	\$1,137,174.78	\$14,821,635.38	\$13,083,189.71
Vegetable substances.....	2,893,358.92	2,418,478.05	29,544,042.11	28,123,489.99
Mineral substances.....	10,844,099.66	4,996,064.49	80,179,691.04	48,290,092.22
Dry goods.....	2,022,494.74	1,993,518.92	20,193,738.96	21,551,838.64
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	686,470.83	897,695.30	6,995,620.12	6,418,922.63
Beverages.....	624,410.89	728,759.69	6,616,051.44	6,490,203.54
Paper and its appliances.....	411,837.11	520,871.44	4,862,494.43	5,062,179.05
Machinery and apparatus.....	2,527,968.25	2,162,308.43	18,546,314.69	20,669,743.40
Vehicles.....	624,980.76	435,352.83	4,099,089.96	3,789,238.21
Arms and explosives.....	341,993.88	300,463.68	3,555,461.87	5,167,606.59
Miscellaneous.....	804,521.21	564,499.14	7,119,210.67	5,000,270.84
Total.....	23,129,004.46	16,155,161.70	196,523,350.16	163,586,274.82

EXPORTS.
[Silver valuation.]

	May.		First eleven months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Gold.....	\$2,358,373.21	\$2,995,113.18	\$29,072,078.74	\$25,650,086.17
Silver.....	15,161,127.67	8,787,109.88	115,121,326.13	59,836,274.51
Other minerals.....	2,745,588.42	3,421,462.06	33,810,248.60	32,398,633.35
Vegetable products.....	7,008,931.95	5,757,875.56	65,682,890.70	53,137,032.69
Animal products.....	1,066,933.35	1,104,659.52	10,875,145.88	9,502,061.74
Manufactured products.....	199,656.25	745,996.89	2,756,127.48	7,374,840.08
Miscellaneous.....	54,382.43	53,362.00	751,923.57	652,860.66
Total.....	28,594,992.28	28,865,578.59	248,069,741.10	188,061,739.20

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Countries.	May.		First eleven months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$5,933,383.87	\$6,616,240.13	\$64,644,962.31	\$69,473,541.73
Asia.....	206,813.39	129,214.66	1,507,682.07	1,275,155.06
Africa.....	14,762.20	7,645.70	43,941.20	124,775.70
North America.....	16,896,614.26	9,312,781.63	129,738,294.58	91,785,882.21
Central America.....	18,188.43	7,674.06	42,474.89	108,689.89
South America.....	19,818.41	48,212.24	238,823.47	510,758.84
West Indies.....	85,982.90	28,345.76	233,140.29	234,995.66
Oceania.....	3,946.00	5,197.50	74,631.85	72,476.74
Total.....	23,129,004.46	16,155,161.70	196,523,350.16	163,586,274.82

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Countries.	May.		First eleven months.	
	1906.	1905.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Europe.....	\$3,617,614.10	\$5,634,637.79	\$74,223,676.17	\$44,928,876.76
Asia.....				10,500.00
North America.....	19,647,433.28	16,686,766.05	169,120,332.02	138,691,465.02
Central America.....	48,481.90	57,796.02	964,289.59	884,574.70
South America.....	5,200.00	45,393.73	60,395.32	135,085.13
West India.....	276,263.00	440,785.00	3,701,048.00	3,400,137.00
Oceania.....				1,000.00
Total.....	28,594,992.28	28,865,578.59	248,069,741.10	188,051,789.20

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1905-6.

Official figures, recently published by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, show that the exports of the United States to Mexico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, aggregated \$58,182,278, while the imports to the United States from Mexico amounted to \$50,965,177, or a balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$7,217,101. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, Mexico had a balance of trade of \$714,760 over the United States, the exports of the United States to Mexico having aggregated \$45,756,116, and the imports to the United States from Mexico having aggregated \$46,470,876. After the showing made by Mexico in the fiscal year 1904-5, it was thought that she would have a still larger balance of trade in 1905-6. The exports of the United States to Mexico during 1905-6, as well as to all Latin-American countries, increased in a remarkable manner, and all calculations were upset.

While the exports of minerals from Mexico to the United States are increasing rapidly, the exports of ores are decreasing. This is due to the fact that more and more smelters are being constructed in Mexico and the old established ones are being enlarged. Instead, as heretofore, of sending her crude ores to the United States, Mexico is now smelting the larger portion of her ores at home and exporting the refined product. Two other encouraging facts are that Mexico is importing more pure-bred cattle, horses, and other animals every year, while she is importing far less cotton and cotton manufactures, showing that not only is the cotton production of the Republic increasing but that the capacity of her mills are being largely increased and the domestic demand is being filled by goods of home manufacture. That Mexico is prosperous also is shown by the increasing amount of articles of luxury imported.

The consumption of Mexican coffee in the United States is slowly but steadily growing, and the imports to the United States of Mexican

coffee promise to be larger in 1906-7 than ever before. During the fiscal year under review the imports to the United States of Mexican coffee amounted to 24,580,292 pounds, valued at \$2,649,864, as compared with 21,957,672 pounds, valued at \$2,162,785, in 1904-5.

In the production of sisal, as is well known, Mexico has a practical monopoly, although the United States is making strenuous efforts to encourage the growth of the maguey in the Philippines. The exports of sisal from Mexico to the United States in 1905-6 amounted to 95,043 tons, valued at \$14,884,282, as compared with 97,698 tons, valued at \$14,896,189, in 1904-5. During the fiscal year in reference the imports of sisal from countries other than Mexico amounted to 2,994 tons, valued at \$397,926, showing how little is produced outside of Mexico.

Mexico ships more silver, copper, and lead to the United States than any other country in the world, and in its exports of gold comes second after the Dominion of Canada. During 1905-6 the exports of silver from Mexico to the United States aggregated in value \$38,021,385, as compared with \$23,143,115 in 1904-5, an increase of practically fifteen million dollars. The exports of gold to the United States from Mexico amounted to \$14,311,374, as compared with \$11,141,970 in 1904-5, an increase of more than three million dollars. Less lead was exported from Mexico to the United States during the fiscal year under review than in 1904-5. The exports in 1905-6 amounted in value to \$3,315,241, as compared with \$3,511,975 in 1904-5. In the increase of exports of copper was reflected the rapid development of the copper-mining industry in Mexico. For the year ended June 30, 1906, the exports of copper from Mexico to the United States aggregated in value \$4,228,714, as compared with \$3,180,988 in 1905, an increase of more than one million dollars.

As a result largely of the development of the guayule rubber industry, Mexico is taking a place as one of the large rubber exporting countries of the world. In 1905-6 the exports of rubber from Mexico were, roughly figuring, six times greater than in 1904-5. Official figures show that during the year ended June 30, 1906, Mexico exported to the United States 1,705,915 pounds of rubber, valued at \$866,283, as compared with 352,690 pounds, valued at \$185,951, during the previous year.

Without question one of the most encouraging features of the development of commerce between Mexico and the United States is the increasing importation by Mexico of pure-bred cattle, horses, and other farm animals, showing that the farmers of Mexico are grading up their stock. During the year ended June 30, 1906, there were imported into Mexico from the United States 18,641 head of cattle, which were valued at \$666,962; 12,960 hogs, valued at \$167,387; 2,588

horses, valued at \$299,821, and 4,436 sheep, valued at \$62,599. The values of the importation of animals during the year 1904-5 were: Cattle, \$392,115; hogs, \$72,720; horses, \$239,078; sheep, \$41,914. American farming machinery also is being used to a greater extent than ever before in Mexico. The imports of agricultural implements from the United States during the year in reference were valued at \$541,280, as compared with \$364,093 in the fiscal year 1904-5.

Owing to the crop failure in 1905-6, the imports of wheat, corn, and breadstuffs to Mexico from the United States showed a heavy increase over 1904-5. The imports of corn to Mexico from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1906, aggregated 1,647,216 bushels, valued at \$991,892, as compared with 502,710 bushels, valued at \$300,586, in 1904-5. Less wheat flour was imported in 1905-6 than in 1904-5 or 1903-4, showing the enlargement of the milling industry. During the year under review the exports of flour to Mexico from the United States amounted to 39,888 barrels, valued at \$165,473, against 58,035 barrels, valued at \$242,299, in the previous year.

More automobiles, bicycles, and carriages were purchased in Mexico from the United States in 1905-6 than ever before. The imports of automobiles from the United States were valued at \$422,626, against \$284,396 in the the previous year. The value of bicycles imported from the United States was \$90,346, against \$50,173 in 1904-5, while the value of carriages imported was \$1,654,827, against \$1,186,131 in the preceding fiscal year.

Not only is Mexico importing less raw cotton from the United States, but it is also importing less manufactured cotton goods. The consumption of cotton and cotton goods is steadily increasing in Mexico, but more cotton is being raised in Mexico and the cotton spinning and weaving industry is rapidly growing. During the year ended June 30, 1906, the imports of raw cotton to Mexico from the United States amounted to 27,719 bales, valued at \$1,620,443, against 75,349 bales, valued at \$3,768,126, the previous year. During the same period the imports of cotton cloths were valued at \$265,064, against \$270,143 the previous year, and the imports of cotton wearing apparel, waste, and yarn were valued at \$556,238, against \$609,931 the previous year.

American typewriters, sewing machines, and boots are in great demand in Mexico. The imports of sewing machines from the United States in 1905-6 were valued at \$696,543, against \$558,123 in the previous year, while the imports of typewriters were valued at \$348,072, against \$268,718 in 1904-5, and of boots and shoes \$1,529,364, against \$1,116,598 in the previous year.

POSTAL RECEIPTS, 1905-6.

The revenues produced by the Mexican Mail Service during the fiscal year 1905-6, just terminated, are thus reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to the Secretary of Public Communications:

July, 1905	\$303,279.41
August, 1905	283,496.94
September, 1905	268,300.00
October, 1905	310,790.62
November, 1905	286,979.17
December, 1905	316,053.66
January, 1906	336,423.68
February, 1906	280,374.74
March, 1906	317,286.15
April, 1906	310,475.45
May, 1906	315,442.90
June, 1906	309,207.05
Receipts, 1905-6	3,634,649.77
Receipts, 1904-5	3,303,855.26
Increase in 1905-6	330,794.51

This is 10.01 per cent increase in the year 1905-6—an effective cash increase.

NEW STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

The terms of the concession granted by the Department of Public Works of Mexico to FREDERICK LEYLAND & COMPANY (Limited), the West India and Pacific branch of the Liverpool Steamship Company, guarantee the duration of the contract for a period of five years from the date of its publication.

The company promises to make at least one voyage monthly between Liverpool, the Antilles, Central American ports, Veracruz, and Tampico. Other ports also may be visited, among those mentioned being Progreso, Coatzacoalcas, the ports of the Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Curaçao, Santa Maria, Sabanilla, and Cartagena.

According to the terms of the concession the company may also establish a second steamship line, running monthly from London, under such schedule and to such ports as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Department of Communications and the company.

All the boats run by the company must be their own property and must have been owned for at least six months. The company is exempted from all Federal and municipal taxes, and guarantees to carry mail and postal service free of charge. Ten tons of Government freight are also to be transported free of charge on each voyage, no one article to weigh over one ton.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW STAMP LAW.

A new stamp law recently promulgated by the Mexican Government will become effective on November 1, 1906. This Federal stamp tax must be paid on all deeds, contracts, and documents which are made, drawn up, or issued abroad, provided that they are to take effect in the Republic, except in such cases as may be determined by law. Contracts made abroad on account of the Federal Government, documents relating to payments made abroad on account of the Government, and documents which have paid consular fees in accordance with the tariff are exempt from the stamp tax.

Additions and amendments to manifests, to requests for clearance or for customs permits, and to invoices are subject to a stamp tax of 50 cents. No stamps are required on certificates granted to vessels leaving port in ballast. Charter parties made abroad which foreign merchant vessels are obliged to present to the captains of the Mexican ports on entering and leaving harbor do not pay stamp tax. Bonds or guarantees issued in the cases of loss or nonreceipt of bills of lading by the consignee to the carrying company to secure delivery of goods will in the future pay a stamp tax of 25 cents, instead of \$3 as formerly. The original copy of the document nominating a consignee, which captains of vessels may make in accordance with the general customs ordinance, is charged 5 cents stamp fee, instead of 50 cents as formerly.

With reference to leases, for a fixed term of five years the new tax is to be at the rate of 5 cents for every 10 pesos or Mexican dollars, no distinction being made between a notarial or a private document as regards the effect of the law. When the lease exceeds five years in duration there will be a rate, as regards the excess, of 1 cent for every 10 pesos.

With reference to "letter powers," under the new law if the power is given by one person only in favor of one person only the stamp will be 5 cents, but if three persons intervene, in any capacity whatsoever, the stamp must be 10 cents. If four persons intervene the stamp must be 15 cents, and if five or more the stamp must be 20 cents, irrespective of the number of principals or of attorneys.

With regard to the transfer of real estate the price is unaltered when the price exceeds \$500, but when the price is less than that sum and the transfer is made by "private document" the rate will be 5 cents for every 10 pesos. At present the rate is 6 cents for every 10 pesos.

There are some very important changes in the law touching concessions. Under the present law the stamp tax on water power is simply nominal, whereas under the new law the tax will be as follows: (1) For every leaf of the concession, \$5; (2) for every horsepower, to be deter-

mined in the manner provided by the law itself, \$2 if the concession is for thirty years or more; if for a shorter period, the rate will be \$1 per horsepower. With regard to irrigation concessions, the rate will also be \$5 per leaf, and in addition, if the concessions be for thirty years or more, the tax will be at the rate of \$5 for every cubic meter per second, or if for less than thirty years, \$2.50 per cubic meter per second.

Regarding railway concessions, the change is quite important, the same charge remaining of \$5 per leaf, and, in addition, \$10 for every kilometer which it is proposed to construct. On mortgages, the charge is reduced from 70 cents, as at present, to 50 cents per \$100 borrowed.

Another notable reduction is effected with regard to powers of attorney, entered into before a notary public. At present, the stamps required, when the amount involved is stated, are at the rate of 2 cents for every \$20 or 10 cents per \$100. Under the new law, the ad valorem duty will be done away with altogether and a uniform stamp tax will be imposed irrespective of the amount involved, as follows: (1) If there is only one principal and attorney, the tax will be \$2 per leaf; (2) if three persons intervene, the stamp must be \$4 per leaf; (3) if four persons, the stamp rate is for \$6 per leaf, and (4) if five persons, the stamps must be at the rate of \$8 per leaf.

With respect to contracts for the loan of money, the rate will be reduced from 70 cents per \$100, as at present, to 50 cents.

The quotas payable under the new stamp law, by the various documents covered by the regulations of the law, are given in full, in the Spanish text, on page 383 of the Bulletin issue for August, 1906.

COMPLETION OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILWAY.

The "Commercial Intelligence" for June 20, 1906, publishes the following concerning the Tehuantepec Railway of Mexico:

"The Tehuantepec Railway was practically completed over a year ago. The final touches are now being given to its terminal ports, Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, and within the course of the next few months the Tehuantepec Isthmus route will have taken rank as one of the world's great trade highways.

"Like the other isthman projects, the Tehuantepec Railway has a long and checkered history. A survey with a view of opening a waterway across the isthmus was made in the sixteenth century, during the reign of Philip II, and it was not until 1880 that the idea of canalizing the waterways of the isthmus was finally abandoned. During the past century no less than 12 concessions for the route, many of them changing hands again and again, were granted and eventually annulled.

"At last, in 1895, as the result of seventeen years' operations by various concessionaires, a railway was constructed, but it was, notwithstanding the difficulties in its construction, hardly a line to be proud of. With mostly light rails, unballasted wooden bridges, and sharp curves, the line was recognized to be unfit for heavy traffic. The absence of accommodation for shipping at the terminals was a further and even greater drawback to the prospects of the line, while the problem of its operation was also unsolved. The Mexican Government took action in the matter with commendable promptitude. In 1896 an act was passed authorizing them to enter into contracts with a private firm for the exploitation of the railway and its terminal ports, and, finally, in 1898 the Government entered into contracts with the English firm of Messrs. S. PEARSON & SON, (Limited), whereby the latter undertook to bring up the railway to the requisite standard of solidity, to construct harbor works and provide facilities for shipping at the terminal ports, and at the same time were admitted into partnership with the Mexican Government for the operation of the property.

"Messrs. S. PEARSON & SON (Limited) have brought the line almost up to the standard requirements of the British Board of Trade. Rails of 80 pounds were adopted as the standard for the main line, the track (which is of the standard gauge—4 feet 8½ inches) has been ballasted with crushed rock or gravel, grades and curves have been reduced at five points by changing the location of the line, while all the bridges are now of steel with solid masonry abutments, and are of the most substantial character. The principal bridges are:

"Chacalapa Bridge, at kilometer 13, with three spans of 23.29 meters each, plate girder riveted.

"Santa Lucretia Bridge, at kilometer 127, five spans of 36.30 meters each, lattice girder, Pratt type.

"Tolosa Bridge, at kilometer 159, three spans of 36.30 meters each, lattice girder, Pratt type.

"Sarabia Bridge, at kilometer 176, one span of 36.30 meters, lattice girder, Pratt type, and four spans of 16.38 meters each, plate girders riveted.

"Malatengo Bridge, at kilometer 190, two spans of 37.03 each, lattice girders, Pratt type.

"Tehautepec Bridge, at kilometer 291, three spans of 61.24 each, lattice girders, Pratt type.

"The finest steel bridge, perhaps, is that over the Jaltepec River, at Santa Lucretia, the junction of the Tehautepec with the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway. This handsome bridge is 560 feet in length, is composed of five spans, and is of the finest steel throughout. In addition to these there are some other and smaller bridges, spans between 14 and 30 meters, with lattice half through girders, and still others, also small, with spans between 5.30 to 13 meters, and plate deck girders.

The culverts are of concrete on the northern division and of masonry on the central and southern divisions. Altogether the line has bridges and culverts to the number of 846.

"In the reconstruction of the line the difficulties of the contractors have arisen chiefly from the heavy rainfall, the exuberant vegetation, and the other tropical conditions. The growth of vegetation is so rapid in tropical regions that the clearing of the lines is usually no inconsiderable item in the upkeep. Messrs. S. PEARSON & SON, (Limited), have adopted a chemical preparation for destroying the undergrowth. The chemical in question kills the roots of plants as well as the growth above ground. It is applied hot and in a liquid form from a tank car heated by means of a steam coil, and is sprayed under steam pressure by means of an atomizer. Its use is estimated to bring about a saving of some £2,500 per annum.

"The rolling stock of the Tehuantepec Railway, both passenger and freight, is in good condition. Some of the latest passenger coaches are included, and Pullman cars are provided for service between Santa Lucretia and Salina Cruz. In view of the growth of the traffic, actual and prospective, the number of freight cars is being rapidly increased. Recently there were 929 box cars, 120 gondolas (each of 30 tons capacity), 60 stock cars, and 50 locomotives. The Tehuantepec was the first railway in the Republic of Mexico to burn oil for fuel on its locomotives. It now has 14 oil-burning locomotives, and 23 others are being adapted to burn oil as rapidly as the shops can change them. Oil is found to be about 30 per cent cheaper than coal or wood. The company at present obtains its oil from Beaumont, Tex. It is loaded onto tank steamers at Port Arthur, Tex., and is delivered at Coatzacoalcas, where the company has a large steel storage tank, of a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons, from which it is distributed to smaller supply tanks along the line, each having a capacity of 6,500 gallons. Before long it is expected that the locomotives will be burning oil obtained from local oil wells. Already the stationary boilers in the company's shops at Rincon Antonio are burning oil from the Isthmus.

"At Rincon Antonio, 20½ kilometers from Coatzacoalcas, Messrs. PEARSON & SON have constructed a model town for the officers and employees of the line, and here the general offices and shops of the company have been established. The shops are equipped for the repair of all the rolling stock and machinery in use on the line, while the residential quarters are most comfortable. Electric lighting plant has been installed, and a supply of fresh water laid on from a spring about 1 mile south of the town.

"When Messrs. PEARSON & SON took up the contract Salina Cruz had merely an open roadstead. Now the Pacific port of the Tehuantepec Railway has a sheltered outer harbor of about 20 acres, and an inner dock basin capable of taking the largest vessels. The outer

harbor was formed by throwing out from the land two massive breakwaters. The inner harbor has been excavated upon the former site of the old town of Salina Cruz, for which a new site has been provided on more salubrious ground, and has the dimensions: Length, 1,000 meters; width, 222 meters; depth (low water), 10 meters. Vessels will moor alongside the wharfing surface and will unload by aid of traveling electric cranes direct into the railway trucks. Warehouse accommodation is also provided. Later on, when traffic demands new facilities, the basin will be dredged back to a width of 370 meters, and 10 piers will be constructed, extending into the basin from the land side. At the northeast corner of the inner basin is a dry dock 180 meters in length, 30 meters in width, and with a minimum depth of 9.5 meters.

"The river at Coatzacoalcos forms a natural harbor of unlimited capacity, and with an average depth of 50 feet of water. The channel is, however, obstructed by a bar. The problem at Coatzacoalcos, therefore, simply consisted in removing the bar and preventing its being formed anew. To achieve this two converging jetties or training walls have been carried a distance of 1,300 meters from the mouth of the river into the sea, so as to confine the current within the limits necessary to secure the scouring out of the channel across the bar by the action of the river itself. For vessels' use, 5 large steel wharves have been constructed. They are all equipped with electric cranes of the most modern type, capable of lifting cargo out of the holds of vessels and depositing it in the adjoining warehouses. There are six of these warehouses, each about 420 by 132 feet. At the rear of the warehouses is a spacious terminal yard having all the necessary sidings and apparatus for the quick handling of trains. The terminal tracks (exclusive of those laid on the wharves) aggregate 20 kilometers. It is believed that the speed of discharge and loading at both ports will be as quick as at any other port in the world.

"When this route opens its terminal harbors for interoceanic traffic in December next, the American-Hawaiian Line will divide its steamers, now running between Hawaii and New York, via Magellan, into two fleets, giving a regular service between San Francisco, Hawaii, and Salina Cruz on the Pacific, and a weekly service between New York and Coatzacoalcos on the Atlantic.

"The American-Hawaiian Line, whose present dead-weight carrying capacity is 76,000 tons, are now building two 12,000-ton and one 8,000-ton steamers, specially for service in connection with this route, and when these steamers are put into commission early next year it will make a total dead-weight carrying capacity of this fleet, operating solely in connection with this route, of 108,000 tons.

"In addition to this, all the steamship lines now running from Europe to Mexico will put on direct services to Coatzacoalcos; steam-

ship connections will also be established at Salina Cruz with all the Pacific coast ports of Central and South America as far south as Valparaiso.

"The American-Hawaiian Line has recently signed a freight contract for a number of years, under which about 300,000 tons of sugar will be shipped annually from Honolulu to New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, via Tehuantepec.

"Thus the Tehuantepec Railway will not only prove a boon to international commerce, but bids fair materially to increase the prosperity of Mexico."

GUAYULE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER.

United States Consul V. L. DUHAIME, of Saltillo, reports that the guayule shrub two years ago was not only regarded as worthless but was considered as a nuisance by the Mexican landowners. In fact, lands thick with this brush, which could have then been bought for a nominal sum, are now difficult to secure, the price being from five to ten times higher.

Many sales of guayule on the ground have been reported at over five times the price at which the land itself was held at previous to this boom. The buying up of this shrub began about the latter part of the year 1904, at \$15 Mexican currency per ton; but, owing to the numerous parties anxious to secure quantities large enough to justify them in erecting factories for the extraction of the gum, buyers now find it very difficult to arrange deals. Recently, contracts for large lots have been reported at as high as \$100 Mexican currency per ton. For many years guayule was known to contain rubber, but it is only within a short time since that a process has been invented for the extraction of the gum for commercial use. Although the product was of an inferior quality and of little value, it was enough to set chemists and inventors to work on the problem; so much so that many extraction processes are being registered at the Mexican patent office. However, none of the methods have yet attained a degree of perfection, as the known results vary from 10 to 12 per cent, whereas the quantity of gum contained in the shrub is known to be approximately 18 per cent. The quality attained can better be judged by the price realized for the product of the different processes, which varies from 28 to 50 cents, gold, per pound on the New York market. However, men engaged in the new industry are learning to produce a better finished product. A sample lot of such excellent quality, extracted with a process in the experimental stage and not yet patented, brought \$1, gold, per pound.

No claim is made that the gum extracted from the guayule will ever take the place of rubber, but it can be made a substitute in many forms of manufacture. This industry has now passed from the experi-

mental to the practical stage, and is destined to become a very important one in northern Mexico, especially in the State of Coahuila. Factories which are already working and those now under construction within a small radius of Saltillo will represent an outlay in buildings and machinery alone of several millions of dollars. Large quantities of the gum extracted are now being exported from this district.

SODA LAKES IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "Mexican Investor" calls attention to the fact that the Mexican Government owns a valuable property in the famous carbonate of soda lakes of the Bay of Adair, near the Gulf of California. The Investor says:

"Under the blazing sun of the desert, surrounded by barren and bleak sand dunes, lie vast lakes of crystals of carbonate of soda, to all appearances great masses of snow and ice, but in reality a substance from which will be made millions of tons of soap and millions of panes of glass. At only one other place in the world is natural soda found under conditions which admit of industrial development, and at that place it must be shipped several hundred miles by rail, and many tons of water must be evaporated by coal to obtain a ton of the product.

"The Mexican lakes are within 3,000 yards of the sea and the fierce sun and heat of the desert attend to the evaporation. The world's consumption is very large, amounting to several hundred thousand tons annually, and at present nearly all of it is manufactured from common salt with the use of expensive machinery. At Adair Bay, when the temperature is right, the water of the lake crystallizes into pure carbonate of soda, nature doing what man requires expensive machinery and vast amounts of coal to do.

"The Mexican Government declines to dispose of these lakes to anyone, President DIAZ believing that they may become sources of enormous income to the country, just as the nitrate of soda beds are to Chile. What it may mean to the soap and glass industry of Mexico may be judged when it is stated that at present manufactured soda, one of the principal items of cost, sells for \$75 per ton in ports of the country, while the same article from Adair Bay may be delivered for less than one-third of that price. An estimate of an engineer is to the effect that there is enough soda on top of the ground to produce 100 tons daily for seventy-five years."

EXPLOITATION OF PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for May 14 contains the text of a decree approving the terms of the contracts celebrated between Messrs. PEARSON & SON and the Mexican Government for the investigation and exploitation of the petroleum deposits in the States of Chiapas, Campeche,

Tabasco, Veracruz, the valley section of the State of San Luis Potosi, and the southern district of Tamaulipas. These contracts are six in number, two of which were celebrated on January 18, 1906, and the other four on February 1 of the same year. The life of the contracts is fifty years, the principal clauses being as follows:

The concessionnaires are authorized to explore the said areas for the purpose of locating deposits of petroleum or carburet of hydrogen and its derivatives, and to exploit said deposits when found. The investment of the following sums in the various enterprises forms part of the contract:

For the lands in the State of Veracruz, \$800,000, a deposit of \$40,000 being required as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the stipulations; \$700,000 for the Tabasco lands, with a guarantee fund of \$40,000; for the Campeche and Chiapas lands, \$200,000, with guarantee fund of \$10,000, and for the States of San Luis Potosi and Tamaulipas, \$300,000, with a guarantee fund of \$10,000. These sums shall be invested within seven years from the respective dates of the contracts and the guarantee funds shall be deposited in the National Bank of Mexico within eight days of the publication of the contracts, said funds to revert to the concessionnaires in proportion to the application of the stipulated moneys to the work in hand.

By virtue of these contracts the concessionnaires enjoy the following privileges:

Export, free of duty, of all products of their exploitation; free importation of the machinery and materials required for the work of exploitation; freedom from all federal imposts of the capital invested and the bonds or shares issued (with the exception of the stamp tax); the right of purchasing public lands at the specified public rate; the right of expropriation in conformity with the terms laid down in the contracts; the right to construct pipe lines for the conduit of their output.

The concessionnaires shall turn over to the National Treasury 7 per cent, and to the respective States 3 per cent of the annual product of the deposits, provided the output be not less than 1,470,000 liters. In case of a smaller annual production the levy shall be reduced proportionately.

CONCESSION FOR A BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico publishes in its issue for July 10, 1906, the text of a contract celebrated between the Mexican Government and MESSRS. THORESEN, FENOCHIO & THOMPSON, authorizing the establishment of a factory for the making of beet sugar. The plant is to be put up either in the Federal District or in the State of Mexico, the minimum investment of capital to be \$500,000. Other facto-

ries may be put up in other sections of the Republic, representing a capital of not less than \$250,000 each.

Government purchases of the products may be had with a discount of 10 per cent on the general price. As a guarantee fund, a deposit of \$5,000 within three months from the date of the contract is required.

For a period of ten years from the inauguration of the industry, the capital invested in the construction, exploitation, and development of the works, as well as all bonds and stock issued by the concessionaires, shall be exempt from all Federal imposts except the stamp tax.

It is provided in the concession that the company will have the right to select, free of charge, public lands in the Republic not otherwise occupied that it may need. The machinery and equipment for the manufacture of sugar will be admitted free of duty and the plant will not be taxed for ten years. The syndicate is given two years in which to submit its plans and five years after the plans of the factory have been approved to complete the plant.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION IN MICHOACAN.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico, of August 14, 1906, publishes a contract made between the Government and the "*Compañía Industrial El Oro*" for the construction and operation of a railroad in the State of Michoacan.

The period of the concession is ninety-nine years. The starting point of the line shall be La Huerta Station, on the Michoacan and Pacific Railroad, and the terminus at a point in the municipality of Tlalpujahua. The survey of the line must be commenced two months after the signing of the contract. The line must be completed within five years. The concessionaire shall pay, during the period of the concession, the sum of \$100 per month for the railroad inspection fund, and has deposited with the Treasury of the Republic the amount of \$3,000 for the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

POSTAL MONEY ORDER CONVENTIONS WITH SALVADOR AND FRANCE.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic, of August 10, 1906, informs the public that the Convention signed between Mexico and Salvador, and the one made with France, both on the exchange of postal money orders, shall go into effect in the contracting countries, on October 1, 1906.

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1906, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 105,113 packages of merchandise. During the same month 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York,

carrying 180,054 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in July, 1906, were as follows:

Henequen.....	bales..	6, 408
Coffee.....	sacks..	9, 543
Hides.....	bales..	5, 924
Hides, loose.....	No..	6, 774
Ixtle.....	bales..	7, 110
Goatskins.....	do....	1, 686
Deerskins.....	do....	254
Rubber, crude.....	do....	482
Tobacco, leaf.....	do....	922
Cigars.....	boxes..	32
Sugar.....	sacks..	8, 650
Broom root.....	bales..	120
Chicle.....	do....	344
Fustic.....	logs..	3, 312
Hair.....	bales..	25
Lead bullion.....	bars..	42, 543
Metals.....	boxes..	807
Ores.....	sacks..	3, 575
Sarsaparilla.....	bales..	68
Vanilla.....	boxes..	268
Alligator skins.....	bales..	149
Heron plumes.....	boxes..	3
Honey.....	barrels..	483
Cedar.....	logs..	369
Copper.....	bars..	3, 514
Pepper.....	packages..	1, 207
Lemons.....	boxes..	487
Beans.....	packages..	54

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia advises that the exports from the port of Philadelphia to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of July, 1906, consisted of merchandise to the value of \$119,759.42, as shown in the following table:

Petroleum.....	\$52, 517. 27
Coal.....	51, 601. 40
Powder.....	15, 400. 00
Cotton shirts.....	240. 75
Total.....	119, 759. 42

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in July, 1906, were as follows:

Animal products.....	\$22, 783. 75
Vegetable products.....	39, 416. 54
Mineral products.....	62, 219. 75
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	23, 117. 52
Chemical products.....	14, 903. 21
Liquors and beverages.....	1, 282. 88

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Paper and products thereof	\$5, 092. 83
Machinery and apparatus	47, 762. 22
Vehicles	12, 353. 46
Firearms and explosives	9, 925. 88
Sundries	19, 055. 42
Total	<u>258, 513. 46</u>

Country of origin:

United States	227, 493. 13
Germany	7, 748. 55
France	3, 523. 53
England	19, 179. 42
Japan	568. 83
Total	<u>258, 513. 46</u>

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$78,908.91.

The exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, entered through the custom-house in Nogales, Arizona, during the month of July, 1906, was as follows:

Product.	Quantity.	Value.
Poultry		\$6
Paper products		48
Mescal	gallons.. 70	52
Cane sugar	pounds.. 8, 810	394
Hides	do. 117, 668	10, 963
Fresh meat		22
Laces and embroidery		9
Spices		15
Vegetable fibers		40
Preserved fruits		16
Pickled fruits and vegetables		122
Beans	bushels.. 25, 011	34, 496
Bird feathers		45
Fresh fish		22
Lead ore	pounds.. 12, 396	372
Potatoes	bushels.. 325	337
Ready-made cotton clothing		6
Birdseed		717
Straw hats		19
Salt	pounds.. 2, 450	15
Leaf tobacco	do. 1, 049	400
Gold bullion and dust	ounces.. 5, 171	131, 662
Silver bullion	do. 106, 941	109, 301
Total		<u>302, 079</u>

NICARAGUA.

CANAL AT PEARL LAGOON.

Following is an extract of the contract entered into between the Government of Nicaragua and the Central American Growers' Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, United States, for the construction of a canal at the entrance of Pearl Lagoon:

"The canal to be built shall be from 14 to 16 English feet deep. The amount to be invested in the construction work shall be \$100,000 gold.

"The company shall build a wharf and a custom-house near the entrance of said canal and establish adequate facilities for navigation on Pearl Lagoon and the Great and Kuringuas rivers and their affluents.

"The wharf and storage dues to be collected by the company shall not exceed the rates of those prescribed in the concession granted to JAMES DIETRICK, and the receipts thereof shall be divided with the Government, which shall be exempted from any charges on its imports and exports.

"The business of the company shall be subject to inspection by the Government.

"The Government grants the company the right to denounce and acquire 40,000 *manzanas* of vacant National lands, at the prices established by law, in the Departments of Zelaya and the Districts of Great River and Siquia, which lands shall be devoted to the cultivation of bananas and other tropical products.

"The company shall connect Pearl Lagoon with the affluents of the Escondido, Great, Kuringuas, and Prinzapolca rivers.

"The company may construct railroads on its lands and is authorized to collect 5 cents gold for each bunch of bananas exported over its line.

"The company shall pay into the General Treasury the sum of \$5,000 gold to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

"After thirty years' exploitation of the enterprise by the company its property shall revert to the Government, excepting, however, the railways, ships, and telegraph and telephone lines, which shall be purchased by the Government at a 20 per cent discount."

The contract was signed on July 24, 1906.

EXPORT DUTIES ON WOOD.

The British Board of Trade Journal has received through the Foreign Office of the United Kingdom a translation of a decree of the President of Nicaragua, which became effective on June 1, 1906, fixing the export duties on wood in blocks or sawed at the following rates:

Mahogany, oak, "royal" cedar, 1,000 cubic feet.....	\$2.00
Cedar "espino," 1,000 cubic feet	1.00
Guayco, mora, quebracho, brasil, flambar, rosewood, and genizaro, ton	1.50

Wood not specified in this decree is to pay duty at the rate leviable on the wood it most resembles.

The duties provided in this decree do not apply to contracts in which the duties payable have been fixed already.

PANAMA.

THE TORTOISE SHELL OF COMMERCE.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, of Colon, reports on the commercial value of the hawk's bill or imbricated turtle, which with the squamous species, constitute the varieties of marine turtles that furnish the tortoise shell of trade, as follows:

"The hawk's bill turtle is found only in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. This turtle is recognized by the low, wide head, a long, narrow mouth, the upper jaw prolonged and hooked like the beak of a hawk. The shell is flattened and serrated behind, with five vertebral and eight lateral plates overlapping one another like scales of a fish. The color is yellowish above, mottled with chestnut brown, and yellowish white below. Young turtles have a black spot on the four rear pairs of plates. Old turtles have a thin yellow plate on the belly, which is much sought after and commands a higher price. This hawk's bill turtle feeds on seaweeds, crabs, mollusks, and fish. Being mostly carnivorous, the meat is not considered wholesome, differing in this respect from the herbivorous turtles.

"The shells shipped from the Colon district are taken from turtles caught on the Lagarto and San Blas coasts of the Caribbean Sea during the months of May, June, July, and August, when they approach the shore to deposit eggs, which are laid on the sandy beaches above high-water mark at night; holes are dug about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and the eggs deposited therein; generally about three layings are made during a period of nine weeks. The eggs are lightly covered with sand and left to be hatched out by the heat of the sun. The turtles are caught either while on shore or in the water by means of nets. As a rule they are killed immediately after being caught, cleaned and the shell frame washed with sand; but on the San Blas coast the Indians do not kill them, but at once proceed to remove the shell by subjecting the turtles to great heat, afterwards throwing the turtles back into the sea. By the application of heat the successive plates of shell come off very easily.

"Turtles caught in these waters vary in size from 1 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, with a maximum weight of 150 pounds, and the average weight of shell obtained from each is from 6 to 7 pounds. The commercial value of tortoise shell depends upon the thickness and size of the plates rather than upon the brilliancy of the colors. The price of shell in this market fluctuates from \$3 to \$6 in gold per pound. As the best prices are obtained in England, the largest amount of the shell shipped from these parts go to that country. The San Blas Indians, however, trade a large amount of shell to coasting schooners, which is partly carried to the States and partly brought to Colon.

"During the year 1905 the total amount of tortoise shell shipped from the entire consular district of Colon to all countries was estimated at 16,000 pounds. The total amount shipped from Colon alone in 1905 was estimated at 8,000 pounds, valued at \$37,000 in gold; of this amount about 5,000 pounds, valued at \$22,000 in gold, was shipped to England, and about 2,000 pounds, valued at \$9,000 in gold, to the United States, and the residue of 1,000 pounds, valued at \$4,500 in gold, went to Germany. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, tortoise shell valued at \$11,219 in gold was shipped to the United States from Colon."

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

United States Consul JAMES C. KELLOGG, writing from Bocas del Toro, furnishes the following report on commercial conditions in Panama:

"The value of the imports during the year 1905 amounted to \$770,873, of which about \$460,000 was imported from the United States, \$120,000 from European ports, and the remainder principally from Colon. The chief articles from the United States were gasoline, provisions, hardware, kerosene, lumber, bricks, furniture, shoes, hats, and cotton goods, carried by Norwegian steamers.

"The exports consisted of bananas, \$1,407,459; cocoanuts, \$3,748; turtle-shell, \$10,362; turtle conserves, \$3,415; sarsaparilla, \$4,167; rubber, \$4,112, and hides, \$2,575, or a total of \$1,435,838. The bananas, cocoanuts, and turtle conserves went to the United States, while the turtle-shell, rubber, sarsaparilla, and hides were shipped to Europe, owing to better prices. The bulk of these articles went to Germany and England and were shipped in German steamers.

"The total number of steamers entering the port of Bocas del Toro during 1905 were 185, of which 129 were Norwegian, 33 German, and 23 British. Not a single American vessel entered the port.

"The total output of cocoanuts in this district can not be given, as no data are obtainable. The price fluctuates considerably, at times costing as high as \$16.50 per thousand, while at other times they can be bought at \$13.50 per thousand. There is an opening for an investor who would manufacture coconut oil and dried coconut or copra. In very few cases are these nuts cultivated.

"There are large quantities of oranges, pineapples, wild vanilla, and sugar cane growing in this district, but none cultivated to any extent. With proper handling and attention these articles would prove a profitable source of income. Sugar cane grows very readily and, with a reasonable expenditure of capital to start with, could be made a well-paying investment, as quite a large amount of beet sugar is imported here.

"Located at Careening Cay, an island distant about a quarter of a mile from the town of Bocas del Toro, is a shipbuilding yard owned and operated by Americans, who also own a machine shop for the repairing of gasoline launches, etc. This yard recently turned out a twin-screw 100-horsepower gasoline boat. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length over all, 90 feet; keel, 86 feet; beam, 19 feet; capacity, 80 tons, and is run by 2 Wolverine gasoline motors. She is provided with 12 berths, a large cabin, and plenty of deck space, and will run weekly between Colon and Bocas del Toro."

PERU.

THE POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES IN 1905-6.

The income of the Post-Office Department of Peru for stamps, correspondence, parcels, and money orders, was estimated for 1905 at £54,100, and yielded £58,276.4.80, an excess of £4,176.4.80.

The receipts of the telegraph service, estimated at £6,000, amounted to £13,785, giving a surplus of £7,785.9.60.

From July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, 54 new post-offices and 29 mail services have been established.

During the same period the telegraph lines of the Republic have been extended 434 kilometers, and there are at present under construction the lines from Urubamba to Santa Ana, from Chuquibamba to Pampacolca, from Santa Rosa to Macusani, from Ayabaca to Macará, and from Pascamayo to Cajamarca, which shall be extended to Chachapoyas, Moyobamba, and Yurimaguas.

The interchange of postal parcels continues to increase. A convention for this service has been signed with the United States of America, and a like one is being negotiated with England.

FINANCIAL CONDITION IN 1905.

The Peruvian expenditures under the budget of 1905 are without precedent in the history of the public treasury. The receipts estimated for 1905 amounted to £2,223,488.1.42, but the revenue was collected to the amount of £2,371,354.8.00, thus yielding an increase over the amount estimated of £147,866.6.58. The disbursements effected with supplementary credits during that year to meet unavoidable expenses of the administration amounted to £91,514.4.25, thus leaving a surplus of £56,352.2.33 over the amount of disbursements made and chargeable to said budget.

This result is an evidence of the economic prosperity of the Republic, and of the regularity with which the several branches of the Government are conducted.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

The Peruvian budget for 1907 has been made after careful revision and estimate of probable revenues, and amounts to £2,677,572.1.38—that is to say, as compared with the preceding budget, which amounted to £2,506,386.0.83, an increase of £171,186.0.55.

The budget has been made in strict accordance with the law on the subject. The new expenditures proposed by the Executive Power, amounting to £238,042.7.43, have been covered as follows: By reductions on the present budget of 1906, £67,856.6.88; by estimated increases in receipts, £171,186.0.55, making a total of £239,042.7.43.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The foreign commerce of the Republic in 1905 reached £10,080,771.3.48, while in 1904 it amounted to £8,364,642.1.12, thus showing an increase in 1905 of £1,716,129.2.36.

Imports in 1905 reached the sum of £4,329,151.0.58, and in 1904 £4,298,002.5.85; balance in favor of 1905, £31,148.4.73. Exports during 1905 amounted to £5,751,620.2.90, and during 1904, £4,066,639.5.27; balance in favor of 1905, £1,684,980.7.63.

During the course of the year 1906 this favorable condition of foreign commerce was maintained, reaching during the first six months the sum of £5,181,369.2.63, which during the same period of 1905 was £4,218,294.1.00, being an increase in 1906 of £963,075.1.63.

In 1905, in contrast to 1904, the increase in exportations is greater than in importations.

The value of imports made free of duty, representing raw material, machinery, and railway stock, reached in 1905 the amount of £1,611,038.0.00, and in 1904, £1,651,476.0.00.

MARITIME AND COASTWISE TRADE DURING 1904 AND 1905.

Peruvian coastwise trade was as follows for the years in reference: In 1905, 374,494 tons; in 1904, 361,692 tons, and the maritime traffic at the port of Callao as follows: In 1905, 927,249 tons; in 1904, 924,524 tons.

THE MINING INDUSTRY DURING 1905 AND THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The Government Registry of Mines shows the development of the mining industry and the great interest aroused by the exploitation of this branch of the country's wealth in Peru throughout 1905 and 1906.

In order to indicate the mining development, the following comparison is made: During the first half of 1903 the number of claims recorded in the Register was 5,310, subject to a charge of £9,752, while the Register of the first half of the present year, 1906, contains 10,421 mining claims, which pay in taxes, fines, etc., £32,357.

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The following is a résumé of the mineral production during 1905:

Minerals.	Quantities.	Value.
Gold, in bars, in metallurgical products, and ores.....kilos..	733	£37,072
Silver, in bars, in metallurgical products, and ores.....do...	176,000	648,000
Copper.....tons..	11,000	622,268
Lead.....do...	1,270	5,420
Petroleum, crude.....do...	49,700	124,250
Coal.....do...	72,665	98,300
Salt.....do...	21,083	21,088
Borates.....do...	1,594	14,346
Nickel.....kilos..	1,778	145
Quicksilver.....do...	1,554	340
Bismuth.....tons..	12	5,000
Molybdenum and vanadium in small quantities.....		
Total.....		1,636,179

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING 1905.

The production and value of some of the principal agricultural products of the Republic during 1905 were as follows:

Products.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Sugar.....	161,850,935	£1,638,508
Cotton.....	10,665,275	522,843
Wool.....	4,510,580	440,734
Rubber.....	2,539,074	955,157
Cocaine.....	6,088	77,318
Cocoa.....	1,313,825	94,596
Coffee.....	834,893	28,390

SALVADOR.

IMPORTS DURING JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1906.

The importations of foreign merchandise through the various ports of the Republic during January and February, 1906, amounted to 337,090.42 *colones* and 310,184.62 *colones*, respectively, and the following were the countries of origin, according to the "*Diario Oficial*" of July 13 and 30, 1906:

Countries of origin.	January.	February.
	<i>Colones.</i>	<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	26,501.64	27,806.75
Austria-Hungary.....	1,358.16	649.31
Belgium.....	10,220.71	8,110.85
Costa Rica.....	8,606.00	2,808.60
Cuba.....		483.75
Chile.....	650.00	
China.....	2,413.24	8,319.70
Denmark.....	271.19	
Spain.....	4,357.89	4,691.08
United States.....	116,072.23	75,485.96
France.....	24,959.38	25,351.18
Great Britain.....	110,360.84	128,782.23
Guatemala.....	100.00	504.00
Holland.....	2,591.00	
Honduras.....	6,847.78	8,515.57
Italy.....	16,104.54	4,718.63
Japan.....	2,482.25	1,048.48
Mexico.....	3,635.96	5,635.00
Nicaragua.....	4,353.36	6,613.23
Portugal.....	204.25	42.50
Sweden.....		1,062.65
Switzerland.....		506.25
Total.....	337,090.42	310,184.62

EXPORTS DURING JANUARY, 1906.

According to the "*Diario Oficial*" of August 1, 1906, the exports of the Republic during the month of January, 1906, amounted to 1,605,571.84 *colones*, of which sum 1,375,706.74 *colones* were for coffee. The countries of destination during said month were as follows:

Countries of destination.	January.
	<i>Colones.</i>
Germany	881,898.63
British America	82,550.00
Austria-Hungary	115,346.70
Chile	240.00
Spain	48,283.70
United States	547,471.88
France	161,109.93
Great Britain	156,212.35
Guatemala	150.00
Honduras	8,767.00
Italy	179,745.75
Nicaragua	25.00
Norway	2,265.90
Panama	11,760.00
Peru	10,770.00
Total	1,605,571.84

THE SALVADOR RAILWAY AND THE COFFEE CROP.

During practically the whole of the year 1905, the Salvador Railway reported more or less substantial weekly traffic increases, which are understood have been due, not so much to a better coffee crop, but to development which is taking place along the line of the Salvador Railway. In other words, there has been a great augmentation in the number of estates and properties opened up for development in the districts of Salvador served by this railway of late, as to more or less guarantee an annual increase in the railway's earnings. Thus it is that there has been a gross increase of \$160,000, or say £15,000, making the gross receipts for the year, say, £120,300. The board's statement that the line had been well maintained last year indicates that no expenditure of an extraordinary nature on renewals will be necessary, so that a 50 per cent ratio should be ample, which would make the net earnings £60,150, or £84,150 with the Government guaranty. Prior lien and debenture interest and redemption will call for about £45,150, leaving £39,000, or say £40,500 with sundry additions, available for ordinary and preference interest. A sum of £15,000 will be needed to meet the full 6 per cent on the preference capital, which is certain to be paid, leaving £25,500 available for the ordinary shares. This would pay fully 10 per cent, but assuming that only 4 per cent is actually distributed there would still remain £15,500 to be placed to the reserve, against only £7,500—less than half this amount—so used a year ago. The carry forward would remain at £9,601, the same as will be brought into the account from 1904-5.

As to the future, those in a position to judge, expect that, quite apart from any improvement in the coffee crop, the gross earnings of the Salvador Railway will, during the next few years, at least increase by from £10,000 to £15,000 per annum, giving a net gain of between £5,000 and £7,000 a year. The outlook for the next coffee crop is said to be particularly good, so that as £6,600 a year has now to be found for the sinking fund on the mortgage debentures, there is little doubt that the company must soon earn and pay all its charges and 6 per cent per annum on both ordinary and preference capital, without the aid of the Government guarantee of £24,000 a year, which would be used to strengthen the reserve funds or expedite the redemption of the debenture debt. The fact that in seven years the company has relieved itself from dependence on that guarantee for debenture and preference interest is important, for that is always a satisfactory sign. Salvador has, however, treated foreign creditors in the past with every consideration.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Paio campeche; Pao de campeche; Campêche</i>):				
Central America.....				
Mexico.....				
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	2,480	2,780	20,994	14,776
Brazil.....	28,261	126,824	451,681	779,607
Other South America.....	288,147	162,751	1,171,486	1,408,208

UNITED STATES.

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Coffee (Café; Caffe; Caffe):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	331,588	178,682	5,064,040	5,568,847
Mexico.....	243,166	145,081	2,023,324	1,877,420
Brazil.....	1,745,746	1,191,138	26,718,801	20,584,888
Other South America.....	481,451	724,801	3,649,644	5,936,568
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Cuba.....	2,789	.....	23,492	82,840
Mexico.....	1,529,512	1,578,880	9,832,111	10,810,416
South America.....	742	27,174	6,637	478,276
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Cotton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	32,527	86,220	239,684	343,488
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,816,021	878,853	8,831,430	7,599,609
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	398,800	479,628	2,534,411	3,205,972
Cuba.....	128,994	258,412	1,089,176	988,972
South America.....	30,250	17,150	366,092	309,404
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	457	24	4,029	4,920
Cuba.....	5	80	1,240	5,678
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	46,878	26,827	174,099	69,555
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuir et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	55,832	44,863	322,119	324,988
Mexico.....	284,384	368,449	2,325,794	2,703,161
South America.....	1,560,885	1,649,119	8,064,111	9,128,610
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borrachae cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	43,869	59,369	523,192	487,399
Mexico.....	89,321	107,098	176,207	809,388
Brazil.....	653,359	1,873,648	18,710,358	16,363,607
Other South America.....	91,908	128,044	627,107	649,848
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	294,833	363,602	2,087,262	2,085,641
South America.....	780	40	9,589	6,966
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	21,041	52,119	606,806	65,571
Cuba.....	5,090,322	7,071,230	57,045,906	46,585,144
Brazil.....	.....	.....	1,266,275	328,646
Other South America.....	174,907	15,159	924,978	725,898
Tobacco, leaf (<i>tabaco en rama; tabaco não manufacturado; tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	289	13,756	9,216	24,154
Cuba.....	674,480	847,090	6,695,506	8,496,737
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	15,581	20,240	263,765	221,651
Mexico.....	27,291	13,538	206,191	289,214
Cuba.....	1,658	47,294	35,637	112,300
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	833,275	.....	8,183,253	6,517,952
Class 2 (combing).....	8,423	62,744	499,810	228,881
Class 3 (carpet).....	122,126	233,996	650,640	576,055

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	1,167	1,584	10,327	10,454
Mexico.....	26,350	20,420	226,727	330,729
Cuba.....	16,944	9,649	156,172	88,528
Argentine Republic.....	706,405	468,004	2,574,698	2,561,396
Brazil.....	8,568	9,576	132,128	58,744
Chile.....	8,664	69,497	48,476	221,637
Colombia.....	287	1,878	1,684	4,741
Venezuela.....	114	-----	781	1,388
Other South America.....	28,676	8,817	119,208	161,348
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Central America.....	765	-----	7,118	4,238
Mexico.....	38,129	81,628	235,896	439,062
Cuba.....	353,031	193,812	1,061,567	896,224
South America.....	15,053	-----	39,746	50,410
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	4,181	7,460	58,213	11,883
South America.....	1,200	-----	1,260	2,155
Horses (<i>Caballos; Caballos; Chevaux</i>):				
Central America.....	1,225	150	3,150	12,204
Mexico.....	22,560	7,805	158,182	168,801
South America.....	1,500	-----	2,858	1,475
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	6,550	25,345	26,358	70,692
South America.....	-----	160	2,385	2,498
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	25,666	3,968	430,340	43,961
Mexico.....	74,230	86,518	338,340	639,681
Cuba.....	149,936	125,204	635,629	771,382
South America.....	2,671	1,856	141,300	9,686
Oats (<i>Avena; Aveia; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	838	844	10,147	17,741
Mexico.....	1,129	3,771	10,919	84,021
Cuba.....	11,442	21,691	110,057	143,152
South America.....	1,498	1,441	16,086	14,021
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,864	3,140	7,781	18,768
Mexico.....	40,240	133,419	57,870	1,365,872
South America.....	31	85,146	109	163,513
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	188,581	133,053	1,267,489	942,870
Mexico.....	27,673	6,616	182,139	63,378
Cuba.....	280,866	249,990	2,010,079	1,775,764
Brazil.....	97,415	80,356	645,784	699,106
Colombia.....	71,869	6,854	268,008	60,932
Other South America.....	178,510	289,114	1,411,908	1,560,432
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....	8,935	72,985	87,143	381,367
South America.....	6,265	13,044	29,782	72,816
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	22,977	171,269	199,044	1,751,516
Mexico.....	102,872	109,198	635,453	1,078,124
Cuba.....	43,231	118,070	298,768	829,459
Argentine Republic.....	116,767	80,189	1,040,002	1,067,346
Brazil.....	12,324	53,953	54,485	182,938
Chile.....	2,522	5,884	73,791	125,090
Colombia.....	3,872	2,015	15,838	18,489
Venezuela.....	1,146	606	3,423	2,309
Other South America.....	4,544	37,387	56,516	181,690
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojos de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	136	999	5,326	8,904
Mexico.....	4,777	2,697	37,731	51,561
Argentine Republic.....	315	4,149	25,456	41,373
Brazil.....	5,120	6,240	30,934	55,218
Chile.....	2,949	3,060	17,438	29,969
Other South America.....	2,710	2,068	35,362	20,924

UNITED STATES.

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1906.	1906.	1906.	1906.
Coal (Carbón; Carvão; Charbon):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico	170,231	294,640	1,691,422	1,914,376
Cuba	88,866	86,891	817,172	1,151,573
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico	81,510	106,633	645,269	702,448
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico	15,742		1,742,461	491,429
Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):				
Central America	120,844	123,222	939,066	952,730
Mexico	23,284	21,280	172,135	130,882
Cuba	108,022	89,308	633,801	451,674
Argentine Republic	10,008	13,298	263,063	117,097
Brazil	55,502	28,807	461,702	281,522
Chile	42,069	82,084	429,841	469,395
Colombia	23,283	51,501	296,997	464,200
Venezuela	24,908	33,383	242,130	251,260
Other South America	23,116	34,653	288,447	235,548
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America	50,387	58,285	396,551	402,689
Mexico	40,545	51,017	373,114	315,894
Cuba	28,426	40,082	230,019	266,710
Argentine Republic	10,260	21,235	223,694	129,044
Brazil	4,598	5,565	44,888	26,394
Chile	741	3,048	11,173	18,992
Colombia	3,446	3,638	27,909	20,164
Venezuela	1,585	3,644	12,699	16,916
Other South America	4,761	5,461	30,515	38,976
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America	17,420	22,999	88,160	142,172
Mexico	69,094	75,562	543,914	779,841
Argentine Republic	3,065	36,489	98,537	257,266
Brazil	36,220	29,215	273,481	529,599
Chile	6,361	13,639	52,206	112,974
Venezuela	4,904	6,356	65,948	50,338
Other South America	11,632	19,036	115,324	149,608
Electrical machinery (Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques):				
Central America	1,728	1,301	7,199	18,132
Mexico	49,215	109,752	662,845	640,607
Cuba	12,149	38,337	39,128	403,544
Argentine Republic	4,497	16,414	89,118	92,790
Brazil	7,217	42,698	126,015	343,768
Colombia			782	2,159
Other South America	13,649	8,618	87,857	75,924
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):				
Central America	93,735	2,066	269,058	475,757
Mexico	171,696	36,467	767,687	426,879
South America	258,445	178,900	1,301,891	1,890,360
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):				
Central America	22,691	22,462	158,577	179,891
Mexico	81,119	75,546	562,504	643,735
Cuba	50,694	54,317	334,903	351,265
Argentine Republic	44,289	59,548	347,528	453,833
Brazil	25,982	31,629	218,062	257,915
Chile	11,697	26,779	82,555	164,290
Colombia	4,341	4,374	35,761	44,721
Venezuela	2,064	13,588	17,010	87,868
Other South America	14,091	21,777	136,276	176,884

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 5,759	Dollars. 11,200	Dollars. 50,124	Dollars. 85,121
Mexico.....	36,076	57,029	314,312	444,901
Cuba.....	19,273	44,868	253,117	211,255
Argentine Republic.....	30,592	21,827	298,144	341,878
Brazil.....	14,991	34,020	53,816	122,665
Colombia.....	1,557	5,538	32,424	43,163
Other South America.....	22,254	55,151	198,382	262,594
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....			19,100	939,782
Mexico.....	55,708	37,328	168,121	338,580
Cuba.....		28,372	52,893	154,061
Argentine Republic.....			207,448	172,165
Brazil.....		32,814	98,900	580,780
Colombia.....			10,380	10,825
Other South America.....		28,000	54,133	472,581
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	6,132	1,796	80,779	26,672
Mexico.....	31,020	22,352	195,073	204,678
Cuba.....	4,977	6,441	39,666	44,217
Argentine Republic.....	7,271	12,720	53,414	63,690
Brazil.....	3,675	3,072	23,558	37,213
Colombia.....	1,097	986	6,606	5,503
Other South America.....	8,844	13,483	98,946	86,061
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	10,149	13,227	92,726	128,779
Mexico.....	4,353	9,082	49,966	45,273
Cuba.....	16,907	26,206	143,756	153,594
Argentine Republic.....	19,102	23,656	147,205	173,001
Brazil.....	10,501	8,678	70,528	93,909
Chile.....	7,054	11,512	27,097	41,840
Colombia.....	2,981	3,218	16,017	45,393
Venezuela.....	5,011	3,649	26,628	41,612
Other South America.....	9,114	12,329	44,890	78,280
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	24,422	30,800	153,113	258,697
Mexico.....	120,708	119,083	747,945	840,782
Colombia.....	6,452	4,903	38,921	36,900
Other South America.....	18,933	24,970	129,466	175,481
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	3,525	2,278	11,132	12,330
Mexico.....	1,134	2,240	8,209	12,018
Cuba.....	4,956	7,520	36,846	41,890
Argentine Republic.....		4,525	53,146	219,459
Brazil.....	70,458	39,857	267,719	423,625
Chile.....	485	2,842	9,666	43,332
Colombia.....	2,302	2,420	9,359	19,263
Venezuela.....	1,449	4,463	16,948	23,568
Other South America.....	997	6,762	83,764	84,216
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Aguaras; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	1,860	9,179	13,320	32,570
Mexico.....	311	272	4,729	4,710
Cuba.....	3,991	6,644	37,106	43,819
Argentine Republic.....	6,811	14,837	71,606	198,189
Brazil.....	14,144	9,300	66,131	85,047
Chile.....	8,109	12,344	31,131	53,438
Colombia.....	221	835	3,244	3,220
Venezuela.....	319	841	3,701	4,305
Other South America.....	538	9,710	23,930	43,282
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	52,513	74,705	491,534	541,946
Cuba.....	18,619	25,331	280,489	342,733

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acéites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	19,665	31,455	181,842	245,173
Mexico.....	20,199	18,646	147,203	301,193
Cuba.....	27,954	9,958	211,988	170,256
Argentine Republic.....	167,608	216,676	1,131,153	1,336,469
Brazil.....	290,707	226,305	1,467,290	1,575,739
Chile.....	91,815	93,246	580,878	659,776
Colombia.....	9,160	4,040	70,696	72,154
Venezuela.....	11,755	11,294	83,653	83,973
Other South America.....	71,288	72,505	466,163	482,066
Oils, vegetable (<i>Acéites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	1,684	2,040	18,799	19,607
Mexico.....	59,451	52,526	442,151	391,094
Cuba.....	5,704	22,333	58,559	157,139
Argentine Republic.....	1,772	8,995	14,664	46,947
Brazil.....	4,533	9,499	112,313	153,257
Chile.....	1,174	7,184	21,769	18,807
Other South America.....	21,296	9,937	93,875	112,531
Paper (<i>Papel; Papier; Papier</i>):				
Central America.....	29,809	10,978	111,908	100,680
Mexico.....	37,224	62,458	316,704	369,868
Cuba.....	26,545	48,263	231,929	277,007
Argentine Republic.....	17,531	8,510	149,390	192,386
Brazil.....	7,675	4,967	41,304	51,661
Chile.....	22,124	21,670	136,110	140,567
Colombia.....	4,710	1,333	23,316	13,635
Venezuela.....	4,637	1,939	28,263	21,468
Other South America.....	6,285	7,761	59,304	63,095
Books (<i>Libros; Livros; Livres</i>):				
Central America.....	3,764	3,589	32,019	37,121
Mexico.....	24,409	13,634	127,663	146,106
Cuba.....	13,411	27,188	128,380	168,226
Argentine Republic.....	1,215	4,597	30,860	61,011
Brazil.....	2,894	4,694	16,137	62,425
Chile.....	3,683	1,228	61,707	78,534
Colombia.....	1,246	285	6,149	3,693
Venezuela.....	83	2,958	3,050	15,525
Other South America.....	5,215	1,612	21,338	30,531
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,824	4,842	13,972	35,835
Mexico.....	1,636	2,641	22,750	14,793
Cuba.....	1,125	456	8,873	10,986
Argentine Republic.....			122	1,376
Brazil.....			2,833	1,287
Colombia.....	233	18	2,695	226
Other South America.....	969	5,789	13,428	24,667
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne salada ó adobada; carne de vacca salgada ou em salmuera; bœuf sale ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America.....	7,204	10,544	44,872	71,990
Mexico.....	738	46	2,901	6,842
Cuba.....	394	263	1,463	3,446
Brazil.....	18	80	1,162	1,031
Chile.....		903	1,537	3,614
Colombia.....	1,596	365	7,613	1,313
Other South America.....	14,921	21,274	92,732	132,993
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	15,686	12,272	66,158	77,811
Mexico.....	2,306	2,140	16,151	13,326
Cuba.....	165	1,844	2,984	8,931
Brazil.....		1,085	42	2,177
Chile.....	8,440	18,645	12,858	61,858
Colombia.....	2,432	688	5,692	9,749
Other South America.....	2,350	5,180	30,555	18,132
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,023	684	5,367	16,399
Mexico.....	2,830	6,097	23,086	27,711
Cuba.....	34,834	51,714	233,976	283,490
Brazil.....	5,194	8,686	46,954	92,961
Colombia.....	18	18	821	130
Other South America.....	832	175	8,199	8,025

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	5,991	5,363	41,856	60,797
Mexico.....	8,369	12,312	71,507	69,808
Cuba.....	34,197	44,124	257,405	319,072
Brazil.....	104	72	729	488
Colombia.....	461	408	4,096	2,179
Venezuela.....	3,157	3,124	17,328	24,014
Other South America.....	3,562	5,708	19,377	41,401
Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc):				
Central America.....	13,199	20,911	83,198	127,173
Cuba.....	43,922	54,840	242,790	423,967
Brazil.....	75	—	27,942	218
Colombia.....	1,284	88	6,710	515
Other South America.....	11,459	16,772	129,274	151,693
Lard (Manteca; Banha; Saindoux):				
Central America.....	68,152	26,892	260,157	213,422
Mexico.....	37,284	27,507	216,105	279,364
Cuba.....	253,702	242,970	1,272,211	1,785,142
Argentine Republic.....	80	—	1,413	8,432
Brazil.....	9,122	50,280	72,358	269,909
Chile.....	4,841	30,112	42,431	100,625
Colombia.....	43,666	4,370	168,087	48,770
Venezuela.....	34,598	35,663	194,724	189,729
Other South America.....	48,705	58,162	206,384	359,549
Butter (Mantequilla; Mantelga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	5,865	11,582	49,515	76,622
Mexico.....	5,192	11,025	79,137	32,332
Cuba.....	1,768	2,283	16,714	85,440
Brazil.....	17,215	2,862	80,958	71,805
Colombia.....	866	589	7,079	3,363
Venezuela.....	4,323	8,917	31,467	64,826
Other South America.....	4,470	7,550	15,284	24,408
Cheese (Queso; Quesito; Fromage):				
Central America.....	4,496	4,759	33,281	42,024
Mexico.....	2,628	3,130	23,899	25,863
Cuba.....	941	1,689	11,625	9,233
Colombia.....	366	25	2,676	409
Other South America.....	40	245	455	937
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	3,650	3,955	34,367	42,033
Mexico.....	8,468	7,274	65,601	54,341
Argentine Republic.....	5,177	1,883	24,075	8,983
Colombia.....	149	1,106	5,636	6,932
Other South America.....	12,796	4,769	49,909	37,401
Tobacco, manufactures of (Tabaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	7,603	9,269	61,220	84,326
Mexico.....	737	1,810	13,603	21,879
Cuba.....	9,063	13,745	62,252	69,641
Argentine Republic.....	2,853	1,035	5,537	1,259
Colombia.....	84	983	6,499	1,350
Other South America.....	4,375	8,482	26,586	35,071
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	21,958	62,153	218,882	355,895
Mexico.....	34,316	90,737	468,987	742,137
Cuba.....	14,703	33,078	36,179	131,298
Argentine Republic.....	23,205	5,624	47,201	76,217
Brazil.....	—	30,146	684	30,146
Chile.....	600	—	32,248	2,365
Colombia.....	—	—	12,554	12,646
Other South America.....	2,171	6,309	55,967	31,917
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	75,151	21,043	273,410	574,507
Mexico.....	159,880	213,572	980,095	1,357,223
Cuba.....	136,593	140,889	1,001,871	1,561,749
Argentine Republic.....	203,428	353,311	1,216,813	2,299,863
Brazil.....	17,737	144,614	286,910	429,993
Chile.....	49,701	9,080	237,987	367,708
Colombia.....	7,717	631	35,116	5,711
Venezuela.....	893	18,208	4,775	23,331
Other South America.....	47,060	44,560	455,692	579,440

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	33,393	21,569	124,334	171,045
Mexico.....	52,296	52,263	407,630	540,430
Cuba.....	52,553	47,343	367,345	385,899
Argentine Republic.....	19,100	24,386	157,421	177,477
Brazil.....	4,708	6,887	16,379	34,960
Chile.....	6,197	11,069	30,204	49,172
Colombia.....	1,817	1,288	25,849	10,767
Venezuela.....	880	1,175	22,918	12,872
Other South America.....	2,796	9,898	58,443	57,070

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1906.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the total of imports and exports by the United States for July and for seven months of the calendar year show that the foreign trade of the country is still increasing at a favorable rate. The value of imports for July was \$107,621,490 against \$84,512,606 last year, which was larger than that of any preceding year. It not only exceeds the amount for any previous July, but for any previous single month except March of this year and March of last year, the time of heaviest imports being in the spring. The maximum monthly record was reached in \$113,597,577 last March. It will be observed that the increase over July last year is more than \$23,000,000, or about 22 per cent. For the seven months the total was \$744,980,820 against \$674,454,040 last year, an increase of over \$74,500,000, while last year's record was nearly \$80,000,000 over that of 1903, which was the previous high record.

Exports show a still larger increase for the seven months, though that for July is moderate, being only from \$107,930,421 last year to \$111,550,440 this, a gain of little more than \$3,600,000. Still it is the record figure for July, the highest previously being \$109,452,510 in 1901, the banner year for exports prior to 1905. As the bulletin of domestic exports shows, but for the deficiency in cotton the export figures for July would be considerably higher. The exports for seven months amounted to \$969,394,143. The highest previous record for seven months ending with July was \$831,305,132 in 1901. The excess of exports over imports was only \$3,928,950 in July, compared with \$23,417,815 last year and \$14,029,538 the year before. In July, 1901, this excess reached \$36,370,075. For the seven months there was an excess of \$224,412,348 in exports over imports, which is nearly \$50,000,000 more than that of last year, but in 1901 it was exceeded by \$100,000,000, the figure then being \$324,781,593. For a year, ending with the month of July, United States imports reached nearly \$1,250,000,000 and exports nearly \$1,750,000,000, the exact figures

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being \$1,249,671,330 and \$1,747,484,519, respectively, and showing an excess of exports amounting to \$497,813,189.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Food stuffs in crude condition and food animals	\$7,822,391	\$8,798,543	\$72,527,057	\$71,040,488
Food stuffs wholly or partially prepared	9,662,964	12,142,526	92,130,423	81,377,428
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	26,204,659	31,319,418	246,917,372	262,609,557
Manufactures for use in manufacturing	17,809,040	21,677,458	111,113,650	138,228,555
Manufactures ready for consumption	22,612,629	27,923,097	148,306,924	181,606,044
Miscellaneous	400,923	725,755	3,458,614	5,084,055
Total imports	84,512,606	102,586,797	674,454,040	739,946,127
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Food stuffs in crude condition and food animals	6,871,924	7,757,724	79,208,210	102,108,329
Food stuffs wholly or partially prepared	22,044,970	24,280,802	166,172,233	199,974,989
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	26,119,834	20,998,801	216,552,696	231,489,828
Manufactures for use in manufacturing	15,637,813	19,284,329	122,440,909	140,113,445
Manufactures ready for consumption	34,378,519	36,496,526	243,447,265	275,254,994
Miscellaneous	851,095	416,476	3,651,834	4,942,825
Total domestic exports	105,404,155	109,234,658	831,468,147	953,829,410
Foreign merchandise exported	2,526,266	2,316,757	17,431,297	15,564,738
Total exports	107,930,421	111,551,415	848,899,444	969,394,148

NATURALIZATION REGULATIONS.

The Division of Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has completed an important set of regulations governing the operation of the new naturalization act. The regulations go into effect on September 27, and the more important of the regulations directly affecting the persons who may be naturalized are as follows:

1. On and after September 27, 1906, declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States shall be filed with the clerks of such State courts only as have "a seal, a clerk, and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited."

2. Declarations of intention made prior to September 27, 1906, before clerks of courts having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens under the provisions of the law existing at the time such declarations were made may be used in lieu of the declarations required by the act of June 29, 1906, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date when made.

3. Aliens who have made declarations of intention prior to September 27, 1906, under the provisions of law in force at the time of making such declarations can not be required, as a preliminary to filing their petitions for naturalization, to file new declarations of intention

under the act of June 29, 1906; nor are such aliens required, as a condition precedent to naturalization, to speak the English language.

4. Aliens who make the declaration of intention required by law prior to September 27, 1906, unless they can be naturalized before that date under the laws then in force, must comply with the requirements of the act of June 29, 1906, in regard to the filing of petitions for naturalization and furnishing proof, except that they will not be required to speak the English language or to sign petitions in their own handwriting.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TOBACCO, FISCAL YEAR 1905-6.

A statement issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States shows the imports of tobacco from Cuba into the United States during the month of June, 1906, to have amounted to 1,868,359 pounds of leaf, valued at \$1,014,071, and to 68,887 pounds of cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, valued at \$353,203. During June, 1905, these imports amounted to 1,563,584 pounds of leaf, valued at \$814,256, and 80,334 pounds of cigars, etc., valued at \$393,410. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, Cuba sent 24,205,062 pounds of leaf tobacco, valued at \$13,510,367, and 783,386 pounds of cigars, etc., valued at \$3,963,902, to the United States. During the previous fiscal year these imports amounted to 21,473,449 pounds of leaf, valued at \$10,825,963, and 774,852 pounds of cigars, etc., valued at \$3,931,069.

From Porto Rico the United States received in June, 1906, \$267,434 worth of leaf and manufactured tobacco, as compared with \$236,776 worth in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these imports were valued at \$3,557,477, as compared with \$2,577,182 in the same period of 1905.

Only \$5 worth of cigars were received by the United States from Hawaii in June, 1906, which was \$3 less than in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, a total of \$1,764 worth of tobacco and manufactures thereof were received from Hawaii, as compared with \$7,084 in the same period of 1905.

A total of \$1,745 worth of leaf and manufactured tobacco was received by the United States from the Philippine Islands in June, 1906, as compared with \$14 worth in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these imports were valued at \$5,896, as compared with \$3,443 for the same period of 1905.

In June, 1906, the United States received \$337 worth of cigars and cigarettes from Alaska, and during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the total imports of tobacco from Alaska were valued at \$4,003, as compared with \$18,697 worth in the same period of 1905.

During the month of June, 1906, the United States exported \$6,071 worth of manufactured tobacco to Cuba, as compared with \$7,373

worth in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these exports were valued at \$111,515, as compared with \$109,424 in the same period of 1905.

In June, 1906, \$787 worth of manufactured tobacco and \$41,800 worth of leaf tobacco were exported by the United States to Porto Rico, as compared with \$12,960 of leaf tobacco and \$498 of manufactured tobacco in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these exports were valued at \$361,684 worth of leaf and \$6,472 of manufactured tobacco, as compared with \$166,592 worth of leaf and \$5,364 worth of manufactured in the same period of 1905.

The United States exported \$52,258 worth of cigars, cigarettes, and plug tobacco to Hawaii in June, 1906, as compared with \$66,791 worth in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these exports were valued at \$494,818, as compared with \$528,373 in the same period of 1905.

Five thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars' worth of plug tobacco was sent by the United States to the Philippines in June, 1906, no shipments being made in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, the exports to the Philippines amounted to \$48,895 worth of cigars, cigarettes, and plug tobacco, as compared with \$6,515 worth in the same period of 1905.

The United States exported \$153,469 worth of leaf tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and plug tobacco to Alaska in June, 1906, as compared with \$132,814 in June, 1905. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, these exports to Alaska were valued at \$719,790, as compared with \$498,220 in the same period of 1905.

IMPORTS OF DIAMONDS, 1905-6.

Thirty-five million dollars' worth of diamonds were imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1906, against \$27,000,000 in 1905, \$19,000,000 in 1904, and \$26,000,000 in 1903. These figures, announced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the importation of diamonds in 1906 was of greater value than in any earlier year in the history of the United States import trade.

About \$10,500,000 worth of diamonds imported in 1906 were uncut, to be prepared for use by the diamond-cutting establishments of the United States, while over \$24,000,000 worth were cut, but not set. There has been a slow but steady growth in the importations of uncut diamonds, while cut diamonds have shown a greater fluctuation than those not cut. This importation of diamonds in the uncut state is a development of recent years. The table which follows shows the value of the importations of cut and uncut diamonds, respectively, from the principal countries of the world in 1906:

Country.	Cut.	Uncut.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	\$6,964,543	\$4,307,811	\$11,272,354
France.....	567,572	5,007,792	5,575,364
Netherlands.....	944,576	10,192,821	11,137,397
Belgium.....	2,079,136	4,578,361	6,657,497
Germany.....	.....	196,243	196,343
Brazil.....	5,072	.....	5,072
Other countries.....	18,755	769	19,524
Total.....	10,579,654	24,282,897	34,862,551

In addition to the \$35,000,000 worth of diamonds imported in 1906 there were brought into the United States over \$5,000,000 worth of other precious stones, cut but not set, including natural pearls, thus making the total value of precious stones brought into the United States in the year just ended over \$40,000,000, against about \$33,000,000 worth in 1905 and \$31,000,000 in 1903.

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1905.

The statistical department of the custom-house of Uruguay has issued a statement with respect to the foreign commerce of the Republic in the year 1905.

Importation at \$30,777,603 shows an increase of \$9,560,914, as compared with 1904, and of \$5,673,637, as compared with 1903, which was regarded as a prosperous year. In fact, the importation figures for 1905 are by far the highest yet on record, being some \$4,500,000 higher than the best years published. This may be attributed to general commercial revival, but also in no small measure to the large quantities of material imported during the year for the electrification of the tramways, the port works, and other enterprises.

In the schedule "Industrial material and machinery," the figures for which show an increase of \$3,083,963, as compared with 1904, and of about \$2,000,000, as compared with 1903. In the schedule "Soft goods and materials," there was an increase of \$2,909,557, as compared with 1904, and of about \$1,500,000, as compared with 1903. Other increases, as compared with 1904, are as follows: Drinks in general, \$330,816; comestibles, etc, \$68,649; tobacco and cigars, \$38,938; ready-made clothing, \$731,337; various, \$1,523,158; live stock, \$877,676. In all these items, except the last named, the increase in 1904 went little beyond compensating the deficit which 1904 left as compared with 1903. In 1904 the market was depleted, the war checking importation, and the process of restocking has swollen the figures for 1905.

There was, however, a large increase in the importation of live stock, this also being accounted for by the process of restocking after the war. Grouping together the two years of war and recovery, 1904 and 1905, the average of the importation for the two years is \$25,997,146, which, after all, is not much higher than the figures reached in 1895, 1896, and 1903. The difference can be fully accounted for by the large quantity of electrification material imported, and, after allowing for that, the excess in 1905 has only compensated the deficit in 1904.

Exportation at \$30,774,247 shows a decrease of \$7,681,920, as compared with 1904, and of \$6,543,662, as compared with 1903. In both these years, however, the exports attained "record" figures. Compared with other years 1905 is about the average, but not above it.

Taking the figures in detail, there was a decrease, as compared with 1904, of no less than \$7,746,180 in the exportation of slaughterhouse products, and of \$336,699 in live stock, both attributable, as we have already explained, to the depletion caused by the war. On the other hand, there was a slight increase of \$371,790 in agricultural products, and of some \$80,000 in the remaining schedules.

Taken as a whole the figures for 1905 are satisfactory, as showing the rapid recovery of the country after the troubles of 1904. The disturbing influences of these appear on both sides of the table, on the one by sharp reaction, on the other by depression, so that the year can hardly be regarded as a normal one, any more than was its predecessor. In the current year these disturbing influences have been felt to a much slighter degree.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1906.

The Uruguayan customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, amounted to \$12,736,853 gold, as against \$10,198,482 for the previous year, an increase of \$2,538,391. The following table shows the customs revenue for the last ten fiscal years:

1896-97	\$9,060,161	1901-2	9,601,690
1897-98	9,604,785	1902-3	10,080,181
1898-99	9,778,976	1903-4	9,275,566
1899-1900	10,100,752	1904-5	10,198,462
1900-1901	9,278,926	1905-6	12,736,853

These figures are most satisfactory, as they show that the country is progressing and that it only requires a long era of peace to enable its resources to be developed.

TRADE WITH GERMANY IN 1905.

For the year 1905 German exports to Uruguay amounted to 21,800,000 *marks* (mark = 23.8 cents), exceeding those of the year before by more than 90 per cent. In this increase cotton textiles

participated with 2,300,000 *marks*; silverware, small ware, and notions with 3,300,000 *marks*; and ironware with 1,100,000 *marks*. In the same year Germany received from Uruguay products to the value of 17,500,000 *marks*, among which beef extract alone figured at 6,900,000 *marks*, cattle hides 5,900,000 *marks*, and sheep's wool and skins 3,100,000 *marks*.

THE WORLD'S TONNAGE.

The following figures reproduced from "Fairplay" of London show the amount of tonnage under the different national flags:

	1905.		1906.	
	Steamers.	Sailing ships.	Steamers.	Sailing ships.
	<i>Tons gross.</i>	<i>Tons net.</i>	<i>Tons gross.</i>	<i>Tons net.</i>
British	15,409,538	1,600,182	16,166,748	1,444,348
United States	2,558,694	1,437,785	2,827,756	1,413,833
Argentine	76,133	27,402	95,066	27,861
Austro-Hungarian	604,689	13,525	618,081	12,446
Belgian	156,677	2,351	159,964	2,107
Brazilian	181,462	23,930	184,655	23,569
Chilean	67,283	38,154	84,750	41,444
Chinese	57,436		62,943	798
Cuban	46,560	2,324	54,467	2,174
Danish	537,242	89,270	579,464	80,837
Dutch	659,409	42,345	683,180	36,115
French	1,260,973	467,065	1,253,737	487,458
German	3,093,702	471,096	3,375,743	434,610
Greek	348,763	49,620	373,222	53,547
Italian	2,052		4,219	
Japanese	741,110	447,956	775,069	429,359
Mexican	870,839	2,713	996,563	3,540
Montenegrin	23,785	8,528	22,717	4,347
Norwegian		5,532		5,704
Peruvian	1,081,335	694,883	1,145,545	692,334
Philippine Islands	5,182	9,430	9,820	11,016
Portuguese	46,407	7,414		
Roumanian	58,077	43,126	62,423	38,416
Russian	22,470	419	22,470	419
Sarawak	639,062	223,847	694,063	219,070
Siamese	3,715	669	3,715	
Spanish	2,406		1,829	
Swedish	693,265	38,316	694,339	38,173
Turkish	592,695	211,651	650,768	205,930
Uruguayan	89,250	57,246	89,674	68,033
Venezuelan	25,617	17,466	28,320	2,234
Zanzibar	4,250	1,282	4,121	1,282
Other countries	680			
Total	22,705	6,974	39,533	8,003
Total	29,963,392	6,037,501	31,744,904	5,809,113

It should be mentioned, however, that of the tonnage under the British flag, over a million tons is owned and controlled by Americans, who are unable to place the boats under the United States flag.

A COMPARISON OF THE PANAMA AND MAGELLAN ROUTES TO WESTERN SOUTH AMERICA.

In the annexed letter Special Agent HUTCHINSON of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor discusses the relative advantages and cost of shipping goods to the west coast of South America by the Isthmus of Panama and the Straits of Magellan, and furnishes a table showing the cost to various points in Peru and Ecuador by each of the routes named, and upon various classes of merchandise. Mr. HUTCHINSON also makes comparison of cost of shipping goods from European ports and the Atlantic ports of the United States. The report contains much information that will be profitable to persons engaged in trade with the Pacific coast of South America.

"The ports of Peru represent the point of equilibrium, so to speak, in the competition between the Panama and the Straits of Magellan routes of traffic from Europe and the eastern seaboard of the United States to the west coast of South America. Distances via Panama to the entire west coast are the shorter, and the saving of time by this route is considerable. It is therefore preferred for passenger and mail service. But the extra wear and tear on goods and the additional cost involved in the transfer across the Isthmus render it less acceptable for the transportation of freights. The bulk of the mails and the majority of passengers take the Panama route as far south as Valparaiso or even beyond, but freights do not, as a rule, go beyond the ports of Peru. Even at Callao, the chief Peruvian port of entry, it is estimated that no less than 75 per cent (in tonnage) of the freights from the United States is brought by way of the Straits and only 25 per cent by way of Panama. As we go north from Callao to the ports of northern Peru and Ecuador, the proportions gradually change. At Payta (northern Peru) and at Guayaquil (Ecuador), for example, the relative amounts are reversed, 75 per cent coming via Panama and 25 via the Straits.

"THE ISTHMUS AND THE STRAITS ROUTES. .

"These figures refer to freights from the eastern seaboard of the United States. From Europe the proportions are quite different. At Callao probably 50 per cent of the freights come via Panama and 50 via the the Straits. At Payta, though that port is several days' journey north of Callao, the Magellan route claims an even greater share (60 to 70 per cent, it is said), the Panama route getting only 30 to 40 per cent. At Guayaquil it is reported that the proportions coming from both Europe and the United States by the two routes are about alike, i. e., 25 per cent by way of the Straits and 75 by way of Panama.

"At first glance these facts are rather confusing. The natural American route seems to be that via Panama. From the purely geographical point of view, if any country is to send its goods to the west coast

of South America by way of the Isthmus, it would appear to behave United States that would reap the greatest advantage from it. The journey via the Straits is quite as long from New York as from Liverpool or Southampton; but by way of Panama New York has an advantage of several thousand miles. How, then, does it happen that Europe sends a larger percentage of its goods to Callao via Panama than the United States does? The facilities offered at Panama being equal for goods of all nationalities, the obvious answer to the above question must be that, considering the relative proximity of New York to Panama, the saving in freights, time, etc., by sending European goods via that route is greater than in the case of American goods. And the published rates of the various American and European steamship lines show that such is the fact.

"FREIGHT RATES COMPARED.

"In spite of the fact that New York is some 2,500 miles nearer to Colon than European ports, the rates to the west coast of South America are about the same. The figures, reduced to cents, taking Liverpool and New York only as shipping points to make the comparisons less complex, are as follows:

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.	
	Via Panama.	Via Magellan.	Via Panama.	Via Magellan.	Via Panama.	Via Magellan.	Via Panama.	Via Magellan.
To Callao:								
From New York—								
Per cubic foot.....	Cents. 36		Cents. 31		Cents. 23		Cents. 18	
Per 100 pounds.....	64		56		42		34	
From Liverpool—								
Per cubic foot.....	35	33.4	30.4	28.9	22.8	24.3	18.2	16.7
Per 100 pounds.....	62.5	59.6	64.3	51.6	40.7	48.4	32.5	29.8
To Payta:								
From New York—								
Per cubic foot.....	37		32		28		20	
Per 100 pounds.....	65		58		50		36	
From Liverpool—								
Per cubic foot.....	36.5	36.5	31.9	31.9	27.3	27.3	20	19.7
Per 100 pounds.....	65.2	65.2	57	57	48.8	48.8	36	35.2
To Guayaquil:								
From New York—								
Per cubic foot.....	37		28		25		20	
Per 100 pounds.....	65		50		45		40	
From Liverpool—								
Per cubic foot.....	36.5		27.3		24.3			
Per 100 pounds.....	65.2		48.8		43.4			
From Hamburg a—								
Per cubic foot.....	36.5	27.3	27.3	24.3	24.3	21.3	19.7	
Per 100 pounds.....	66.1	48.8	49.6	43.4	44.1	38	35.8	

a By agreement between the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool and the Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores, the former company is not permitted to carry European freights via the Straits farther north than Peru. The comparison is therefore given in Hamburg freights.

"In the foregoing table the freights from New York via the Straits are omitted for the reason that the two companies controlling the traffic publish no schedules of rates, these being fixed (so it is commonly asserted) for individual shipments to suit the requirements of the particular case. The fact, however, that the bulk of goods from the United States for all Peruvian ports from Callao southward

may be taken as conclusive evidence that, all things considered, it is more advantageous to ship by this route, so far as the rates are concerned. For ports north of Callao the reverse is true as regards bulky and heavy goods.

As for the relative rates from New York via the Isthmus and via the Straits. It is quite another question whether these rates by either route are as low as the rates from Europe. The general opinion among importers is that they are somewhat higher, and this opinion seems to be borne out by such schedules as are available. An analysis of the above table shows:

"1. As to rates via Panama: On measurement goods, as already stated, the rates from New York and from Europe have long been virtually the same; on weight goods there has until recently been a difference of about 11 per cent in favor of Europe. Reductions in the past few months have, however, put the New York rates on virtually the same level as from Europe.

"2. As to rates via the Straits: Class for class, the rates from Liverpool via the Straits and via Panama do not differ greatly. To Payta they are the same by either route, except on fourth-class goods, which are shipped at slightly lower rates via the Straits; to Callao they are a little lower via the Straits than via the Isthmus, except on third-class goods, on which the Panama route has some advantage. From Hamburg to Guayaquil the Magellan route is considerably cheaper than the Panama.

"The comparison by classes is, however, misleading, for the classification via the Magellan route differs in many respects from that which applies to through bills of lading via Panama. A comparison of rates on specific articles shows the following:

To Callao.

Articles.	From New York.		From Liverpool.			
	Via Panama.		Via Panama.		Via Straits.	
	Per cubic foot.	Per 100 pounds.	Per cubic foot.	Per 100 pounds.	Per cubic foot.	Per 100 pounds.
	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Disinfecting machinery	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Steel axles	18	34	18.2	32.5	16.7	29.8
Locks	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Sewing machines	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Medicines, etc.	36	64	35.0	62.5	33.4	59.6
Cotton flannels	36	64	35.0	62.5	33.4	59.6
Photographic goods	36	64				
Repairs for machinery	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Paper (printing)	23	42	22.8	40.7	24.3	43.4
Hoop iron	18	34	18.2	32.5	16.7	29.8
Electric materials	36	64	35.0	62.5	33.4	59.6
Iron pipe up to 6 inches diameter		42	22.8	40.7	24.3	43.4
Copper boiler tubes	23	42				
Brass valves	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Iron valves						
Machinery	31	56	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Plow disks	23	42	30.4	54.3	28.9	51.6
Cotton goods	36	64	35.0	62.5	33.4	59.6

"It will be seen that on nearly all of these goods the rates from Europe have by both routes are slightly lower than the rates from New York via Panama. The probability is that New York rates via the Straits are kept up pretty close to the Panama rates. The indications are, therefore, that the general opinion that freights from New York by both routes are higher than from Europe is, to a certain extent, justified. It should be added, however, that the difference in rates from Europe and the United States is too slight to constitute a very serious handicap to our trade, except in so far as it emphasizes the prevalent feeling that the relative proximity of the United States to the markets should enable her to enjoy lower rates than Europe, instead of barely equal ones. Among importers, however, one hears very little complaint in regard to the rates in themselves; the criticisms are chiefly connected with the long-continued control of through shipments via Panama by the two principal steamship lines reaching ports on the west coast and connecting lines on the Atlantic side.

"Since the United States Government obtained control of the Panama Railroad contracts with these lines have been abrogated, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the changed conditions to have effected any important changes. There are many signs, however, which indicate that important alterations will soon be made. The assurance that all steamship lines between Panama and the west coast will in the future be able to issue through bills of lading, instead of being forced to pay (with the exception of the companies just mentioned) the local rates from Panama to Colon, will certainly stimulate competition and bring a reduction of rates and an improvement of service. Both the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Compañia Sud-Americana de Vapores are at present building new and better boats for their west-coast service. A company has recently been organized in Peru, with the hearty support of the Peruvian Government, which has granted them a subsidy amounting to 5 per cent on their proposed capital. The Merchants' Line is already sending occasional ships up the coast to San Francisco. There is at least a possibility that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will extend its service southward from Panama as far as Valparaiso, and there is a probability that the Kosmos Line will before long cause its steamers to call at Panama. On the Atlantic side the Royal Mail has recently established connections between New York and Colon.

"The enterprise of the Peruvian company just referred to is of particular interest, as they are planning for a fast mail and passenger service between Valparaiso and Panama, with calls at only a few of the more important west-coast ports. Their plan, if carried out, will place Lima within twelve days' time of New York.

"In addition to these possible improvements, the betterments in the dock facilities at Panama and Colon and the double tracking of the

which are now being rapidly carried out, will unquestionably save of time and freights by the Isthmus route. Therefore, seem too great a stretch of optimism to predict improvement of shipping facilities from our eastern seaboard to the ports of South America. American exporters interested in this trade should have their affairs in readiness to take advantage of the changes when they come.

"There is one other point deserving of more serious attention than seems to have been given it as yet—the possibility of improved service and increased trade between the Pacific coast of the United States and the west coast of South America. Among the imports of these west-coast countries are many goods which California and her neighbors might provide which are now purchased in New York or in Europe. The lists of imports, which I have presented in other reports, indicate what these goods are. Lumber, wood manufactures, canned and dried fruits and vegetables, breadstuffs and cereal preparations, many forms of mining and milling machinery, etc., could be made the basis of a larger trade if shipping facilities were improved. The recent rapid development of California's manufacturing industries, under the stimulus of cheap oil fuel, is a new factor which lends new strength to the long-entertained desire to build up an export trade from that State to the Pacific States of South America."

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

"Southern Peru: Notes on two expeditions"—in the regions of Sandia, and Carabaya, and Lake Titicaca, in the first instance, and through Huancavelica and adjoining Departments, in the second—form the subject-matter of an interesting paper prepared by C. REGINALD ENOCK, F. R. G. S., published in the Geographical Journal (London) for September, 1906. The objective point of the first expedition was the site of the gold mines of Aporoma, to reach which a section of the tropical Montaña of Peru must be traversed. The beauties and peculiarities of this region are interestingly described and though the trail is at present a very difficult one it bears evidence to the considerable work that must once have been carried on at the Aporoma mines. Long portions of the road were constructed of stone slabs, placed in step formation, and ruins of habitations are still visible. Conduits and sluices were constructed of stone, while tunnels through the gravel

banks and various other works are stated in ancient records to have cost more than half a million pounds. Vast quantities of gold were extracted previous to their abandonment. In the auriferous regions of the Province of Sandia are deposits formed by glacial action upon the gold-bearing slates and quartz of which the Cordillera is composed. The stones and material are not waterworn, as in alluvial gravel elsewhere, but are angular and contained in an ashen-hued soil carrying the gold. The town and mines of Poto of this section are at an altitude of nearly 16,000 feet above sea level. A modern plant is at present in operation at this point, working by the hydraulic method upon an enormous moraine of gold-bearing detritus. The writer is of the opinion that there is no doubt that the provinces of Sandia and Carabaya form one of the most important auriferous regions of the world. Roads must, however, be built and colonization effected, and when the project of uniting the railway system of the Pacific with the navigable headwaters of the Amazonian waterway is carried out, a beginning will have been made in the opening up of one of the most valuable portions of the earth's surface. The Department of Huancavelica, one of the richest mineral-bearing sections of Peru, is difficult of access, though this condition is being remedied through the construction of a branch line from the famous Oroya railway. From the latter point (12,178 feet above sea level), the railway ascends the Andes to the west to about 15,642 feet, the highest line in the world for railroad construction. Near Oroya are the celebrated Cerro de Pasco mines, said to be the largest copper deposits known. In the same Department are also the famous quick-silver mines, which are generally mentioned in geological treatises, having produced, between the period of their discovery in 1566 to their abandonment in 1786, approximately 60,000 tons of mercury from the cinnabar ores. The workings are about 2,400 feet above the level of the cathedral and city of Huancavelica, which latter is at an elevation of 12,300 feet above sea level. The various topographic and hydrographic features of the country traversed are entertainingly portrayed and note is made of the existence among other architectural ruins of series of columns elsewhere unknown among Inca builders.

"The Mining World" (Chicago), in its issue for September 15, 1906, publishes a special Mexican edition, in which the mineral industry of the Republic is exhaustively treated. A list of the contents of the number in reference is as follows: Mining in Mexico, past and present; The greatness of Mexico; Means for enlarging Mexican trade; Résumé of Geology in Mexico; Brief notes on mining before the conquest; The mineral wealth of Mexico; Onyx quarries in Mexico; Petroleum in Mexico; Tin in Mexico; Chronology of mining in Mexico; The railroads of Mexico; Mining and smelting in Mexico; Cyaniding in

Mexico; Gas power in Mexico; The quicksilver deposits of Mexico; The Manzanillo road to the coast; Features of the new mining law; New smelter at Ocampo; the Mexican tariff; American investments in Mexico; Mining taxes in Mexico. In addition to the preceding articles the various mining districts of the country are described in detail, according to their situation in the various States, while the maps appearing in this issue were prepared by the Mexican Geological Institute and, through the courtesy of the Acting Minister of Fomento, permission for their use was granted in advance of their publication in official bulletins. The whole furnishes a valuable compendium of information.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING AUGUST, 1906.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RODRÍGUEZ DEL BUSTO, A.: *El sistema de gobierno dual de Argentina y su origen. Precedido por cuestiones de política Ibero-Americana.* Buenos Aires, Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1906. xxiii, 205, (1) p. 8°.

BOLIVIA.

BOLIVIA. ANUARIO LEGISLATIVO DE 1905: Compilado por Agustín de Rada, oficial mayor del h. Congreso nacional. Contienen el texto de las leyes y resoluciones sancionadas por el Congreso ordinario y extraordinario de 1905. . . . La Paz, Imprenta Artística de Castillo y Ca., 1905. ii, 250 p. 8°.

BRAZIL.

GREAT BRITAIN, FOREIGN OFFICE: Report for the year 1905 on the trade and commerce of Pernambuco. London, Harrison and Sons, 1906. 15 p. 8°. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3669.)

PANDIA CALOGERAS, João: *As minas do Brazil e sua legislação.* 3. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1905. viii, 334, 243 p. 8°.

COLOMBIA.

COLOMBIA. DIRECCIÓN DE LA CONTABILIDAD: Conceptos relativos al decreto . . . de 1904 sobre contabilidad de la hacienda nacional. Edición oficial. Bogotá, Imprensa Nacional, 1905. 40 p. 12°.

—— Same. Decreto . . . de 1904 sobre contabilidad de la hacienda nacional. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1904. vii, 91, xv p. 4°.

—— LIQUIDACIÓN GENERAL DEL PRESUPUESTO NACIONAL de gastos para el año económico de 1905. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1906. ix, 187 p. 4°.

—— MOVIMIENTO FISCAL de la República en el año de 1905. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional [1906]. Broadside.

GREAT BRITAIN, FOREIGN OFFICE: Report for the year 1905 on the trade and commerce of Baranquilla. London, Harrison & Sons, 1906. 9 p. 8°. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3678.)

COSTA RICA.

COSTA RICA, MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA Y COMERCIO: Memoria . . . presentada al Congreso constitucional . . . 1906. San José, Tip. Nacional, 1906. unv. 1 v. 4°.

—— PRINTING LAW. [Decree of Congress.] June 19, 1906. No imprint. Caption title. 4 p. 8°.

CUBA.

UNIÓN DE FABRICANTES DE TABACOS Y CIGARROS DE LA ISLA DE CUBA: Memoria de los trabajos realizados por la Junta directiva durante el año social de 1905 á 1906. Presentada a la junta general en la sesion que celebró el día 28 de julio de 1906. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1906. 77 p. 8°.

MEXICO.

MÉXICO, SECRETARÍA DE GUERRA Y MARINA: . . . Reglamento de arqueos. Expedido en virtud de lo prevenido en el artículo 65 del decreto de organización de 25 de junio 1897. México, Imp. de la Sección de Archivo y Biblioteca, 1898. 13 (1) p. 8°.

MOLINA ENRIQUEZ, ANDRES: Proyecto de ley de aguas federales para los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. México, Tip. particular de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana, 1906. viii, 132 p. 12°.

RIQUELME, SILVINO: La industria pulquera. Exposición presentada a la Sociedad Mexicana por el Señor Dr. Dn. Silvino Riquelme. México, Tip. particular de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana, 1906. 50 p. 12°.

PARAGUAY.

CHAVES, MANUEL W.: Guía general del Paraguay. Editor-propietario, Manuel W. Chaves. Año 1906. Asunción, Imp. y Enc. "El País" [1906]. 375 p. 8°.

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PERU.

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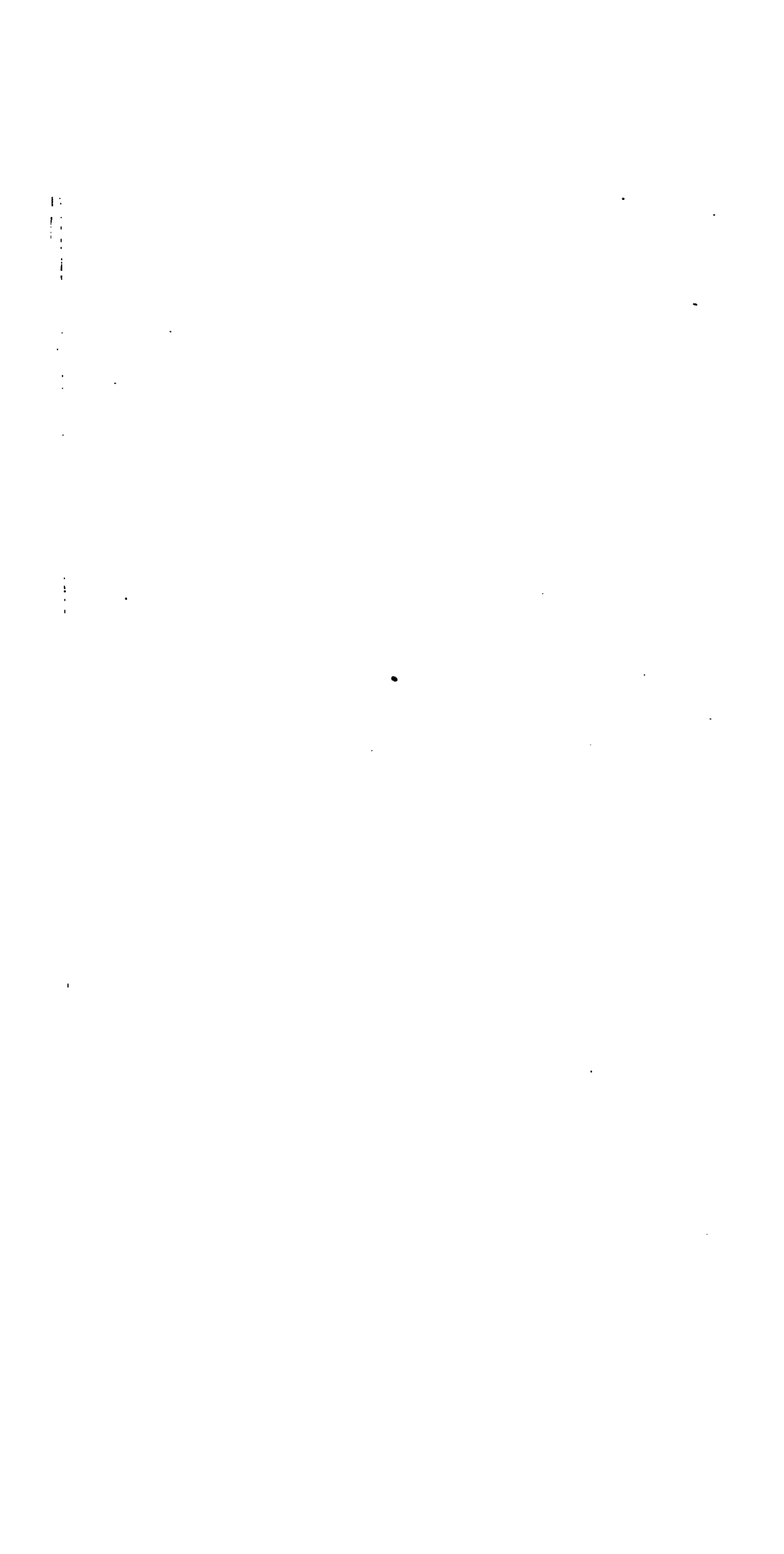
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^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

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Venezuela	Señor Dr. RAFAEL GARIBIRAS GUZMAN,
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DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.
WILLIAMS C. FOX.

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Bolivia	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia	JOHN BARRETT, Bogotá.
Costa Rica	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Quito.
Guatemala	LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.
Haiti	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama	CHARLES E. MAGOON, Panama.
Paraguay	(See Uruguay.)
Peru	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
Salvador	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	6
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books *in unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit, or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for regis- tration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	20 centavos.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	6	400 reis.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	74	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	6 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centavos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	20 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	25	15 centimos.....	10	10 centimos.....	6	10 centimos.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	74 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	20 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	74 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	20 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^aThe rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^bUnited States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC— <i>Bahia Blanca.</i> Buenos Ayres. <i>Cordoba.</i> Rosario.	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd. <i>Samana.</i> <i>Sanchez.</i> Santo Domingo.	MEXICO—Continued. Monterey. Nogales. Nuevo Laredo. <i>Oaxaca.</i> <i>Parral.</i> Progreso. <i>Puebla.</i> <i>Saltillo.</i> <i>San Luis Potosi.</i> <i>Sierra Mojada.</i> Tampico. <i>Tlacoatlpan.</i> <i>Topolobampo.</i> <i>Torreón.</i> Tuxpan, Vera Cruz. Veracruz. <i>Victoria.</i> <i>Zacatecas.</i>
BRAZIL— <i>Aracaju.</i> <i>Bahia.</i> <i>Ceara.</i> <i>Maceio.</i> <i>Manaos.</i> <i>Maranhão.</i> <i>Natal.</i> <i>Para.</i> Pernambuco. Rio de Janeiro. <i>Rio Grande do Sul.</i> Santos. <i>Victoria.</i>	ECUADOR— <i>Bahia de Coraques.</i> <i>Emeraldas.</i> Guayaquil. <i>Manta.</i> GUATEMALA— <i>Champerico.</i> Guatemala. <i>Livingston.</i> <i>Ocos.</i> <i>San José de Guatemala.</i>	NICARAGUA— <i>Bluefields.</i> Cape Gracias á Dios. <i>Corinto.</i> Managua. <i>Matagalpa.</i> San Juan del Norte. <i>San Juan del Sur.</i>
CHILE— <i>Antofagasta.</i> <i>Arica.</i> <i>Caldera.</i> <i>Coquimbo.</i> <i>Coronel.</i> Iquique. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> <i>Talcahuano.</i> <i>Valdivia.</i> <i>Valparaíso.</i>	HAITI— <i>Aux Cayes.</i> Cape Haitien, Gonaives. <i>Jacmel.</i> <i>Jeremie.</i> <i>Miragoane.</i> <i>Petit Godve.</i> Port au Prince. <i>Port de Paiz.</i> <i>St. Marc.</i>	PANAMA— <i>Bocas del Toro.</i> Colon. <i>David.</i> Panama. <i>Santiago.</i>
COLOMBIA— <i>Barranquilla.</i> Bogotá. <i>Bucaramanga.</i> <i>Cali.</i> Cartagena. <i>Cucuta.</i> <i>Honda.</i> <i>Santa Marta.</i> <i>Quibdo.</i>	HONDURAS— <i>Amapala.</i> <i>Bonacca.</i> Celba. Puerto Cortes. <i>San Juancito.</i> <i>San Pedro Sula.</i> <i>Tegucigalpa.</i> <i>Tela.</i> <i>Truxillo.</i> <i>Ruatán.</i> <i>Utilla.</i>	PARAGUAY— <i>Asunción.</i>
COSTA RICA— Puerto Limon. <i>Punta Arenas.</i> San José.	MEXICO— Acapulco. Aguascalientes. <i>Alamos.</i> <i>Campeche.</i> <i>Cananea.</i> Chihuahua. Ciudad Juarez. Ciudad Porfirio Díaz. <i>Coatzacoalcas.</i> Durango. Ensenada. <i>Frontera.</i> <i>Guadaluajara.</i> <i>Guanajuato.</i> <i>Guaymas.</i> Hermosillo. Jalapa. <i>Laguna de Terminos.</i> La Paz. Manzanillo. Matamoras. Mazatlan. Mexico.	PERU— Callao. <i>Chimbote.</i> <i>Eten.</i> Iquitos. <i>Mollendo.</i> <i>Paita.</i> <i>Salaverry.</i>
CUBA— <i>Banca.</i> <i>Baracoa.</i> <i>Quibarien.</i> <i>Cardenas.</i> Cienfuegos. Habana. <i>Manzanillo.</i> <i>Matanzas.</i> <i>Nuevitas.</i> <i>Sagua la Grande.</i> <i>Santa Clara.</i> Santiago.		SALVADOR— <i>Acitjulla.</i> <i>La Libertad.</i> <i>La Unión.</i> San Salvador.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC— <i>Azua.</i> <i>Macoris.</i> <i>Monte Christi.</i> <i>Puerto Plata.</i>		URUGUAY— Montevideo.
		VENEZUELA— <i>Barecelona.</i> <i>Caracas.</i> <i>Carupano.</i> <i>Ciudad Bolívar.</i> <i>Coro.</i> <i>La Guayra.</i> Maracaibo. Puerto Cabello. Torar. <i>Valera.</i>

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Florida.....	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Colorado.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Maine.....	Portland.	Maryland.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Missouri.....	New York City.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and Ship Island.	New York.....	Portland.
	Pascagoula.	Oregon.....	Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	San Juan.
New York.....	New York City.	Porto Rico.....	Galveston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Texas.....	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
BOLIVIA.		CUBA.	
California.....	San Diego.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Chicago.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
Illinois.....	Baltimore.		Jacksonville.
Maryland.....	Kansas City.		Key West.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Pensacola.
New York.....	Philadelphia.		Tampa.
Pennsylvania.....			Brunswick.
BRAZIL.		Georgia.....	Savannah.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	San Francisco.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Florida.....	Fernandina.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Pensacola.	Maine.....	Portland.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Louisiana.....	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maine.....	New Orleans.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Maryland.....	Calais.	Mississippi.....	Gulfport.
Massachusetts.....	Baltimore.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	Boston.	New York.....	New York City.
	Gulfport.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Missouri.....	Pascagoula.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	St. Louis.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Pennsylvania.....	New York City.		Mayaguez.
Porto Rico.....	Philadelphia.		Ponce.
Virginia.....	San Juan.		San Juan.
	Norfolk.		Galveston.
	Richmond.		Newport News.
CHILE.			Norfolk.
California.....	San Francisco.		
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.		
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Oregon.....	Portland.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		
	Tacoma.		
COLOMBIA.			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	San Francisco.		
Connecticut.....	New Haven.		
Florida.....	Tampa.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Maryland.....	Baltimore.
		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
		New York.....	New York City.
		North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
			Arecibo.
			Humacao.
			Mayaguez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Vieques.
		ECUADOR.	
		California.....	Los Angeles.
			San Francisco.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
		New York.....	New York City.
		Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
		GUATEMALA.	
		Alabama.....	Mobile.
		California.....	San Diego.
			San Francisco.
		Florida.....	Pensacola.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued

GUATEMALA—Continued.		MEXICO—Continued.	
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Washington.....	Tocoma.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	NICARAGUA.	
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	California.....	Los Angeles.
New York.....	New York City.		San Diego.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Francisco.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		Chicago.
Texas.....	Galveston.		Kansas City.
Washington.....	Seattle.		Louisville.
			New Orleans.
HAITI.			Baltimore.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Boston.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Detroit.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		St. Louis.
Maine.....	Bangor.		New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.		Manila.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.		Ponce.
Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.		San Juan.
	San Juan.		Galveston.
			Norfolk.
HONDURAS.			Newport News.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Seattle.
California.....	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
	Chicago.		
	Kansas City.		
	Louisville.		
	New Orleans.		
	Baltimore.		
	Detroit.		
	St. Louis.		
	New York City.		
	Cincinnati.		
	Philadelphia.		
	Galveston.		
	Seattle.		
MEXICO.			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
Arizona.....	Bisbee.		
	Clifton.		
	Douglas.		
	Naco.		
	Nogales.		
	Phoenix.		
	Solomonsville.		
	Tucson.		
	Yuma.		
	Calexico.		
	Los Angeles.		
	San Diego.		
	San Francisco.		
	Ancon.		
	Denver.		
	Pensacola.		
	Honolulu.		
	Chicago.		
	Louisville.		
	New Orleans.		
	Baltimore.		
	Boston.		
	Pascagoula.		
	Kansas City.		
	St. Louis.		
	New York City.		
	Cincinnati.		
	Portland.		
	Philadelphia.		
	Manila.		
	Mayagüez.		
	Ponce.		
	San Juan.		
	Brownsville.		
	Eagle Pass.		
	El Paso.		
	Galveston.		
	Laredo.		
	Port Arthur.		
	Rio Grande City.		
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		
TEXAS.....			

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Texas.....	Galveston.
			Port Arthur and
			Sabine Pass.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
			Richmond.
		VENEZUELA.	
		California.....	San Francisco.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
		New York.....	New York City.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
		Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
			Mayagüez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-6 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
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Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.	
Vol. III will contain Articles of Confederation of the United States, First Constitution of Venezuela 1811, Fundamental Law of Republic of Colombia 1819, Ditto of 1821, Constitution of Colombia of 1821, Constitution of Central American Confederation of 1824, Constitution of the Grenadian Confederation of 1858, Constitution of the United States of Colombia of 1863, Pro Constitution of Guatemala of 1876, Convention between United States and Republic of Panama for construction of ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.	
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Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904.....	1.00

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HANDBOOKS.

Chile.
Dominican Republic.

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

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XXIII

- Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).
Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).
Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE OCTOBER 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.485	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES— Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.485	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
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International Union of American Republics.

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No. 4.

**RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF SALVADOR
AND HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Doctor JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador and Honduras near the Government of the United States, was received in his capacity as such by President ROOSEVELT on the 6th of October, 1906.

Doctor PACAS has, during his life as a statesman, rendered most important service to his country, having discharged among other public offices those of Minister of the Interior, Public Works and Fomento, and lately the delicate mission of representing Salvador at the conference held on board of the U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* to secure peace in Central America.

Upon presenting his credentials Minister PACAS read the following address:

“MOST EXCELLENT MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the autograph letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of El Salvador and of Honduras before the Government of Your Excellency.

“One of the main objects of the mission with which I have been entrusted is that of reiterating to you the profound gratitude of both peoples and Governments for the noble interest with which you endeavored to conciliate the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, then unhappily at war, and stopped the further shedding of the blood of brothers and the waste of energies which should be exclusively applied to the peaceful and fruitful labors of progress.

“For causes that I shall not mention here, we had already taken up arms and entered upon the dire struggle, when, actuated by especial

sympathy toward the people of Central America, you vouchsafed your powerful mediation, brought forth the most weighty arguments in behalf of reconciliation and paved the way for the honorable conclusion effected by the peace convention signed on board the American cruiser *Marblehead*, which you so generously placed at our disposal. Thus have you, sir, once more fulfilled the lofty purpose of your wise policy in the sole interest of the peace of the world. In pointing out this praiseworthy course, you have served the great omnipresent interests of the American people; you have fulfilled the mission that becomes the ruler of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, and gratified the aim of a great statesman who exerts his best efforts in the cause of universal brotherhood.

"The other object of my mission is to draw closer, if that were possible, the ties of friendship that bind El Salvador and Honduras to the United States of America and to do everything that can promote their commercial relations.

"As you well know, those Republics come daily into closer contact with your great country; mutual interests are created that demand a better knowledge of the respective agencies that will make them more fruitful and permanent.

"The governments I represent, always mindful of the welfare of their citizens and zealous in the cause of national progress, desire, and on this point I have received my most earnest instructions, that the American Nation acquire a true knowledge of El Salvador and Honduras, their industry and energy, of the untouched wealth in which they abound, in spite of the small size of Salvadorean territory, of their institutions, of their opportunities, always open to immigrants, and of the conditions of security and guaranty offered to incoming capital; for we believe that only this knowledge and the confidence born thereof, strengthened by the firm establishment of a lasting peace with the other Central American States there will be a large and secure influx of money from abroad, which will at once afford profitable investment for huge capitals and promote the progress of those nationalities.

"The motto of the present rulers of these countries is peace, industry, order, and guarantees, and it is their most unswerving purpose to exert every possible effort toward the maintenance of these inestimable treasures, with the support now given them by the power of public opinion and the cooperation of all well-disposed and patriotic citizens.

"I am confident, sir, that I may rely, in the discharge of the important duties of the legations that have been intrusted to me, on the powerful aid of Your Excellency, if I may judge from all the acts of true international cordiality and of benevolent deference that govern your humanitarian policy.

"In conclusion, most excellent sir, permit me to express the sincerity of the wishes made by the Governments and the peoples of El Salvador and Honduras for the success of the American people and for the personal health and prosperity of Your Excellency."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"MR. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letters whereby you are accredited the diplomatic representative of the Republics of Salvador and Honduras near this Government. Especially gratifying is it to learn that in your person the Government of Honduras reestablishes its long-discontinued diplomatic representation at this capital.

"I thank you for the courteous terms in which you express the gratitude of the people and Governments of the two Republics at the friendly and advisory cooperation which it was my pleasure to give, conjointly with the President of Mexico, in the cause of peace between Salvador and Honduras on the one hand and Guatemala on the other. Actuated by a desire for the welfare and happiness of these States, it was to me a matter of felicitation to be able to be of some service to them by way of friendly good offices in the settlement of their difficulties. It is my sincere hope and trust that the honorable and satisfactory result of the Peace Conference on the *Marblehead* will insure continued and enduring friendship among all the peoples of Central America.

"I have no doubt that your best efforts will be put forward to promote and strengthen the best and closest relations between Salvador and Honduras and the United States, and to this beneficial end it will be my sincere pleasure to give you my hearty cooperation.

"I ask you to be so good as to convey to the Presidents of Salvador and Honduras my cordial wishes for their personal welfare and for the peace and prosperity of the Salvadorean and Honduran peoples, the maintenance of which is assured by the noble purpose of Their Excellencies which you make known to me.

"To you, Mr. Minister, I give a hearty welcome, and trust that your residence at this capital will prove an agreeable one."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

The Executive of the Argentine Republic, under date of August 10, 1906, submitted to the House of Representatives of said Republic the proposed budget for 1907.

The expenses are estimated at 131,684,553.24 *pesos* national currency and \$28,698,872.34, gold, which reduced to paper and added to

the former amount makes a total of 196,909,263.10 *pesos* national currency. Besides, there are included under the respective headings several items in bonds which shall be necessary to defray the expenses of public works under construction, the payment of which must be made by means of certificates of indebtedness.

The revenues are estimated at 88,954,318.75 *pesos* national currency and \$50,250,105.44, gold. Reducing the latter sum to paper both amounts make a total of 197,159,103 *pesos*. To this total must be added the sum in bonds for the continuation of public works.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF 1906.

The following data are taken from the report, recently published, of the Director-General of Statistics of the Argentine Republic on the commerce of the nation from January to June, 1906, inclusive.

The total estimated value of the imports during the period in reference was \$117,508,381, gold (exclusive of gold itself). The portion subject to duties amounted to \$83,571,257, being an increase, compared with the corresponding period of 1905, of \$11,522,871. The increase of the amount free from duty was \$8,410,535. This was greater in proportion than the increase of dutiable merchandise, which must be attributed to the augmented importation of duty-free materials for railways, tramways, ports, etc., and of agricultural implements and seeds. Thus, under the head of "Iron and steel and their manufactures" an increase of \$2,235,454 is noted. Other metals increased by \$1,051,498, imports for agriculture by \$905,117, and imports for locomotion by \$4,659,038, making a total of \$9,843,107. The total value of these four classes of imports was \$40,388,253, the portion free from duty being about \$22,000,000, and the total value of the articles in these classes, of which there was a diminished importation, was about \$2,500,000, including bags and sacking, \$717,000; tram cars, \$223,000; wooden sleepers, \$16,000; locomotives, \$126,000; wheels and axles, \$80,000, and wagons, \$1,036,000.

The countries from which merchandise was imported are the following: United Kingdom, \$37,605,564; United States, \$17,988,268; Germany, \$17,762,551; France, \$12,695,410; Italy, \$11,429,984; Belgium, \$5,193,230; Spain, \$3,413,365; Brazil, \$2,721,811; Uruguay, \$1,014,775; Holland, \$821,420; Paraguay, \$517,465; Chile, \$312,746; Cuba, \$262,800; Bolivia, \$52,565; Africa, \$9,093; other countries, \$5,707,334.

The classification of imports was: Live stock, \$1,013,694; foodstuffs, \$7,405,030; tobacco and its manufactures, \$2,245,522; wines, spirits, etc., \$5,455,581; textiles, \$26,406,425; oils, \$2,842,437; chemicals and drugs, \$3,305,051; colors and dyes, \$654,087; lumber and its manufactures, \$2,423,505; paper and its manufactures, \$2,180,198; leather

and its manufactures, \$1,153,449; hardware, \$14,710,273; various metals, \$3,572,843; agricultural implements, \$8,560,965; locomotion, \$13,544,172; china, glass, etc., \$8,769,912; building materials, \$9,396,580; electric appliances, \$1,089,641; miscellaneous, \$2,779,016.

The total value of the exports (exclusive of gold) was \$164,766,110, gold, being a diminution, compared with the same period of 1905, of \$11,007,571; The countries of destination were: Germany, \$22,529,025; United Kingdom, \$21,002,044; France, \$20,570,903; Belgium, \$14,424,165; United States, \$7,806,721; Brazil, \$5,294,930; Italy, \$3,260,878; Africa, \$2,780,774; Uruguay, \$2,547,700; Holland, \$1,507,169; Spain, \$1,389,771; Chile, \$878,016; Bolivia, \$268,043; Cuba, \$128,720; Paraguay, \$88,630; other countries, \$1,759,773; orders, \$58,528,848.

The exports are classified as follows: pastoral products, \$70,517,665; agricultural products, \$88,614,482; forestal products, \$3,607,222; mineral products, \$150,624; products of the chase, \$353,053; miscellaneous, \$1,523,064.

As regards gold, so far as the transactions were officially recorded, the exports amounted to \$50,849, less by \$551,531, if compared with the same period of 1905, and the imports to \$17,121,687, an increase of \$2,685,742 over the same period of 1905.

The custom-house revenues of the Republic during the period in reference amounted to \$28,638,794, gold, and \$890,280, paper, an increase of \$4,183,256, gold, and \$166,519, paper, compared with corresponding period of 1905.

It appears from the foregoing that whereas the imports from the United States increased by about 33 per cent, and those from Germany and France by about 25 per cent each, the rate of increase reported for the United Kingdom is only about 20 per cent. The latter country, however, still occupies first place on the import lists. Exports to Germany increased by \$1,262,000; to Belgium, \$1,785,000; to Spain, \$95,000; to the United States, \$599,000; and to Italy \$182,468, while shipments to the following countries show decreases, as noted: Brazil, \$946,000; France, \$1,007,548; Holland, \$455,000; the United Kingdom, \$1,908,963; Africa, \$294,000, and consignments "to order" show a falling off of \$1,305,095.

The Argentine balance of trade with the United States was in favor of the latter country to the extent of \$10,180,000, but in relation to the United Kingdom and British possessions, including the proportion of exports for orders, the balance is in favor of the Argentine Republic to the considerable amount of \$26,500,000. It is in favor of Germany by \$5,200,000; of Spain by \$2,000,000; against Belgium by \$17,200,000; against France by nearly \$8,000,000; in favor of Italy by \$7,169,106. The classification of the exports for orders would, however, probably alter to some extent the figures for Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain.

The exports are classified by the Director General of Statistics of the Nation as follows: Live stock shows a diminution of \$2,848,331; animal matters \$68,289,364 (less by \$6,726,665). These matters include frozen and chilled beef, \$7,866,943 (increase of \$327,527); frozen mutton, \$2,628,875 (diminution of \$383,929); wool, \$38,879,693 (less by \$3,354,747); dried beef, \$438,597 (a diminution of \$1,450,191); butter, \$1,014,483 (less by \$274,397); margarine, \$195,552 (a new export); tallow and melted fat, \$1,852,246 (less by \$1,085,436).

Agricultural products represented \$88,614,482, a reduction of \$2,135,067. The principal items were: Peas, \$534,478; oats, \$953,010; linseed, \$16,196,539; maize, \$16,846,333; hay, \$640,942; wheat, \$49,903,031; flour, \$1,819,176; bran, \$1,312,961. The increases were: In oats, \$760,827; maize, \$2,435,129; hay, \$247,095. The diminutions were: In linseed, \$1,571,322; wheat, \$3,206,501; flour, \$625,565. Sugar fell by \$167,561 to \$2,785, and rape seed by \$87,861 to \$33,703.

The forestal products exported were valued at \$3,607,222 (an increase of \$508,961). The amount included \$1,214,498 for quebracho extract (less by \$25,599) and for quebracho logs (an increase of \$565,255). Minerals amounted to \$150,624 only, and products of the chase to \$353,053.

IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The imports into the Argentine Republic from England during the first half of 1906 amounted to £4,548,642, which sum is distributed among the several articles and products imported in the following manner:

Coal, 1,163,739,000 kilograms, £798,813; forged iron, 5,276,000 kilograms, £43,116; cast iron, 2,216,000 kilograms, £26,188; wrought iron, 2,664,000 kilograms, £45,591; steel and iron rails, 68,938,000 kilograms, £352,941; steel and iron materials for railroads, 12,573,000 kilograms, £134,674; wires of all kinds, 5,073,000 kilograms, £71,275; iron articles of all kinds, 1,463,000 kilograms, £23,465; galvanized-iron sheets, 42,675,000 kilograms, £531,131; iron pipes, 14,489,000 kilograms, £89,661; cutlery, £19,510; hardware, 1,435,000 kilograms, £68,482; cotton textiles, 92,941,570 meters, £1,472,128; woolen textiles, 2,176,380, £267,694; woolen-thread textiles, 2,002,140 meters, £196,748; carpets, 378,180 meters, £57,734; sackcloth, 3,690,810 meters, £71,472; linen-thread textiles, 1,487,700 meters, £68,814; china and glass wares, 11,146,350 kilograms, £88,165; sacks for packing, 432,002 dozens, £97,442; Portland cement, 15,901,000 kilograms, £23,658.

THE SALUBRITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

"*La Correspondance Medicale*," an important scientific periodical edited in Paris, has published an interesting article wherein it is proven that the Argentine capital is the healthiest city in the world.

This assertion has a considerable value, since it is based upon statistical proof.

The article in reference states:

"The healthiest city in the world is not Paris, nor Berlin, nor London, nor any other city in Europe or the United States; it is the city of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic. In fact, according to the '*Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*' (Statistical Annual of City of Buenos Ayres), XVI year, 1904, edited by Señor A. B. MARTINEZ, published recently, the percentage of mortality, that a few years ago reached 30 per cent, decreased in 1904 to 14.6 per cent. The percentage of mortality is 27.9 per cent in Madrid, 20.3 per cent in New York, 18.2 per cent in Vienna, 17.8 per cent in Paris, 16.5 per cent in London, and 15.5 per cent in Berlin.

"On the other hand, if we take into consideration the birth and death rates, we will find the following average difference in favor of the former: Buenos Ayres, 18.8 per cent; London, 11.3 per cent; Vienna, 8.8 per cent; Berlin, 7.1 per cent; Paris, 2.3 per cent.

"In other words, Buenos Ayres is the city where the rate of mortality is the smallest and Paris where it is the largest (eight times larger than that of the Argentine capital). Therefore the assertion that Buenos Ayres is the healthiest city in the world is justified.

"It must be noticed that we are speaking of recent conditions; that they must not be attributed to the geographic situation of Buenos Ayres; that such conditions are but the result of progress accomplished by public hygiene and of the measures adopted to reduce the death rate among infants. In the period of fifteen years the deaths caused by intestinal diseases of children have decreased 37 per cent. The percentage of deaths in infants from 0 to 1 year, in relation to the percentage of births, is only 8.3 per cent in Buenos Ayres, against 11 per cent in Paris, 20 per cent in Berlin, 18 per cent in Vienna, and 40 per cent in St. Petersburg."

IMMIGRATION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The Chief of the Immigration Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, in his report for the first half of 1906, gives the following figures relating to the immigration into the Republic during said period:

Passengers from foreign countries	5,066
Passengers from Montevideo	29,555
Immigrants from foreign countries.....	91,000
Immigrants from Montevideo	26,875
Total	152,496

Of the 91,000 immigrants, 43,689 were Italians; 23,936 Spaniards; 11,283 Russians; 985 Germans, and 808 English.

LEATHER, AND THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

In a report made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States by Consul-General C. C. COLE at Buenos Ayres, it is stated that there are 200 tanneries in the Argentine Republic which are said to have a capital of about \$6,500,000 and which employ some 6,000 men. They are said to produce hides to a value of \$20,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 are ox and cow hides, \$3,000,000 calfskins, and \$4,000,000 sheepskins. There are about 100 shoe factories in the Republic, which are said to produce annually some 18,000,000 pairs of shoes. There are also 60 factories producing an article called "Alpargatas"—a shoe made of canvas, used largely by the natives. The production of this footwear is said to amount to about \$5,000,000 per annum.

THE SUGAR OUTPUT OF 1906.

According to statistical figures relating to the sugar crop in Tucumán during the year 1906, as compared with the same period of 1905, an increase is shown in the production of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar.

Of the 28 sugar mills operating in the province only 5 commenced to gather the crop on May 19, 1906, and the other 23 sugar mills on June 1, 1906.

Therefore, at the beginning of the month of June, the 5 sugar mills mentioned had milled 11,772,180 kilograms of sugar cane and manufactured 335,980 kilograms of sugar.

Official statistics show that 28 sugar mills had, on June 30, 1906, 297,079,170 kilograms of sugar cane milled and 16,265,780 kilograms of sugar manufactured.

As on June 30, 1906, 12,988,388 kilograms of sugar had been exported, there were left in the Republic 3,277,392 kilograms from the present crop, which, added to 69,138 kilograms from the previous crop, make a total of 3,346,530 kilograms.

It must be noticed that the production of three sugar mills is not included in the above figures, for the reason that the figures corresponding to them appear in blank in the official statistics. Comparing the results of the milling of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar during 1906 till June 30 with the results of the same period of the previous year, an enormous difference is shown in favor of the 1906 crop; the sugar cane milled in 1905 amounted to 216,052,420 kilograms, and in 1906 to 297,079,170 kilograms; and the sugar manufactured in 1905 amounted to 12,731,468 kilograms, and to 16,265,780 kilograms in 1906.

BOLIVIA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MONTES, AUGUST, 1906.

The message presented by President MONTES of the Bolivian Republic to the National Congress in its ordinary sessions of 1906, contains a succinct account of the principal acts of the Government of the Republic during the preceding months of 1906, mentioning at the same time the measures projected by the administration for the development of the various branches of the Government.

In regard to international relations, President MONTES states that every effort has been made to secure a perfect and honest fulfillment of the treaties recently concluded with different nations; the treaty of commerce with Peru is already in force, and the arbitration *de juris* agreed to with said nation is nearing settlement. The treaty of peace and friendship with Chile is being carried out, and the works of construction of the railroad from Arica, Chile, to Alto de La Paz, Bolivia, were commenced in the month of August, 1906; the demarcation of boundaries between Bolivia and Chile is being carried out. The demarcation of the Brazilian border has not been commenced yet. The Bolivian legation in Paraguay is negotiating with the Government of said Republic an amicable settlement of the old boundary question between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The message states that a satisfactory progress has been made in internal and departmental affairs; it gives an account of the roads which have been recently constructed, such as the roads from Cochabamba to Chimoré, from Puerto Suarez to Santa Cruz, from Carmen to Mercedes in the Province of Velasco, from San Ignacio to Cafetal, from Quimone to Chiquitos, from La Paz to Beni through Puerto Pando, from Tarija to Tupiza, from Tarija to Gaiza, from Padcaya to Orán, from Cotagaita to the Argentine border, and from Sucre to Acero, and of the survey of the roads from Buena Vista to Ichilo, from Camarapa to Ichilo, from Sierra to Santa Cruz, and from Santa Cruz to Carmen in the Province of Itenez. These roads will facilitate communication in the northern and eastern territories of the country.

The message refers also to the contract celebrated by the Government with SPEYER & Co. and the National City Bank of New York for the construction and exploitation of the railroad system, which will unite Puerto Pando, Bolivia, with the Argentine, Chilean, and Peruvian lines.

President MONTES proposed the reform of the monetary system and announced that he has under consideration a law providing for the establishment of a gold standard, which will facilitate commercial operations and furnish a fixed base for calculations.

The message says that the national credit has improved greatly, to such an extent that the national treasury bonds are preferred by bond-

holders. Mention is made of the reform which must be made in the system of taxation in order to secure better results than those obtained at present.

Referring to public instruction President MONTES stated that several students have been sent abroad, whose education is to be made at the cost of the Government, and that special instructors have been secured from abroad for the establishment of primary schools in all capitals of departments.

The President speaks also of the highly satisfactory condition in which the army of the Republic is at present.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

According to official data, recently published, the foreign trade of the Bolivian Republic, in 1905, amounted to 49,851,819.09 *bolivianos*, of which amount 20,298,771.67 *bolivianos* were for imports, and 29,553,047.42 for exports; the balance of trade in favor of the Republic was, therefore, in the year in reference, 9,254,275.75 *bolivianos*.

The following were the countries of origin for the imports: Germany, 3,545,929.52 *bolivianos*; England, 3,343,449.14; Chile, 2,500,635.03; Peru, 2,306,499.82; United States, 1,713,407.40; Argentine Republic, 1,045,265.08; France, 747,902.88; Italy, 726,698.04; Belgium, 674,924.75; Spain, 164,132.37; Ecuador, 99,015.14; Uruguay, 71,205.08; Paraguay, 22,001.04; Portugal, 11,409.08; Brazil, 5,294.98; Central America, 3,445; Cuba, 1,685.80; China, 67.87; unknown origin, 3,295,106.52.

Classifying the imports of the year in accordance with the three principal divisions of the Bolivian customs tariff, the following figures are shown: Merchandise in general, 18,863,329.38 *bolivianos*; beverages, 1,177,903.45; chemical products, 257,538.84.

The countries of destination of exports were the following: Chile, 6,346,170.05 *bolivianos*; France, 3,812,531.10; England, 2,681,491.28; Germany, 1,028,682.42; Argentine Republic, 335,203.46; Peru, 123,197.95; United States, 60,761; Italy, 5,165; Uruguay, 94.05; unknown destination, 15,139,751.11.

The principal articles exported during 1905 were: Tin, 13,582,735.32 *bolivianos*; India rubber, 5,809,183.70; silver, 3,699,394.92; copper, 3,564,955.73; bismuth, 1,185,552.70; gold, 42,740.50.

The following table, relating to the foreign commerce of Bolivia during the eleven years 1895–1905, is given for purposes of comparison:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1895.....	13,897,404.89	20,914,140.11	1901.....	16,953,223.75	37,578,210.97
1896.....	12,952,483.45	22,047,330.51	1902.....	11,143,342.31	28,041,578.74
1897.....	12,457,242.25	21,990,455.24	1903.....	16,344,899.39	25,909,458.31
1898.....	11,897,244.85	27,456,676.76	1904.....	19,823,141.59	21,162,947.44
1899.....	12,839,961.81	27,365,746.65	1905.....	20,298,771.67	29,533,047.42
1900.....	13,344,114.47	35,657,689.96			

TIN MINING AND EXPORTATION IN 1905 AND 1906.

According to the report of the Department of Colonization and Agriculture of the Bolivian Government, the production of tin in the Republic during 1905 was 14,910 metric tons. The export figures for the year are given as 296,120 metric quintals. Exports of Bolivian tin during the first six months of 1906 are reported as amounting to 15,953,508 kilograms, on which a fiscal revenue of 765,284 *bolivianos* was collected.

The leading tin-producing sections of the world in 1904 and 1905 record the following output:

Country.	1904.	1905.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Malacca	56,657	57,600
Banca and Billeton.....	14,638	12,250
Bolivia	10,345	14,910
England	4,282	4,508
Australia	5,082	4,908
Various	384	500
Total	93,388	94,660

The consumption per annum of this mineral is estimated as follows:

Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
United States	53,560	40.8
Great Britain	15,898	16.8
France, Italy, Spain, and Russia	17,920	18.9
Germany	14,832	15.7
Eastern Europe and South America	4,305	4.5
Eastern Asia	3,300	3.5
Total	94,755	100.0

In the nine years' period 1897-1905, exports of Bolivian tin are reported as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Metric quintals.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Metric quintals.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1897	37,495	2,986,500.00	1902	176,083	8,782,708.09
1898	43,960	3,405,000.00	1903	221,314	11,830,073.87
1899	92,794	5,730,950.00	1904	206,919	9,191,701.51
1900	162,342	8,579,539.00	1905	296,120	13,180,614.00
1901	219,159	9,380,714.00			

For the six years 1900-1905, the revenues to the Bolivian Government from tin exports were as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
1900	298,508.05	1903	453,405.47
1901	397,131.68	1904	468,384.93
1902	400,826.06	1905	606,115.37

Until the year 1863, the extraction and shipment of tin from Bolivia was free from all Government impost, but the law of September 12, of that year, imposed an export tax of 10 centavos per bar and 5 centavos per barrilla. This duty was advanced, in the law of October 25, 1890, to 50 centavos per quintal of 46 kilograms on tins in bars and 35 centavos for barrillas of same weight. A decree of March 26, 1899, further increased the export duty to 1.60 bolivianos and 1 boliviano on bars and barrillas, respectively, per quintal of 46 kilograms.

The latest legislation on the subject, becoming effective on January 1, 1906, established a sliding scale of export duties on Bolivian tin, dependent upon quotations for Straits tin, as published in the *BULLETIN* for April, 1906, page 1061.

ADVANCE IN RUBBER GROWING.

Official figures covering the growing of rubber in Bolivia show an advance in production, the 1904 output having exceeded that of 1903 by more than 500 tons. For the two periods mentioned, the Acre region is omitted from the calculations of native rubber.

For the nine years 1896 to 1904, inclusive, the output was as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1896.....	2,509,566	1901.....	7,623,138
1897.....	3,683,275	1902.....	4,186,585
1898.....	6,943,100	1903.....	2,906,274
1899.....	4,708,000	1904.....	3,453,182
1900.....	7,691,728		

The Government of Bolivia is constantly in receipt of petitions for grants of rubber concessions, 31 petitions being filed in the Department of Cochabamba in the first half of 1905. In the Department of La Paz 51 such petitions were registered in the second half of 1904 and 84 during 1905.

An official report on the rubber production on the Rio Beni for one year shows 459 estradas to have been worked by 461 picadores, the production being 309,599 pounds. Each estrada is supposed to contain a group of 150 *Hevea* rubber trees, so that the average yield per tree would be a trifle less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

BOLIVIAN COMMERCE THROUGH MOLLEND0 IN 1905.

The merchandise imported through the port of Mollendo, Peru, for the Department of La Paz, Bolivia, during 1905, amounted to 26,984.085 kilograms, valued at £651,805.681, as compared with 23,503.264 kilograms, valued at £479,984.078 in 1904, an increase of 3,480.821 kilograms, valued at £171,821.603, in favor of 1905.

The Bolivian exports through Mollendo, during 1905, amounted to 4,012.558 kilograms, valued at £302,493.779, as compared with

4,432.079 kilograms, valued at £249,567.304, in 1904, an increase over 1904 of 380.479 kilograms, valued at £52,926.475.

The countries of origin of the imports in reference were the following:

Peru.....	£147, 150. 690	Uruguay.....	£1, 665. 000
United States.....	133, 771. 202	China.....	1, 004. 992
England.....	101, 578. 132	Portugal.....	927. 515
Germany.....	98, 626. 899	Hongkong.....	833. 300
Chile.....	68, 076. 629	Mexico.....	400. 000
France.....	32, 120. 216	Ecuador.....	345. 100
Italy.....	29, 606. 676	Salvador.....	287. 000
Belgium.....	27, 750. 781	Cuba.....	141. 570
Spain.....	6, 492. 582	Brazil.....	28. 000

The following were the countries of destination for the exports noted:

France.....	£125, 878. 634	Peru.....	£11, 037. 720
England.....	76, 941. 086	Chile.....	194. 305
Germany.....	74, 287. 274	Argentine Republic.....	25. 000
United States.....	14, 124. 260	Italy.....	5. 500

SUGAR REFINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The British Vice-Consul at Sucre reports that the Bolivian Departments of Santa Cruz and the north and east of Chuquisaca turn out annually about 750,000 pounds of raw, unrefined cane sugar, which is consumed for domestic purposes to the same extent as the foreign article, even though freight charges bring the price up to 12 to 25 per cent higher. The method of manufacturing the native product is very crude, the cane being crushed by horizontal stone rollers, driven round by an ox harnessed to a pole. The surplus of the cane is fermented into alcohol. The raw product grows almost wild in districts within 18 miles of Sucre, or at an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT LA PAZ, 1905-6.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 there were collected at the national custom-house of La Paz, Bolivia, the amount of 777,636.39 *bolivianos* for import and export duties. The principal exports during the fiscal year were india rubber and tin, the former figuring on the customs lists for 62,229.59 *bolivianos* and the latter for 32,033.77 *bolivianos*.

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been furnished the following statistics on the foreign trade of Brazil for 1905, as prepared for the Third International Conference of American

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States, held at Rio de Janeiro. The figures for the preceding year are given for purposes of comparison.

The imports for 1905 were valued at 265,156 *milreis*, gold, compared with 230,359 *milreis*, gold, in 1904. The value of the exports in 1905 is given as 396,827 *milreis*, gold, compared with 350,490 *milreis* in 1904.

The principal articles imported were the following:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1904.	1905.
Cotton, raw, and manufactures of cotton	34,254,939	34,668,768
Steel and iron and their manufactures	17,158,830	22,511,393
Machinery, tools, etc.	12,439,051	16,279,689
Paper and manufactures of paper	5,496,688	6,568,282
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	5,128,573	5,921,059
Hides and skins, and their manufactures	3,898,470	4,843,672
Jute thread	2,544,185	3,315,596
Coal	11,289,055	11,685,667
Kerosene	5,361,581	5,536,431
Rubber products	1,024,360	1,279,466
Pine	2,557,565	2,411,049
China, glass, etc.	3,306,747	4,039,664
Vegetable oils for industrial purposes	707,269	593,874
Pitch	864,714	1,079,467
Lubricating oils, animal and mineral	930,492	904,527
Alfalfa	779,582	980,592
Cattle	939,896	2,198,858
Wool and woolen goods	5,880,530	6,853,968
Silk, manufactured and unmanufactured	1,764,776	2,030,724
Onions and garlic	675,397	583,787
Rice	5,505,401	5,211,663
Olive oil	1,205,783	1,648,513
Codfish	5,223,460	7,046,432
Potatoes	1,647,922	1,502,685
Wheat	11,289,367	12,474,608
Wheat flour	13,947,153	14,594,755
Beans	941,389	1,092,413
Fruits and vegetables	1,402,608	2,017,656
Butter	2,694,941	3,261,912
Cheese	1,029,260	1,082,356
Wine	14,021,872	15,088,752
Dried meat	11,287,756	15,247,772
Miscellaneous food products	8,537,352	9,470,172

The imports by classes were as follows:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1904.	1905.
Live animals and animal products	1,436,725	2,789,391
Raw material and articles to be used in the arts and industries	40,330,494	44,727,670
Manufactured articles	108,318,583	126,251,723
Food products and forage	80,273,517	91,387,221
Total	230,359,319	265,156,005
Specie and foreign bank notes	7,155,137	25,862,517
Grand total	237,514,456	291,018,522

The principal articles exported were the following:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Cotton, raw.....kilos..	13, 264, 738	24, 081, 753	7, 346, 728	10, 290, 790
Monazitic sand.....do..	4, 860, 390	4, 437, 290	967, 337	889, 231
Sugar.....do.....	7, 861, 450	37, 746, 510	831, 004	3, 608, 476
Rubber.....do.....	31, 865, 553	35, 392, 611	99, 730, 031	128, 140, 175
Cacao.....do.....	23, 160, 028	21, 090, 088	9, 738, 092	9, 240, 313
Coffee.....bags..	10, 024, 536	10, 820, 661	177, 400, 617	190, 404, 576
Chestnuts.....hectoliters..	92, 580	198, 226	953, 878	2, 064, 049
Hides and skins.....kilos..	35, 959, 469	29, 040, 621	21, 202, 138	16, 838, 470
Fruits.....do.....			428, 927	606, 678
Tobacco.....do.....	23, 964, 255	20, 390, 558	7, 453, 477	7, 335, 163
Herva matte.....do.....	44, 162, 052	41, 119, 930	8, 630, 554	11, 088, 108
Woods.....do.....			654, 924	390, 070
Manganese.....tons..	208, 260	224, 377	2, 727, 102	2, 958, 462
Gold in bars.....grams..	3, 871, 426	3, 878, 698	3, 718, 306	3, 734, 469
Precious stones.....			92, 178	167, 607

The exports were classified as follows:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1904.	1905.
Animals and animal products.....	23, 545, 573	18, 514, 112
Minerals and mineral products.....	8, 337, 646	8, 753, 846
Vegetable products.....	318, 606, 877	369, 559, 721
Total.....	350, 490, 096	396, 827, 677
Specie and bank notes.....	79, 111	95, 384
Grand total.....	350, 569, 207	396, 923, 063

The imports and exports, classified according to countries of origin and destination, were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Countries.	1904.	1905.	Countries.	1904.	1905.
Germany.....	29, 203, 817	35, 358, 966	Holland.....	1, 720, 980	1, 158, 816
Argentine Republic.....	23, 702, 252	31, 210, 143	India.....	5, 123, 458	4, 793, 212
Austria-Hungary.....	4, 487, 902	4, 665, 188	Italy.....	8, 375, 551	8, 835, 506
Belgium.....	7, 465, 071	9, 660, 183	Portugal.....	16, 872, 648	19, 411, 497
Canada.....	1, 177, 828	1, 388, 492	Sweden and Norway.....	2, 435, 643	3, 378, 791
United States.....	25, 642, 448	27, 400, 623	Switzerland.....	1, 810, 475	2, 061, 266
France.....	20, 593, 542	23, 883, 265	Newfoundland.....	2, 802, 361	3, 869, 839
Great Britain.....	63, 914, 377	70, 499, 955	Uruguay.....	11, 282, 814	13, 079, 362
Spain.....	1, 888, 117	1, 906, 831	Other countries.....	1, 860, 065	2, 649, 070

EXPORTS.

Germany.....	48, 825, 562	60, 001, 034	Great Britain.....	56, 663, 964	72, 967, 401
Argentine Republic.....	9, 920, 568	12, 103, 502	Holland.....	6, 793, 901	11, 773, 480
Austria-Hungary.....	9, 826, 860	13, 621, 325	Italy.....	3, 318, 340	3, 682, 399
Belgium.....	5, 834, 261	8, 033, 852	Portugal.....	3, 073, 234	2, 324, 792
United States.....	176, 640, 681	163, 203, 995	Uruguay.....	5, 066, 962	6, 487, 014
France.....	17, 767, 386	29, 028, 512	Other countries.....	6, 758, 378	13, 600, 378

TONNAGE IN 1905.

The number and nationality of vessels entering and leaving the different ports of the Republic during the year were as follows:

	Number.		Tonnage.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
ENTRIES.				
Brazilian.....	13,452	13,062	4,589,544	5,107,613
English.....	1,732	1,833	3,661,010	3,940,624
German.....	737	762	1,730,375	1,863,134
French.....	392	373	829,526	831,170
Italian.....	168	207	363,301	442,971
Miscellaneous.....	866	835	698,807	741,783
Total.....	17,407	17,072	11,872,563	12,927,296
DEPARTURES.				
Brazilian.....	13,444	13,053	4,584,541	5,105,696
English.....	1,790	1,823	3,660,990	3,932,382
German.....	747	768	1,729,616	1,871,550
French.....	391	374	829,654	831,278
Italian.....	165	207	362,809	440,075
Miscellaneous.....	855	839	691,369	745,317
Total.....	17,392	17,064	11,858,979	12,926,296

TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SANTOS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906.

The Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro publishes the following statistics of the trade movement of the port of Santos for the first half of 1906 (January to July), the figures for the same period of 1905 being given for purposes of comparison.

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1905.	1906.
Imports.....	25,337,686	29,841,151
Exports.....	49,722,103	49,209,545

The principal articles imported were the following:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Cotton, raw and manufactured.....	3,495,987	3,076,507
Steel and iron and their manufactures.....	1,966,205	5,617,960
Industrial machinery.....	738,440	563,776
Agricultural machinery.....	210,701	226,191
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	983,728	1,028,542
Tanned hides and skins.....	886,814	1,053,706
Jute thread.....	1,343,812	2,183,418
Coal.....	1,604,057	1,724,626
Kerosene.....	767,494	1,155,627
Rice.....	762,020	740,352
Codfish.....	523,286	896,753
Flour.....	2,178,693	2,798,721
Wheat.....	1,636,166	4,611,701
Wine.....	4,572,924	4,054,677
Food products.....	3,492,423	4,059,184
Specie.....	10,737,712	2,206,509

The following are the principal articles exported:

[Value in *míreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Coffee.....	29,473,493	31,969,753
Salted hides.....	139,996	220,529
Mangabeira rubber.....	271,346	198,716
Bran.....	459,783	331,719

The imports and exports by countries were as follows:

[Value in *míreis*, gold.]

1905.			1906.		
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Germany.....	6,750,701	7,882,382	Germany.....	9,964,994	9,051,062
Argentine Republic.....	7,102,170	7,861,511	Austria-Hungary.....	2,577,807	4,969,172
Belgium.....	3,132,362	2,701,091	Belgium.....	1,604,523	2,495,961
United States.....	3,716,100	5,939,260	United States.....	20,489,570	16,990,393
France.....	2,933,237	3,737,138	France.....	1,812,112	4,557,980
Great Britain.....	9,951,737	10,671,369	Great Britain.....	1,013,253	5,835,129
Italy.....	5,400,447	5,026,983	Holland.....	3,326,957	5,838,986
Portugal.....	2,609,787	2,402,731	Italy.....	610,096	1,292,619
Other countries.....	3,255,150	3,645,099	Other countries.....	2,312,776	3,111,302

RUBBER VALORIZATION AND TRADE PROSPECTS.

A bill for the valorization of rubber, in Brazil, similar to the plan adopted for coffee, was recently introduced in the Federal Chamber of Deputies. The bill provides that all rubber not marketed in the State where produced shall be deposited at the custom-houses situated within the producing zone, and shall be paid for at the current market price on presentation at the nearest fiscal agency of a certificate of deposit specifying the weight and quality of the rubber so deposited. Rubber is to be classified in 7 grades, type No. 1 corresponding to fine rubber and type No. 7 to caoutchouc of a coarse quality. To put the proposed law into effect the Government is authorized to contract a national or foreign loan up to the amount of £10,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest. The product of this loan will be deposited in the National Treasury or office of the Conversion Fund as a reserve for the issue of Treasury notes convertible at a fixed rate of exchange.

United States Consul-General G. S. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, reports a movement on the part of the large coffee planters toward rubber production. He writes:

"There is a boom on in rubber. Several large companies are being formed in London for operations in Brazil, and some of the large coffee planters in this country are paying some attention to the development of rubber gardens on their estates. Conditions seem to justify the greatest optimism in the rubber business. The rise in the price of the high-grade Para variety has been very rapid in recent months,

increasing from about 95 cents to \$1.15 and then to \$1.40 a pound within three months. So far as market indications go, the only reason for this increased price was in the increased demand for the product. It would be difficult to find a better reason or one upon which industrial interests could more safely rely. The demand for rubber for the construction of automobile and other tires is in itself one of the dominant features of the transportation as well as the rubber business, and there is no indication that there will be any decrease, but an increase in this demand. There is a very material increase in the supply of rubber in sight, not only from the development of rubber gardens, but in the further development of wild-rubber properties in the Amazon country, and it seems probable that there will be protection for the public both against a scarcity of rubber or any attempt to corner the world's supply.

"The prospects of the rubber business are excellent, and the only thing to be considered in it is lest the prospect be too bright for conservative handling. Improved methods of manufacturing rubber are counterbalancing in some degree the increased cost of the raw article. It is doubtful if there will be justification for any material advance in the price of manufactured rubber goods. Entries of rubber at the Para and Manaus custom-houses this season average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent more than for the same period last year and about 15 per cent more than the season of 1904-5, the record for the two ports for the first six months of this year being 34,490 tons."

The exports of rubber for the six months, January-June, 1906, were as follows:

Month.	Kilos.	Paper mil-reis.	Gold mil-reis.	Pound sterling.
January.....	4,175,753	25,048,948	15,670,088	1,762,885
February.....	4,351,165	26,213,300	16,368,179	1,841,427
March.....	3,791,302	23,204,976	13,724,240	1,543,970
April.....	2,737,239	17,450,732	9,799,951	1,102,494
May.....	1,641,479	9,513,357	5,483,393	616,832
June.....	1,685,564	9,930,781	6,045,823	680,155
Total 1906.....	18,382,502	111,262,154	67,091,674	7,547,813
Total 1905.....	18,604,662	127,609,206	68,376,690	7,692,378

This rubber was shipped from Manaus, Itacoatiara, Serpa, and Para.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING MINING COMPANIES.

The requirements of the Government of Brazil in the matter of concessions for mining and the organization of mining companies generally, according to a report on the subject made by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, are as follows:

"(1) Foreign companies, in order to do business in Brazil and obtain authorization therefor from the Government to work in the country, must present a copy of their statutes, signed by the incorporators of the company.

"(2) There must also be presented a list of the shareholders with their names, professions, residences, and the number of shares each subscribes; a power of attorney, made out by the directors or incorporators of a company, naming a representative in Brazil with powers to represent them before the Government, law courts, or with private individuals. In this power of attorney, power must be given the said representative to sign a petition requesting the Government to authorize the company to work in Brazil, and all other acts necessary for the purpose.

"(3) Before foreign companies, established for the purpose of working in Brazil, begin operations, they must deposit in the Federal Treasury a tenth part of their capital; this deposit can be recovered by the company immediately after its statutes have been deposited in the archives of the 'Commercial Junta.' For registering in the Commercial Junta companies will pay a stamp tax of 1\$100 Brazilian currency for each 1,000\$000, which at present exchange equals about \$335 American gold, of the capital of the company, reduced to Brazilian currency at the exchange of the day the statutes are registered.

"(4) All documents must have signatures certified to at the Brazilian consulate of the place where the company was established, or if there be no consulate at that place, then (for the United States) at the consulate-general in New York City.

"Expenses, besides the above-mentioned taxes, consist of translation of the documents into the Portuguese language, publication of the statutes, and the decree authorizing the company to operate and do business in the 'Diario Oficial' or official gazette, in which governmental notices are made public, and for stamps to be placed upon the documents filed with the Government, said excise stamps being necessary to give them legality.

"The services of an attorney under a power of attorney, as above outlined, ordinarily commands a fee of \$1,000 for obtaining the decree and registering the statutes, together with the other steps which have to be taken in relation thereto. Of course this fee is modified to meet the requirements of the situation and will vary according to the work performed.

"It may be added that concessions for mining in the several States of Brazil are granted by the several State governments, the only cost being the State taxes which are imposed annually. With actual working concerns, acting in good faith, such imposts are not excessive as a rule. In general, also, it may be said that there is no difficulty experienced in obtaining these concessions."

CUSTOMS REVENUES, JULY, 1906.

Receipts at the Santos custom-house for the month of July, 1906, amounted to 3,331,215\$384, of which 2,206,771\$889 were paper and 1,125,143\$465 were gold.

For the same month, the customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,612,468\$155 gold and 4,140,019\$428 paper, a total of 6,752,487\$583, as compared with 6,449,935\$895 in the corresponding month of 1905, an increase being thus shown of 302,551\$688.

During the first six months of 1906, the custom-house of the State of Parahyba yielded 623,150\$756, an increase of 208,201\$583 over the corresponding period of 1905.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH NEW YORK.

The Brazilian Lloyd inaugurated its regular monthly service of steamers between Santos and New York on August 25. This line is to be devoted mainly to the fruit trade between Brazil and the United States, and with the object of developing this trade the company offered to transport fruit free of charge on this first trip. The vessels of this line will make a monthly trip between Santos and New York, stopping at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Geara, Maranhao, Para, and Barbados.

The Brazilian Government has granted a concession to M. Buarque & Co. for the establishment of a steamship service between Santos and New York, touching at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Geara, Maranhao, Para, and Barbadoes. By the terms of the concession M. Buarque & Co. bind themselves to order three more vessels of 5,000 tons each, having accommodations for 100 first-class passengers and 200 third-class passengers, with cold storage accommodations for 200 tons of fruit. As soon as these steamers are ready it is the intention of the company to make two trips per month, one line of steamers running to New York, the other to New Orleans.

CROP ENTRIES AT PERNAMBUCO, 1902-1906.

The entries of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the first ten months of the last four crop years are as follows:

SUGAR.

Month.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
September.....	10,939	27,168	9,203	36,571
October.....	87,094	167,789	84,072	160,530
November.....	214,495	269,125	210,393	301,900
December.....	254,152	235,638	265,197	310,855
January.....	204,481	209,005	253,092	339,457
February.....	171,436	187,655	223,452	309,019
March.....	161,901	142,394	204,174	277,632
April.....	167,771	112,924	69,904	98,799
May.....	67,541	34,644	93,677	91,613
June.....	27,551	10,703	33,246	36,744
July.....	17,807	5,000	20,557	17,605
Total.....	1,365,171	1,402,055	1,466,967	1,980,225

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COTTON.

Month.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
September	15,769	9,860	6,425	17,260
October	18,246	17,215	12,720	26,815
November	22,482	25,314	23,574	32,132
December	40,058	29,051	27,754	32,552
January	35,524	28,084	27,973	22,412
February	37,655	25,326	34,301	19,402
March	32,845	25,136	33,136	32,295
April	23,148	20,594	9,359	22,645
May	23,244	6,224	16,256	15,019
June	11,236	4,687	9,832	8,915
July	10,902	5,264	17,336	7,273
Total	271,009	196,755	218,666	236,220

CHILE.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MONTT.

On September 18, 1906, Señor Don PEDRO MONTT was inaugurated as Chief Executive of the Republic of Chile, succeeding ex-President RIESCO, who retired after a five years' tenure of office.

The anniversary of the independence of Chile also occurs on September 18, but the elaborate ceremonies arranged in honor of the day and the inauguration were abandoned on account of the recent earthquake, the money subscribed for the celebration being devoted to the relief of the sufferers on the suggestion of Señora MONTT, wife of the new President.

Señor MONTT, who is about 60 years old, is the son of the late MANUEL MONTT, who was President of Chile from 1851 to 1861, and for thirty years has been a prominent political figure in his country.

In 1876 Señor MONTT was elected to Congress, where he remained until 1900. He was also President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1887 he became Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and two years later was made Minister of the Treasury, in which office he remained for two years, when he was sent to Washington as Chile's Minister to the United States.

On his return to Chile from this mission Señor MONTT was chosen as Minister of the Interior. He afterward became a member of the Senate and of the Council of State, of which body he was vice-president.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The total revenues of the various custom-houses of the Chilean Republic during the first half of 1906, according to official data, amounted to 45,918,964.75 *pesos*; 19,469,088.75 *pesos* being for import duties, 25,543,595.55 *pesos* for export duties, and 879,280.45 for miscellaneous receipts.

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During the same period of 1905, the customs receipts amounted to 40,093,647.97 *pesos*, of which amount 14,887,954.67 *pesos* were for import duties, 24,476,807.42 for export duties, and 728,885.88 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

This comparison shows an increase of 5,825,316.78 *pesos* in the revenues of the first half of 1906 over the same period of 1905.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1905.

The foreign trade of the Chilean Republic in 1905 amounted to 453,875,610 *pesos*, against 373,149,864 *pesos* in 1904. The imports in 1905 were valued at 188,566,418 *pesos* as compared with 157,152,080 *pesos* in 1904. The value of exports in 1905 was fixed at 265,209,192 *pesos* as against 215,997,784 *pesos* in 1904.

The following table shows the imports by countries of origin, the figures for 1904 being also given for purposes of comparison:

Countries.	1905.	1904.	Countries.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain.....	71,120,129	57,345,488	Japan.....	41,713	44,305
Germany.....	47,587,686	42,456,638	Portugal.....	39,505	57,105
United States.....	18,867,949	15,997,927	Holland.....	35,851	5,865
France.....	14,225,817	10,929,907	Turkey.....	29,258	17,880
Australia.....	7,566,663	5,865,912	Paraguay.....	14,700	7,482
Argentine Republic.....	6,333,572	5,969,965	Sweden.....	14,559	5,664
Italy.....	5,118,697	4,736,265	Costa Rica.....	12,228	26,613
Peru.....	4,945,432	5,608,829	Austria.....	12,010	5,561
Belgium.....	2,653,693	3,343,000	Mexico.....	11,805	8,928
India.....	2,549,548	2,128,628	Russia.....	3,015	196
Spain.....	1,719,225	1,127,419	Colombia.....	2,247	1,078
Switzerland.....	1,543,314	838,090	Norway.....	2,142	4,762
Uruguay.....	1,081,557	613,473	Denmark.....	31	220
Ecuador.....	933,099	676,125	Egypt.....	4	3,211
Brazil.....	798,061	1,503,171	Java.....		21,926
Panama.....	333,115	89,631	Greece.....		2,800
Cuba.....	189,488	119,644	From fisheries.....	607,622	365,197
China.....	163,186	153,991	Other countries.....	11,514	
Guatemala.....	68,250	120,405			
Bolivia.....	69,933	16,009	Total.....	188,566,418	157,152,080

The articles imported during the year under review, and their respective values, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products.....	13,078,701	Beverages.....	2,022,302
Vegetable substances.....	18,449,207	Perfumes and chemical substances.....	3,192,192
Mineral substances.....	36,550,761	Machinery, instruments, and apparatus.....	25,000,804
Textiles.....	52,565,132	Arms, ammunition, and explosives.....	1,576,254
Oils.....	31,018,985	Orders.....	877,986
Paper and its manufactures.....	3,607,312		

The countries of destination of the Chilean exports of 1905 are the following, 1904 figures being also given by way of comparison:

Countries.	1905.	1904.	Countries.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain.....	101,321,794	70,546,667	Austria.....	308,958	175,028
Germany.....	73,154,759	62,632,942	Ecuador.....	291,816	9,413
United States.....	42,804,991	30,715,150	Falkland Islands.....	154,927	175,485
France.....	22,321,590	28,823,135	Panama.....	133,469	27,699
Peru.....	5,009,627	3,836,724	Guatemala.....	81,797	1,155
Belgium.....	4,507,782	3,294,700	Nicaragua.....	4,960	1,150
Italy.....	4,047,943	4,295,967	Costa Rica.....	4,682	1,060
Holland.....	3,154,333	6,975,133	Mexico.....	1,678	2,070
Spain.....	1,825,402	946,944	Greece.....	980	1,073
Argentine Republic.....	1,552,578	861,403	Colombia.....	108	846,228
Japan.....	1,371,305	1,115,556	Portugal.....		135,648
Bolivia.....	1,176,144		Norway.....		
Hawaii.....	655,255		Other countries.....	200	
Australia.....	653,939				
Uruguay.....	376,060	327,573			
Brazil.....	342,055	250,922	Total.....	265,209,192	215,997,784

The following table shows the articles exported during the year in reference, and their respective values:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products.....	9,072,705	Beverages.....	292,147
Vegetable substances.....	14,227,256	Money.....	21,410,427
Mineral substances.....	220,177,342	Miscellaneous.....	321,461

It must be stated that the principal article exported during 1905 was nitrate, the exports of which were valued at 184,421,848 *pesos*.

The balance of trade in favor of Chile amounted to 76,642,774 *pesos*.

THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DEBTS.

The external debt of the Republic of Chile, which on December 31, 1901, amounted to £17,042,580, at the same period of 1905 was £16,249,300, the diminution of £793,280 being due to the regular amortization.

A loan of £1,350,000 was negotiated in 1905 for the improvement of the sewer and water systems and paving of the streets of Santiago, part of the funds derived from said loan being deposited in three banks of the Chilean capital and the rest in Europe.

Pursuant to the laws of February 14 and 21, 1906, a loan of £1,500,000 has been made for the sanitary works of Valparaiso, Talca, and Concepcion, and to provide with water supply several cities of the Republic. Another loan, amounting to £2,200,000, was raised, in accordance with the laws referred to, for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railroad. Both of these loans have been contracted at 92½ per cent. Discounting 2½ per cent for expenses, a net product of 90½ per cent is derived from them, amounting to £3,339,250, which has been deposited in the *Deutsche Bank* at an interest of 3½ per cent, subject to the order of the Chilean Government.

The internal debt of the nation, which in the latter part of 1901 amounted to 75,437,880.91 *pesos*, had increased to 107,168,761.59 *pesos* in 1905, on account of the issue of paper money provided for by Act No. 1721, of December, 1904.

Of the sum of 30,000,000 *pesos* issued in paper money only 10,000,000 were received in the public revenues, the other 20,000,000 being applied to the purchase of bonds of the "*Caja Hipotecaria*."

BUDGET FOR 1907.

In June, 1906, the Executive of the Chilean Republic submitted to the National Congress the proposed appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government during the year 1907, amounting to \$110,350,458.50 national currency and \$31,384,128.52 gold, distributed as follows:

	National currency.	Gold.
Interior.....	\$19,730,103.43	\$990,981.75
Foreign Relations.....	352,470.00	1,156,897.36
Worship.....	1,098,582.00	
Colonization.....	1,471,480.00	
Justice.....	5,950,833.10	
Instruction.....	14,625,741.65	96,000.00
Treasury.....	9,203,902.20	23,814,766.29
War.....	14,434,494.34	80,800.00
Navy.....	11,080,656.18	5,244,079.27
Industry and Public Works:		
Industry.....	2,932,564.42	74,733.33
Public works.....	3,714,356.63	42,200.00
Railroads.....	25,751,474.62	184,671.00
Total.....	110,350,458.50	31,384,128.52

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1902-1905.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Chilean Republic during the period of the administration of President RIESCO, from 1902 to 1905:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1902.....	105,515,849.20	134,639,564.38
1903.....	114,208,928.52	116,995,225.12
1904.....	115,654,448.01	108,562,253.12
1905.....	133,938,449.35	130,326,748.66
Special revenues.....	25,256,817.48	
Total.....	494,574,492.69	484,923,761.28

Excess in favor of receipts, 9,650,701.41 *pesos*.

During the period in reference considerable sums of money have been paid for debts of the several departments of the Government incurred previous to 1902, and the disbursements for public works have not been less than 40,000,000 of *pesos*.

NEW ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

A law of the National Congress of Chile, enacted May 23, 1906, authorizes the President of the Republic to issue 40,000,000 *pesos* in *paper money* of legal circulation. One-half of this amount shall be

applied to the works authorized by act No. 1835, of February 13, 1906, and act No. 1813, of February 21, 1906, and shall be guaranteed with an equal amount of gold *pesos*, worth 18 *pence* each, to be taken from the product of the loan raised pursuant to said laws and which shall be deposited in the sinking fund in the manner prescribed by act No. 1721 of December 29, 1904.

The remaining 20,000,000 *pesos* may be taken by banking institutions or private persons, within the period of six months, upon the payment of an equal amount of sealed gold or the delivery of good drafts on London. The gold derived therefrom shall be deposited in the sinking fund constituted in European banks.

RESHIPMENT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The Executive of the Chilean Republic has issued a supreme decree relating to reshipment of foreign merchandise containing the following provisions:

"The custom-houses of the Republic shall require from persons reshipping foreign merchandise subject to import duties a bond, duly guaranteed, for the value of the corresponding duties.

"In order to have this bond canceled the interested party must produce a certificate from the foreign port of destination, in which certificate the unshipment of such reshipped merchandise shall be clearly and specifically stated. This certificate must be viséed by the Chilean Consul, or a consul of a friendly nation if there be no Chilean consular officer, and presented at the custom-house of origin within ninety days from the date of the promissory note if the certificate is from a South American port, or within one hundred and eighty days if it is from other foreign ports."

CUSTOMS APPRAISEMENT OF CERTAIN TEXTILES.

The Superintendent of Customs of the Republic of Chile has issued the following circular, addressed to the various collectors of customs of the Republic:

"In order to secure uniformity in the assessment of duties upon certain merchandise, the appraisal of which has originated doubt in some custom-houses, the following rules shall be observed:

"I. Clothing ready for sewing, not specially mentioned in the tariff, shall be appraised in accordance with its nature and kind under the heading corresponding to ready-made clothing, with a discount of 30 per cent, excepting cotton flannel shirts and woollen, or mixed, knitted petticoats and short skirts, which shall be appraised as ready-made clothing without any discount, and also cotton-duck clothing for men and boys, which shall be appraised at 3 pesos per kilogram, net weight.

"II. Woolen goods having visible cotton mixture shall be appraised as wool and cotton goods without analysis. If the cotton mixture is not noticeable by sight, such goods shall be appraised as pure woolen goods. Damage caused by the taking of samples for analysis shall thus be avoided.

"III. Circulars No. 12, of January 20, 1906; No. 35, of June 2, 1906, and No. 19, of March 17, 1905, are hereby repealed."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING JULY, 1906.

According to statistics published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile, the various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the month of July, 1906, a total revenue of 8,928,493.70 *pesos*, of which sum 3,958,875.53 *pesos* were for import duties, 4,791,850.41 *pesos* for export duties, and 177,767.76 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

During the month of July, 1905, the amount collected for import duties was 2,777,237.09 *pesos*; for export duties, 4,764,111.81 *pesos*, and for miscellaneous receipts 175,696.87 *pesos*, making a total of 7,717,045.77 *pesos*.

A comparison of the receipts of July, 1906, with those of July, 1905, shows an increase in import duties of 1,181,638.44 *pesos*, of 27,738.60 *pesos* in export duties, and of 2,070.89 *pesos* in miscellaneous receipts; a total increase of 1,211,447.93 *pesos* in July, 1906.

The following table shows the amounts collected by each custom-house during the month in reference, the figures for the same month of 1905 being given by way of comparison:

Custom-houses.	July, 1905.	July, 1906.
I. Export duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua	708,926.31	522,316.19
Iquique	2,604,863.57	2,195,355.34
Tocopilla	669,077.83	654,135.17
Antofagasta	280,582.49	912,537.10
Taltal	500,661.61	507,506.61
Total	4,764,111.81	4,791,850.41
II. Import duties:		
Arica	36,200.46	39,890.80
Pisagua	23,441.70	12,850.28
Iquique	271,994.66	334,199.52
Tocopilla	18,772.29	39,161.08
Antofagasta	183,810.26	242,986.58
Taltal	51,280.94	69,732.22
Caldera	11,687.33	11,490.54
Carrizal Bajo		413.60
Coquimbo	48,509.16	183,495.32
Valparaiso	1,710,099.67	2,474,957.01
Talcahuano	337,714.82	446,807.97
Coronel	33,335.12	15,049.09
Valdivia	47,997.45	65,620.08
Puerto Montt	8,952.16	1,806.22
Ausend		891.47
Frontier custom-houses	18,441.07	21,523.75
Total	2,777,237.09	3,958,875.53
III. Miscellaneous receipts	175,696.87	177,767.76
Grand total	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70

RAILROAD FROM COJIBA TO CALAMA.

In a supreme decree of recent date the Executive of the Chilean Republic granted a concession for the construction of a railroad between the port of Cojiba and the city of Calama, with branch lines to Gatico and La Paciencia plain. The concessionaires are Messrs. EXEQUIEL GONZALEZ, ERNESTO A. HUBNER, AGUILES MORAGA, MIGUEL MOREL, C. and ENRIQUE ROMANÍ. The decree prescribes that a deposit of 15,000 *pesos* shall be made by the concessionaires to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession.

The construction of the line must be commenced within six months from the date of the approval of the plans, and completed within five years from said date, including the branch lines.

The cost of this railroad has been estimated at 5,000,000 *pesos*.

ANTOFAGASTA PORT WORKS.

On June 6, 1906, a decree was issued by the Executive of the Republic of Chile providing for the advertisement of bids for the construction of the port works of Antofagasta. Bidders were required to make a deposit of 30,000 *pesos*, national gold currency, with the Director of the Treasury. The bids were to be opened at the beginning of August, 1906.

COLOMBIA.**EXPORTS FROM BARRANQUILLA IN 1905.**

The following figures relating to the exports made through the custom-house of Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia, during the year 1905, have been taken from the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic.

The total weight of said exports was 25,568,609.931 kilograms, valued at 6,063,092 *pesos*.

The countries of destination, with the respective weights and values, were the following: United States, 15,146,217.838 kilograms, valued at 3,441,811 *pesos*; Germany, 6,141,326.765 kilograms, valued at 1,055,660 *pesos*; Great Britain, 2,774,860.559 kilograms, valued at 937,077 *pesos*; France, 593,599.656 kilograms, valued at 185,732 *pesos*; Spain, 107,969.113 kilograms, valued at 30,957 *pesos*; Panama, 3,530 kilograms, valued at 540 *pesos*, and other countries, 801,106 kilograms, valued at 411,315 *pesos*.

COSTA RICA.

RATIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

A document from the Government of Costa Rica, dated July 4, 1906, ratifying the Universal Postal Convention signed in Washington June 15, 1897, has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States.

CUBA.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

On October 26, 1905, a treaty in regard to the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed at the city of Madrid by the plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Cuba and the Kingdom of Spain.

The treaty in reference was approved by the Senate of the Republic on April 23, 1906, and the ratifications were exchanged at Madrid on the 16th of July, 1906.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS, SECOND QUARTER, 1906.

According to the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Cuba, of September 4, 1906, the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce issued certificates of registration for the following foreign trade-marks during the second quarter of 1906:

No.	Country of origin.	No. of trade-mark.	Kind of merchandise.	Owner.
1	Germany	68166	Table and bed clothing, curtains, table covers, blankets, flouncies, wool, hemp, linen and felt, textiles and stockings, canvas shoes, knitted goods, shirts, collars and cuffs, underwear, cases, brushes, celluloid dolls, ready-made clothing, fans, cords, embroideries, laces, oilcloth, rubber bands, rarters, hats, tapestry, threads, metal articles, knives, scissors, forks, hatchets, tools of all kinds, artistic articles, baskets, glasses, chinaware, lamps, tin articles, pitchers, enameled utensils, furniture, toys, stationery, leather goods, purses, cases and pocketbooks of all kinds, papier-maché goods, glassware, earthenware, musical instruments, automatons, wax dolls and figures and bristle goods.	Luleck & Serbos (Limited).
2	do	27406	Chemical products.	E. Merck.
3	Argentine Republic	13685	Pharmaceutical and chemical products.	The Angier Chemical Co.
4	Austria	12756	Silver-plated articles	Berndorfer Metallwaaren-fabrik Arthur Krupp.
5	do	14007	White metal tableware	Do.
6	Denmark	12	Butter	Copenhaguer Preserved Butter Co.
7	Spain	11256	Footwear of all kinds.	Antonia Lliteras, viuda de J. Bonet.

No.	Country of origin.	No. of trade-mark.	Kind of merchandise.	Owner.
8	Spain	8079	Notebooks, pocketbooks, and cigarette paper wrappers.	Camilo Gisbert y Terol.
9	do	11827	Waterproof textiles and clothing.	Queralt Gurri.
10	United States	31523	Dynamite, dynamite cartridges, gelatin, explosives, percussion caps, and fuses.	The Aetna Powder Co.
11	do	35089	Electric machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	General Electric Co.
12	do	36541	Pneumatic attachments for musical instruments.	Roth & Engelhardt.
13	do	39615	Suspenders.	Knothe Bros.
14	do	43408	Dress patterns.	The May Manton Pattern Co.
15	do	44238	Carbon paper and typewriter ribbons.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.
16	do	45188	Varnishes, enamels, and paints.	Standard Varnish Works.
17	do	47639	Horseshoe rubber creepers.	Rivere Rubber Co.
18	do	48789	Patent medicines.	Dr. Kilmer & Co.
19	do	49156	do.	do.
20	do	46687	Soap.	The Charles N. Stritteton Co.
21	do	51168	Emulsion.	Standard Emulsion Co.
22	England	22899	Candles, common soap, fuel oil, toilet soaps and perfumes.	Price's Patent Candle Co. (Limited).
23	do	39545	Thread on reels.	J. P. Coats (Limited).
24	do	89258	do.	James Chadwick Bros.
25	do	100493	Cotton drillings.	Stavert Zigonala & Co.
26	do	107348	Crocheting threads.	J. P. Coats (Limited).
27	do	187745	Chemical substances.	Fletcher Fletcher Co. (Limited).
28	do	246817	Oils and ointment for toilet use.	Price's Patent Candle Co. (Limited).
29	Mexico	2168	Whisky.	The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
30	do	4063	do.	do.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN SANTIAGO.

In July, 1906, the Department of Public Works of the Cuban Republic granted a concession for the construction and exploitation of electric railways in Santiago to Messrs. EDUARDO J. CHIBÁS and RICARDO S. PORRO, organized as corporation under the name of "*Compañía de Electricidad y Tracción de Santiago.*"

The works of construction must commence within six months and be completed within eighteen months.

The system of cars to be adopted is of a new type similar to that of the summer cars of New York, but with still greater ventilation, in order that they may be perfectly suitable to the climate of Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The "*Revista de Agricultura*," a publication edited by the Department of Improvements and Public Works of the Dominican Republic, in its June, 1906, number, publishes the following figures relating to the country's exports during the first quarter of 1906:

Leaf tobacco, 24,421 pounds; cocoa, 4,168,561 pounds; coffee, 1,425,413 pounds; wax, 103,239 pounds; hides, 224,646 pounds; goat-skins, 24,733 pounds; divi-divi, 797,865 pounds; cotton, 2,744 pounds;

honey, 14,900 gallons; mahogany logs, 15,895 feet; bananas, 31,500 bunches; guaiacum, 333½ tons; *espinillo*, 20,396 feet; *palo amarillo* (yellow wood), 120 tons; cattle, 705 head; *guayacancillo*, 62 tons; horns, 1,444 pounds; horses, 5 head; starch, 2,494 pounds; *bera*, 317 tons; resin, 10,170 tons; maize, 165 sacks; sugar, 7,445,006 pounds; tortoise shell, 84 pounds; vegetable wool, 20,563 pounds; tanned hides and sole leather, 5,295 pounds; copra, 23,434 pounds; cocoanuts, 32,888 pounds; old copper, 6,385 pounds; silver coins, 4 boxes; lancewood, 10 tons; bristle, 55 pounds; ginger, 100 pounds; logwood, 76 tons; blackberry, 344½ tons; orange peel, 100 pounds; mahogany flooring, 24,872 feet; henequen, 20,739 pounds; cigarettes, 2 boxes.

The total value of these exports amounted to \$1,970,107.11 American gold.

HAITI.

CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1906-7.

The customs tariff law of Haiti, in force during the fiscal year 1906-7, promulgated September 30, 1905, is in accordance with the law of September 4, 1905, covering the custom-houses of the Republic, regulations and application thereof. As translated by the International Customs Bureau of Brussels and published in August, 1906, the law is as follows:

TITLE I.—*General provisions.*

ARTICLE 1. Merchandise or products of our foreign trade, and vessels used for transporting the same, shall be subject to the duties set forth, to the tariffs annexed to the present law, and to those which might be provided for in special enactments.

ART. 2. Custom-houses are established in the following ports open to foreign trade, for the collection of the duties aforesaid:

Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Cayes, Gonaives, Jacmel, Port de Paix, Jeremie, Petit Goave, Saint Marc, Mirigoane, Aquin, Mole Saint Nicolas.

Customs offices may, however, be established on such parts of the frontier as may be deemed fit.

ART. 3. No merchandise or products of our foreign trade are allowed to pass, except through the custom-houses.

All merchandise or products of our foreign trade attempted to be passed outside the customs office shall be considered as contraband and seized.

ART. 4. No vessel may load or complete her cargo except in the ports open to foreign trade or at which vessels are allowed to call.

ART. 5. Sailing vessels or steamers will be at liberty to proceed to the nonopen port of Fort Liberte and there to ship cargo or complete their cargo.

In this case they shall make their entry in the port of Cape Haitien and pay the duties on their hulks and call dues before proceeding to the nonopen port.

After taking on or completing cargo said ships shall return to the port of entry in order to be properly cleared.

ART. 6. Foreign or Haitian seagoing vessels are not allowed, under penalty of a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in legal currency, to anchor along the coasts, save in case of an accident or of uncontrollable circumstances.

Any vessel caught in the act of unloading or loading goods or wares along the coast shall be confiscated and sold by the judicial authorities, as well as the goods or wares.

ART. 7. Any attempt or undertaking purporting to avoid the duties due to the State shall be investigated, prosecuted, and punished according to law.

The statute of limitation shall apply on the expiration of five years.

ART. 8. Attempts or acts of smuggling under threat of arms shall be liable to the penalties laid down in articles 326, 327, and 328 of the Penal Code.

ART. 9. Every ship used in smuggling shall be liable to a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in legal currency and the goods or provisions shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by the judicial authorities.

This shall also be the case in regard to vessels when the value of the articles seized exceeds 1,000 *gourdes* and the offenders or persons concerned in the fraud shall be sentenced to an imprisonment of from one to five years.

ART. 10. Any person abetting smuggling and having knowingly received on deposit or bought smuggled goods or wares shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of from 100 to 500 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 11. A merchant convicted of smuggling shall forfeit his license to trade.

ART. 12. The customs officials remain authorized to search, if necessary, persons coming ashore from seagoing or coasting vessels, and to confiscate as being smuggled any goods found upon them.

The contraveners shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of 500 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 13. The net proceeds of the sale of seized and confiscated goods or vessels shall be divided into two equal shares between the State and those who denounced the fraud or captured the vessel.

ART. 14. Proceedings against contraveners of these provisions shall be taken by the public prosecutor of the district, in exercise of his special powers, before the proper courts, either on the requisition of the customs directors or officials or on the requisition of the police authorities or even *de officio*.

ART. 15. Dutiable goods shall all stand as security for the duties leviable thereon.

No package may be delivered except upon production of the receipts for duty relating thereto under penalty of dismissal of the customs director and of the application of all penalties provided in the Penal Code.

ART. 16. No exemption from duty shall be granted, save in cases determined by law or by contracts entered into with the State.

ART. 17. The State shall not be responsible for accidents arising from uncontrollable circumstances, or for damage and deterioration suffered by the goods prior to their entry in the depots or during the time they lie at the customs.

It shall only be accountable in case goods disappear between the time of their entering the custom-house and the assessment of duty.

The customs halls can in no case be used as depots.

ART. 18. Sailing vessels are only allowed to take cargo for one single port in Haiti.

ART. 19. Rum, tafia, sirup, molasses, raw and clayed sugar are prohibited to be imported. They shall be forfeited and sold on account of the State; and all obscene works or objects shall likewise be confiscated and burned.

ART. 20. The agents of steamers and the consignees of sailing vessels are responsible for the fines incurred by the master.

ART. 21. No import duty of any kind shall be levied on books, cards, plans of national authors, machines, and accessories of all kinds suitable for industry, for facilitating the working of the soil or preparation of native products, nor on the articles specified in schedule No. I.

ART. 22. The articles designated in schedules Nos. II and III are prohibited to be imported and exported.

ART. 23. Wharfage and weighing dues shall be levied in accordance with tariff No. V.

ART. 24. The customs officials and employees are required, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, to be at their office punctually at the regular hours.

TITLE II.—*Consuls.*

ART. 25. No person is allowed to be a consul for Haiti if he is a forwarding agent.

ART. 26. The consuls shall certify bills of lading, manifests, invoices, and other documents relating to the clearance of vessels. These documents must be made out in four original copies.

In ports where there is no consul for Haiti the documents shall be verified by a notary public or a justice of the peace.

ART. 27. They will send, always by the quickest route, to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce (through the Administrator of Finance of the place of destination of the goods or vessels) one copy of each of above-named documents, which, after control, shall be transmitted to the Chamber of Audits, and also every fortnight forward a detailed statement of goods and other products of Haiti making up the export shipments, with specification of the ports of clearance of the vessel, quality and quantity of goods, and names of shippers. Consuls in neighboring islands and ports shall be required to furnish to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce a monthly statement showing in detail the cargo of all ships or craft of Haiti that have arrived in their ports, and specially report those which have landed wares from Haiti or which are suspected of fraud.

These statements, after being used to control the shipments of merchandise, shall be then transmitted to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 28. Consuls are bound, under penalty of dismissal, to notify under special cover and by each vessel, both to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce and to the Administrator of Finance at the place of destination, the number of bills of lading to order certified by them, and to indicate the marks, countermarks, numbers, and weight of each package.

ART. 29. Consuls are required to communicate the provisions of the present law to persons concerned on application.

ART. 30. They shall refuse to certify such manifests and bills of lading as do not comply with the requirements of the law.

TITLE III.—*Bill of lading.*

ART. 31. All goods consigned from abroad to a port in Haiti must be accompanied by a bill of lading. Should a portion of the cargo be the property of the master, the latter shall not be dispensed from this formality.

ART. 32. The bill of lading shall state: Name of consignor, name and address of consignee, name of the master, name and tonnage of the ship, and place of departure and of destination. It shall express the freight expenses, nature, gross weight or volume of the goods, and show in the margin the marks and numbers on the packages.

ART. 33. The bill of lading shall be numbered in serial order, which is to be repeated on the consular manifest, and the consul shall open a register and enter therein the number opposite the names of consignor and consignee.

ART. 34. Each package is to clearly bear the consignee's initials and a number.

ART. 35. The consul shall refuse to certify any bill of lading on which more than one package is indicated under the same number.

ART. 36. The absence of the bill of lading will involve forfeiture of the goods and sale thereof by auction for the benefit of the State.

TITLE IV.—*Invoice.*

ART. 37. All goods forwarded to Haiti are required to be accompanied by an invoice.

ART. 38. This invoice will indicate the marks, countermarks and numbers on, and quantity of the packages, the detailed contents of each, the price of the goods, the freight, expenses, and port of shipment. It must be a literal reproduction of the consignor's books.

In case the goods are to order, the words "to order" shall be inserted in lieu of the consignee's name.

ART. 39. Every invoice presented for the consul's certification shall contain at foot the following declaration, to be signed before a commissioner or any other duly authorized person:

I affirm that this invoice is the faithful and true expression of the truth; that it agrees with my books in every particular; that no alteration has been made in the usual description, in the weight, quality, or quantity of the articles therein specified.

ART. 40. The absence of the invoice will render the package liable to be sent back.

ART. 41. In case of dispute between the consignor and consignee the invoice, certified to by the consul, shall alone be accepted as evidence before the court.

TITLE V.—*Ship's manifest.*

ART. 42. Every vessel coming from abroad with or without cargo must be provided with a manifest issued in four copies, signed by the master, made up and viséed by the Haitian Consul, notary public, or justice of the peace at the place of departure.

ART. 43. The manifest shall indicate: Name and tonnage of the vessel; names of the master, consignors, and consignees; marks, countermarks, and numbers on the packages; number and volume of each package; nature and weight of the goods. Ship's provisions must appear on the manifest under penalty of forfeiture.

ART. 44. The master is bound to mention in the manifest, before presenting it to the customs authorities, any packages appearing on bills of lading which have not been shipped or which have been thrown overboard during the voyage, failing which he shall be liable to a fine of 500 gourdes in legal currency. Goods short shipped and duly described may be loaded on another vessel, whose manifest is to contain a note to the effect that such goods were not embarked in the vessel in the manifest of which they originally appeared.

ART. 45. Four copies of the manifest for steamers may be required for each port of destination.

ART. 46. Masters or their representatives shall, at the time the manifests are to be viséed, take the following oath, which shall be written by the consul at foot of the manifest:

I swear that this manifest contains exactly the packages loaded on board my ship; that the quantities are in conformity with those appearing in the bills of lading.

I declare to accept any penalties I might incur for infringing the customs law.

In witness whereof I have signed the present manifest.

ART. 47. The absence of the manifest will render the master liable to a penalty of 500 gourdes if the vessel is in ballast, 1,000 gourdes if the vessel is laden.

TITLE VI.—*Entry of ships.*

ART. 48. No person other than the pilot, the medical officer of the port, and the customs officials can board an incoming trading vessel until the formalities provided by law have been complied with.

ART. 49. The pilot shall deliver to the master a book containing all the provisions of the present law in regard to the duties of masters.

The head of the port traffic is required, under penalty of dismissal, to enforce execution of the foregoing rules.

ART. 50. So soon as a sailing vessel arrives, the Director of Customs shall designate an employee, who is to go on board, assisted by the head of the port traffic or his deputy. They shall call upon the master to produce the manifests, bills of lading, invoices, and customs receipts, and shall seal down the hatchways.

They shall draw up a report of the application of the seals, also an inventory of such goods as could not be put into the hold, obtain the master's signature thereto, and forward the papers, without delay, to the Director of Customs, together with the other documents delivered by the master.

ART. 51. The Director of Customs shall sign the manifests, bills of lading, and customs receipts and add the day and hour when delivered to the interpreter.

ART. 52. The master of a sailing vessel shall, immediately on his arrival, make his declaration of entry, and for that purpose he shall be accompanied to the custom-house by the consignee. He shall, in the presence of the Director of Customs, the Comptroller, and Interpreter, submit his ship's articles showing the ship's tonnage and shall make the following declaration, which is to be registered and to be signed by him, together with the consignee and the above-named officials:

I declare to submit to the laws of the country and to any penalties I might incur for infringing the said laws.

TITLE VII.—*Unloading.*

ART. 53. No sailing vessel can begin to unload until the interpreter's report and the Customs Director's order to remove the seals have been delivered.

In case the seals are not found intact, the master will render himself liable to articles 207 and 214 of the Penal Code.

ART. 54. The Director of Customs shall designate an employee to receive the packages on the wharf.

This employee shall keep a register and enter therein every day, in letters and ciphers, the quantity of unloaded packages, with their marks, countermarks, and numbers. This register shall be closed after each discharge and signed by the employee, the consignee, agent, or representative.

ART. 55. No launch, barge, or other craft may approach the wharves and other landing places without permission of the Director of Customs.

In case of contravention, the offenders shall be reported to the head of the port traffic, who will cause them to be arrested. They shall be tried and sentenced to an imprisonment of from a fortnight to a month, and to a fine of from 25 to 100 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 56. Every package entered on the manifest and unloaded shall pay the duties, and the master shall be liable to a fine of 100 *piasters* in legal currency, the consignee being held responsible, save in a duly proved case of uncontrollable circumstances. This fine shall not be applied in the case of steamers if the agent proves that the package has not been landed, and undertakes that it shall be sent back within a month and that its identity shall be verified.

After that limit the duties paid shall be forfeited to the State.

ART. 57. Agents of steamers are required, under penalty of 500 *piasters* in legal currency, to deliver to the director of customs within 24 hours of the landing of the goods a list of the undischarged packages, stating marks, countermarks, and numbers thereon.

ART. 58. After sailing vessels have been unladen, the director of customs shall designate a comptroller and an employee who, with the assistance of the interpreter and of the head of the port traffic, shall proceed to inspect the ship, so as to satisfy themselves that all the goods have been landed.

Goods found on board, not being for the use of the crew, shall be seized and forfeited, and the master shall be liable to a fine of from 50 to 200 *piasters* in legal currency.

A report in duplicate of this operation shall be drawn up on a stamped paper of 35 centimes. This report shall be signed by the master, comptroller, employee, and head of the port traffic, who will transmit a copy to the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 59. The master of a sailing vessel or steamer shall be liable to

a fine of 100 *gourdes* for every package landed and not entered into the manifest. The package shall be seized, forfeited, and legally sold for the benefit of the State.

TITLE VIII.—*Declaration.*

ART. 60. Within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the ship, Sundays and holidays excepted, the consignees or importers of goods shall deliver to the interpreter, at the same time as the bills of lading and invoices, an import declaration in accordance with the same documents.

After the expiration of that limit, said goods shall be returned abroad.

The declaration referred to shall include all the packages landed and not appearing in the bill of lading.

The consignee or agent of the ship must deliver, within the same time, a statement of the quantity of tons of goods imported, made out on a stamped paper of 35 centimes.

ART. 61. The declaration must be without erasures or interlineations, on a 20-centime stamp, and indicate: Name of the vessel; name of consignee and addressee of the goods; place of shipment; date of arrival; number on the bills of lading and packages; marks and countermarks on each package; kind, quality, and width of the goods; number of pieces and measurement of each; weight, if the goods are dutiable by weight; aggregate amount of the invoice, and generally all particulars likely to warrant the assessment of duty.

The following memorandum shall be made by the importer at the foot of his declaration: "I affirm that the present declaration agrees with the goods which I have received."

ART. 62. The denominations adopted in the tariff are the only ones to be used in making out the declarations.

Articles not specified shall be designated under the description generally adopted in trade.

ART. 63. Under penalty of being null and void, the declaration must be signed by a licensed import merchant or his duly authorized representative.

Exception is made only in regard to goods and effects contained in travelers' trunks.

ART. 64. An importer declaring as one single package several cases or bales bound together in a conspicuous manner, without indicating the number, shall be liable to a fine of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 65. The absence of declaration will entail the return of the packages abroad.

TITLE IX.—*Interpreter's manifest.*

ART. 66.—The interpreter shall check the authenticity of the invoices and bills of lading, compare the same with the ship's manifests and declarations, and draw up his own manifest.

Should he have doubts as to the declaration bearing upon any article of merchandise, or should he not have been supplied with sufficient papers, he will return the goods abroad.

The interpreter shall, under penalty of suspension, report any discrepancy between the consular invoice and the declaration in respect to the weight, quantity, and width of the goods.

ART. 67. The manifest shall indicate the name of the ship, its nationality, tonnage, place whence proceeding, date of arrival; name of master, of consignee or his agent; the marks, countermarks, and numbers on the packages; a detailed statement, in the name of each importer, of the goods received, their description, kind, quantity, weight, or measure, and aggregate amount of the invoice.

ART. 68. The interpreter shall enter *de officio* for export such packages to order as have not been declared within the legal limit of time.

ART. 69. The manifest must be delivered to the customs by the interpreter within forty-eight hours of the ship's entry.

ART. 70. No addition, erasure or other alteration can be made in the manifest after it has been checked and signed by the Director of Customs and the Administrator of Finance.

The interpreter is responsible for all mistakes and errors committed by him in drawing up the manifest.

ART. 71. The interpreter shall make three copies of the original manifest which is to remain at the customs, and the Director shall transmit them without delay to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, to the Administrator of Finance, and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 72. Under penalty of dismissal, the interpreter shall be held responsible for the nonfulfilment of the rules laid down in the present title.

TITLE X.—*Examination.*

ART. 73. The Administrator of Finance shall immediately check the manifest and issue an order to examine. Customs officers are not allowed to begin any operation until they have received this order.

When the Administrator has doubts as to all or part of the manifest, he is required to attend the examinations personally.

ART. 74. There shall be opened in the custom-houses counterfoil registers for recording examination permits. The sheets of such books shall be impressed with a stamp of 10 centimes, and divided into two parts by a tally bearing the name of the custom-house where the examination takes place.

One of the parts, the tally, shall contain the request for examination, and the name of the vessel, port of shipment, date of arrival, and description of the packages with their marks, countermarks, and

numbers; the whole being dated and signed by the importer or his duly authorized agent.

The other part, which shall constitute the permit and be signed by the Director of Customs, shall contain all the summary indications of the tally and the particulars mentioned in Article 78.

ART. 75. Every request for examination entered in the register shall have a number to be repeated on the permit.

ART. 76. Every examination shall, under penalty of being null and void, be made by a comptroller and the Director of Customs, or an employee designated by him, but this official shall be required to attend in case a difference between the invoice and the contents of a package has or has not been pointed out in the manifest. In these cases there shall be levied by way of fine 20 per cent on the duties leviable on the difference ascertained.

ART. 77. The examination shall take place in the custom-house buildings and in public, so as to be controlled by anyone.

ART. 78. The examination permit shall mention the name of the ship and of the importer, the number of his bill of lading; the marks, countermarks, and numbers of each package; the kind, quality, and width of the goods; number of pieces, measure of each, weight, if the merchandise is dutiable according to weight, and generally all particulars likely to warrant the assessment of duty.

ART. 79. The examination shall be entered on the permit and register of examination at once, package after package, as the operation proceeds; then closed and certified by the comptroller and employee, who are to sign it together with the importer.

ART. 80. Goods which have been regularly declared, but of which the importer has failed to request examination within ten days of the delivery of the manifest, shall be examined *de officio*, and on a simple warrant in the presence of the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 81. The examination of goods liable to be returned abroad can only take place provided the importer has first furnished the Administrator of Finance with a declaration supported by the documents mentioned in article 61. The Administrator will have this declaration registered and designate one of his employees to check the examination. The quantities found in excess shall be liable to double duty.

ART. 82. Goods sent back abroad shall be liable to a fine of 20 per cent on the amount of the duties assessed, without prejudice to additional duties.

ART. 83. Goods liable to be returned abroad, for which the examination has not been applied within twenty-one days of their arrival, shall be examined *de officio* and come under the provisions of articles 82 and 84.

ART. 84. Goods examined *de officio* shall be liable to fine of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 85. All undeclared articles shall be liable to double duty.

This shall also be the case in regard to articles declared for others chargeable with less rates of duty.

All prohibited articles shall be seized and forfeited for the benefit of the State.

Every package removed from the custom-house with the view of evading payment of duty shall be searched for, seized, forfeited, and legally sold for the benefit of the State. Should the package not be found, the addressee shall be reported to the court, so as to be prosecuted and punished according to the provisions of the Penal Code.

One-quarter of the double duties and of the net proceeds of the sale of seized and forfeited goods shall be distributed among the customs employees or other persons who discovered or reported the infraction.

TITLE XI.—*Damage.*

ART. 86. Damage done to goods shall be declared by the consignee at latest within twenty-four hours after landing, and be ascertained by the Director of Customs, the Government Commissioner, and three licensed merchants in Haiti.

The report shall be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who shall order the sale. Such sale shall be by auction and take place in the presence of this official, the Government Commissioner, the Director of Customs, and a Comptroller.

On the net proceeds of the sale one-tenth shall be levied on account of customs duty, without prejudice to the wharfage dues, visa charges, and surtaxes.

ART. 87. Foreign goods or products introduced into one of the open ports of the Republic in consequence of shipwreck shall pay the duties if delivered for consumption. In that case the claimant is only required to deliver to the interpreter a summary declaration.

They shall pay in respect of all storage fee 1 *gourde* per package, in addition to wharfage, if the owner desires to reexport them.

If after six months they are not reexported or delivered for consumption they shall be sold by auction, as provided in article 86.

TITLE XII.—*Assimilation—Preemption—Ad valorem duty.*

ART. 88. Goods which by their kind, quality, and price can be assimilated to an article enumerated in the tariff shall pay the same duty as such article.

When the assimilation can be made with several articles, the goods shall pay the duty chargeable on the most highly taxed article.

ART. 89. Goods of better quality and larger size than articles of like nature shall pay a duty proportional to the latter.

For instance, for a quarter, a third, a half in excess of the sizes provided for, the goods shall be liable to an additional quarter, third, or half.

ART. 90. Goods which are in no way identical to those specified in the tariff shall pay 20 per cent of their cost price, irrespective of surtaxes.

In regard to such goods and all those dutiable *ad valorem*, the cost price shall be assessed on the value of the article in the place of production converted into legal currency with an additional 10 per cent for expenses.

ART. 91. When the customs consider that the value of an article dutiable *ad valorem* has been underrated, they shall have the power to retain it on behalf of the State, subject to forthwith paying the cost price with an additional 10 per cent, or they may have it appraised.

In that case, three appraisers shall be appointed: One by the customs, the second by the importer, and the third by the two appraisers themselves.

The customs duties shall be collected according to the appraisement.

ART. 92. When the customs exercise the right of preemption, they will draw up a report of that decision and the Administrator of Finance shall have the goods sold by auction within five days.

TITLE XIII.—*Visé fee.*

ART. 93. Visé fees shall be levied as follows:

1. *In the custom-houses of the Republic:* One per hundred on the full amount of the invoices of goods; 1 per thousand gold on the amount of invoices relating to coined money.

2. *By Haitian consuls, consular agents, or public sworn officers (justices of the peace or notaries):* Five *piasters* gold for the manifest in each port of clearance of a ship laden or in ballast; 5 *piasters* gold for the bill of health of every ship with or without cargo; 2 *piasters* gold for each passport.

TITLE XIV.—*Passengers' goods and effects.*

ART. 94. Under penalty of the goods being sent back out of the country, it will be necessary to make a declaration in regard to goods conveyed by passengers or contained in their trunks.

The interpreter shall not be entitled to require other documents beyond that declaration.

ART. 95. Effects for the exclusive use of a passenger shall be examined immediately after landing; they shall be free of all customs duties and delivered to their owners.

The Director of Customs shall within twenty-four hours cause a list to be made of the packages containing the goods and forward it to the interpreter.

No such goods may be examined until the manifest has been delivered.

TITLE XV.—*Payment of duties.*

ART. 96. The Director of Customs is required within thirty-six hours of any examination to have a statement of the duties drawn up. This statement, to be made out on a stamped paper of 70 *centimes*, shall include all the goods entered in the name of the importer, and show the taxes, surtaxes, and fine incurred by him.

The Director of Customs, after checking the statement, shall sign it, together with the comptroller and examining officer, and transmit the same, accompanied by the examination permit, to the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 97. On receipt of the statement, the Administrator of Finance will have it checked and immediately order a counter-examination, if the control shows irregularities. The statement shall be passed and the corresponding order to collect shall be forwarded to the Treasury service.

ART. 98. The Treasury authorities will deliver to the importer a receipt which shall be countersigned by the administrator. On production of this receipt, the customs shall issue a discharge and deliver the same goods.

ART. 99. Any omission or error detected in a statement will render a supplementary or refund statement necessary, and the officials and employees who have drawn up, checked, and signed the same shall be liable to suspension or revocation.

ART. 100. The duties must be paid and the packages removed from the custom-house within forty-eight hours from the examination.

No examination shall be made in the case of persons who, after the expiration of that limit, shall not have paid the duties.

ART. 101. Goods on which the duties shall not have been paid within fifteen days of their examination shall be reported by the Director of Customs to the Administrator of Finance, who will order them to be sold by auction to a sufficient amount of the duties payable and other expenses and without any other formalities than a legal notification served on the importer.

ART. 102. Every payment of duties effected without compliance with the terms of the present chapter shall be claimed a second time against the importer and involve the dismissal of the officials who ordered it.

TITLE XVI.—*Shipment of goods.*

ART. 103. Every shipper of goods and products must make at the custom-house the following declaration on a stamped paper of 20 centimes:

I, the undersigned, declare that I intend to ship on the ———, bound for ———, the quantity of ——— (marked as in margin).

The Director of Customs shall countersign this declaration, affix thereto a serial number, and have it registered.

The amount of duties shall, on the order of the Administrator of Finance, be paid into the Public Treasury against receipt to be returned to the administration for registration and visa.

The Director of Customs shall register and sign said receipt, and thereafter order the weighing of the goods.

ART. 104. The weigher is required, under penalty of dismissal, to seize and forfeit such goods and products as do not agree with those declared.

ART. 105. The customs shall keep a counterfoil book, as prescribed in article 74, to be used for recording the weight of goods.

The weigher shall transcribe on the tally the shipping declaration and on the half sheet he will copy the said declaration, and note the partial weighing.

ART. 106. After each operation, the weigher must, under penalty of dismissal, complete the permit and sign it forthwith, together with the exporter and the comptroller.

ART. 107. The comptroller must, under penalty of dismissal, note the various weighings in a register to be kept without erasures or interlineations. This register shall be initialed by the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 108. The tare allowance for casks containing goods shall be reckoned at the rate of 15 per cent and for bags at 2 pounds each.

ART. 109. When all or part of goods or products can not be shipped on the vessel for which they were declared the exporter shall immediately notify the Director of Customs, who, with the assistance of the weigher and of a comptroller shall draw up the report of the circumstances on a stamp of 35 centimes. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who will sanction the shipment of the products or goods in question on another vessel; two other copies shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 110. Twenty-four hours after shipment of the goods or products the weigher shall, under penalty of suspension, transmit to the Director of Customs, together with the declarations and permits, the weighing statements, which shall be duly compared.

ART. 111. The Director of Customs shall, under penalty of suspension, cause to be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance twenty-four hours after the departure of the ship the statement of duties, accompanied by the documents provided for in the foregoing article.

ART. 112. The Director of Customs shall refuse the declaration "that I intend to ship" made by any exporter who fails to produce to him his final receipt five days after the departure of the vessel.

ART. 113. Agents and consignees of a ship are required, under penalty of a fine of 1,000 *gourdes* in legal currency to remit within twelve hours after the departure of the ship, to the Director of Customs the manifest of lading accompanied by the bills of lading, with the names of the exporters, marks, countermarks, quantity, description of the goods and their weight.

These documents shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, and, after being checked, transmitted to the Chamber of Audits.

TITLE XVII.—*Clearance of ships and duties payable thereon.*

ART. 114. Every steamer may proceed to sea immediately after unloading or loading. Every sailing vessel must, before leaving the port, be provided with a clearance certificate issued by the customs.

The master, accompanied by his consignee shall attend at the custom-house, exhibit his bills of lading when he has a cargo, and swear under oath that the quantity of goods indicated on such bills of lading agree with what is on board.

ART. 115. The said clearance certificate shall state names of the vessel and master, the port of departure and destination, the quantity of goods and products, the marks, countermarks, and number of the bags, packages, or casks, or indicate whether the vessel sailed in ballast.

ART. 116. The head of the port traffic shall, on production of the clearance certificate, issue to the master permission to sail.

ART. 117. The agents of steamers and consignees of ships are responsible for the watch, pilotage, and sanitary inspection dues, fountain, tonnage, and call charges payable under the present law, as well as all charges affecting the ship.

ART. 118. The tonnage due is at the rate of 1 *piaster* gold, irrespective of additional duties, per ton of goods imported by steamer or sailing vessel.

The ton shall be determined by the weights or measurements which served to regulate the freight.

ART. 119. The legal ton equals 2,000 "*pesants*," or 42 cubic feet French measure.

TITLE XVIII.—*Coasting trade.*

ART. 120. Coasting trade may only be carried on by vessels of Haiti.

ART. 121. With the view of protecting the interests of the Treasury, coasting vessels proceeding outside the territorial waters to the neighboring islands shall be subject to all the provisions of the present law relating to seagoing vessels. These coasters shall, however, be exempted from watch, pilotage, and sanitary inspection dues.

Goods or products shipped to foreign countries on coasting vessels, as well as merchandise imported on them from abroad, shall be subject to customs duties.

ART. 122. Goods, articles, and products shipped on coasting vessels must be accompanied by a declaration made on a stamped paper of 10 *centimes*, showing the names of the ship, the consignor and consignee, the ports of departure and of destination, the marks, countermarks, weight, quantities, measurements, description of the goods, merchandise, or wares.

It shall be certified and registered, and the copy on plain paper shall be sent by the same ship to the administration at the place of destination.

ART. 123. The officials, administrative or customs officers, shall, before shipping the packages, record whether their number, marks, and countermarks agree with the declaration.

Every coasting trader which does not leave at latest on the day after the date mentioned in the shipment declaration shall be required to have his declarations certified afresh by the customs officials or agents of the administration, under a penalty of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 124. After the packages have been landed the customs officials or agents of the administration are required to check the identity thereof, and they have the option to proceed to an examination.

The goods or wares found in excess or of a kind and quality not agreeing with what is mentioned in the papers shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by public auction.

This shall also be the case for articles which are landed or deposited elsewhere than at the places where custom-houses or public officials exist.

ART. 125. Every consignee of goods by coasting vessels is bound, within fifteen days after shipment, to furnish the officials of the administration in the port of departure with a discharge on plain paper, signed by the director of customs of the port of arrival, and showing that the goods have been landed there.

If the discharge is not presented to the official within the time specified he will acquaint the Administrator of Finance with the fact.

In that case, and unless the delay should be due to an uncontrollable cause, the shipper, the consignee, and the master shall be jointly and

severally responsible for the duties and liable to a fine of 10 *gourdes* in legal currency for every bag of coffee and of 5 *gourdes* in legal currency for every bag of cocoa. As to all other goods, a fine estimated at three times the duties shall be levied.

ART. 126. The customs, administrative agents, and officials of the administration are not allowed, under penalty of dismissal, to issue coasting trade clearances except to masters of Haitian vessels and solely for one port for every voyage.

Any coasting vessel leaving a port without clearance certificate or sailing permit shall be condemned to a fine of 500 *gourdes*, for which the master, shipowner, and proprietor of the goods shall be liable.

The vessel may be seized as security for the fine.

ART. 127. The officials of the administration or administrative agents are bound to send every week to the Administrator of Finance a list of incoming and outgoing coasting ships, with dates of arrival and departure, names of the vessel and master, place of destination, wares, merchandise, or products making up the cargo.

The administrator shall order such list to be examined and checked, and at the end of the quarter he will prepare a general statement of the coasting trade movement, which he will forward to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

TITLE XIX.—*Control.*

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TITLE XX.—*Accounts.*

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TITLE XXI.—*Commission of appraisers.*

ART. 137. A commission consisting of three appraisers is hereby instituted to act for the Department of State for Commerce.

The commission shall examine all disputes as to the kind, quality, evaluation, and duty of merchandise.

Their decisions shall not be open to appeal.

ART. 138. Claims shall be addressed to the Administrator of Finance, who will submit them to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce for transmission to the commission.

ART. 139. After each claim has been examined the Department of State for Commerce shall acquaint the Administrators of Finance with the results arrived at and submit to them the specimens as to which they are called upon to adjudicate, and their decisions shall be inserted in the "*Journal Officiel*" and shall be adopted as a rule in similar cases.

TITLE XXII.—*Naturalization.*

ART. 140. No vessel can become national unless the ownership thereof has been transferred to a subject of Haiti under notarial act.

ART. 141. The vessel whose naturalization is applied for must be measured in the established form and pay the watch, sanitary inspection, pilotage (entry) dues, without prejudice to the surtaxes, and also the naturalization fees provided for in the tariff.

ART. 142. The owner of the ship shall furnish the Director of Customs with the following declaration on a 35 centime stamp:

I (name, profession, residence) swear and affirm that (name of vessel with indication of the port to which it belongs) is a (kind and description of the ship, according to a certificate of the Measurement Commission) has been built abroad (set out the sale, with date and name of officer before whom the deed was passed; if it has been seized, confiscated or lost on the coast, state the place, the date of judgments); that I am the sole owner of the said ship or jointly with (name, profession, and residence of the party in interest) and that no other person has any right, title, interest, share, or property therein; that I am a subject of Haiti, as well as the above-named partners (if any).

ART. 143. The application for naturalization, accompanied by the report of the measurement made out on a 35-centime stamp, receipts for the above dues, and the declaration above quoted shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce together with all the documents relating to the ship.

ART. 144. The naturalization certificate shall be issued on a stamped paper of 4 *gourdes*.

It shall contain the various particulars of the declaration, the date and number of the receipt showing the payment of the fees designated in Article 141.

ART. 145. Haitian vessels must be manned by officers and half of the crew of Haitian nationality.

ART. 146. Every Haitian who shall be convicted of having lent his name to a foreigner, for the purpose of naturalizing a ship, shall be summoned before the correctional court and condemned to the payment of a fine of 2,000 *gourdes* in legal currency; the same judgment shall pronounce the nullity of the naturalization and shall be published in the "*Moniteur Officiel*" of the Republic.

ART. 147. In case a certificate of naturalization should be lost, the owner of the vessel can apply for a copy, subject to paying the incidental expenses.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 148. Until otherwise ordered the surtaxes on importation, namely, 50 and 33½ per cent in *gourdes* and that of 25 per cent in gold, are maintained, as well as the export surtaxes of 20 and 10 per cent, leviable under the special laws dated November 20, 1876, March 2,

1883, December 16, 1897, September 20, 1901, August 22, 1872, and October 7, 1884.

The 25 per cent surtax is not charged on the soap duties.

The laws of June 20, 1903, and February 29, 1904, authorizing the exportation of broken and residue coffee shall continue to be in force.

ART. 149. The superior administration reserves the exclusive right to publish the present law and tariffs thereunto annexed.

ART. 150. The present law repeals all laws and provisions of law inconsistent therewith. It shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

Tariff enacted under the present law.

WATCH DUES.

In places where a watch exists every vessel shall pay 2 *gourdes*. Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half direct to the watchman.

PILOT DUES.

Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half to the pilot, as hereunder.

PORT AU PRINCE.

On entry, this due is leviable as follows:

When taking a pilot outside and off the great reefs vessels are to pay—

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12.00
Above 400 tons.....	16.00
Each steamer, whatever be the tonnage.....	20.00
Within the great reefs, opposite the Trois Ilets:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	16.00
<i>On clearance</i> , when conducted off the great reefs, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons.....	3.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	6.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	8.00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	10.00
Above 400 tons.....	12.00
Each steamer.....	15.00
When conducted opposite the Trois Ilets, vessels are to pay:	
From 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	12.00

CAP HAITIEN.

One league off Picolet:

Gourdes.

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12. 00
Above 400 tons.....	16. 00
Each steamer.....	20. 00

Less than 1 league:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	5. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	6. 00
Above 400 tons.....	8. 00
Each steamer.....	10. 00

On clearance, vessels are to pay:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	12. 00

CAYES.

When taking a pilot leeward off La Folle, vessels are to pay:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12. 00
Above 400 tons.....	16. 00
Each steamer.....	20. 00

At Orange Bay, west of Ile a Vaches:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	3. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	5. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	16. 00

On clearance, vessels are to pay:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	12. 00

GONAIVES.

When taking a pilot outside Point Lapierre, vessels are to pay:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	12. 00

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<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	3.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	4.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	5.00
Above 400 tons.....	6.00
Each steamer	10.00

JACMEL.

<i>When taking a pilot opposite Baie Baguette, vessels are to pay:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12.00
Above 400 tons.....	16.00
Each steamer	20.00
<i>Within the said point:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	5.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	6.00
Above 400 tons.....	8.00
Each steamer	15.00
<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer	12.00

JÉRÉMIE, ST. MARC, AQUIN, MIRAGOANE, PORT DE PAIX, PETIT GOAVE, AND MOLE ST. NICOLAS.

<i>When taking a pilot at 1 league off, vessels are to pay:</i>	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer	12.00
<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	1.50
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	2.50
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	3.50
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	4.00
Above 400 tons.....	5.00
Each steamer	10.00

A report shall be drawn up showing the place where the pilot arrived alongside the vessel and went on board; it shall be handed to the Director of Customs in support of the account of dues.

SANITARY INSPECTION DUES.

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
For every vessel of 301 tons and above.....	16. 00
For every vessel of 201 to 300 tons.....	12. 00
For every vessel of 200 tons and under.....	8. 00
For each steamer, of whatever tonnage.....	25. 00

Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half direct to the medical officer of the port.

WATER DUES.

In ports where marine fountains exist, each vessel is to pay:	<i>Gourdes.</i>
From 15 to 50 tons.....	1. 00
From 51 to 100 tons.....	1. 50
From 101 to 150 tons.....	2. 00
From 151 to 250 tons.....	3. 00
From 251 to 300 tons.....	3. 50
Above 300 tons.....	5. 00
Each steamer.....	10. 00

NATURALIZATION DUES.

There shall be levied for each vessel:

From 100 tons and under.....	100. 00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	200. 00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	300. 00
From 301 tons and above.....	400. 00

CALL DUES.

(Article 5 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Every sailing vessel shall pay:

From 100 tons and under.....	25. 00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	30. 00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	35. 00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	40. 00
Above 400 tons.....	50. 00
Every steamer, of whatever tonnage.....	100. 00

N. B.—This due shall be levied in national currency without prejudice to the suraxes of 20 and 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE No. 1.—DUTY-FREE IMPORTS.

(Article 21 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Animals.	Machines of all kinds and their accessories, for industry, and also machines for the purposes of working the soil or preparing produce of the country.
Bee-keeping apparatus and appliances.	Mills for sugar cane.
Articles free from customs charges by virtue of contracts entered into with the State.	Mills for separating coffee.
Churns.	Mills for ginning cotton.
Cultivators.	Corn mills.
Charts of Haitian authors.	Town and other plans of Haitian authors.
Plows.	Fire engines and accessories.
Sugar boilers.	Family portraits.
Articles for the use of diplomatic agents.	Hydraulic presses.
Garden seeds.	Cotton presses.
Clocks for churches or public buildings.	Hydraulic wheels.
Newspapers in sheets, or volumes.	Leeches.
Books of Haitian authors.	

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SCHEDULE No. 2.—PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

(Article 22 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Firearms of all kinds.	Molasses.
Cannon of all kinds.	Ammunition of all kinds.
Percussion caps.	Projectiles.
Cartridges of all kinds.	Rum.
Naphtha.	Cane sirup.
Kerosene oil under 38° centigrade or 100° Fahrenheit.	Sugar, raw or clayed.
Books, engravings, pictures, etchings, and all other obscene articles or offensive to public morals.	Tafia.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

(Article 23 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Animals.	National coins of silver, bronze, and nickel.
Silver in ingots or in bars.	Crude gold and silver.
Gold in ingots or in bars.	

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Money.—The monetary unit of Haiti is the *gourde* or *piaster*, which is divided into 100 cents; nominal value 4s., or 96½ cents American currency.

Weights.—Ton = 2,000 pounds (French). Quintal = 100 pounds.

Measures.—The *aune* (ell) = 46.77 inches. The *pied* (foot) = 12.78 inches and is subdivided into 12 *pouces* (inches) or 144 *lignes* (lines). The gallon is the old English wine gallon.

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1	Shades of all kinds.....dozen..	0.50
2	Steel.....100 pounds..	.60
3	Wrought.....do.....	1.00
4	Flatboats (acon).....each.....	10.00
5	Agendas.....dozen.....	1.00
6	Hooks.....thousand.....	.10
7	Algrettes.....each.....	.25
8	Needles, sewing.....thousand.....	.10
9	Sail.....do.....	.25
10	Alguillettes, fine gold.....each.....	1.00
11	Fine silver.....do.....	.75
12	Imitation gold and silver.....do.....	.50
13	Silk.....do.....	.10
14	Woolen, linen, or cotton.....dozen.....	.50
15	Garlic.....100 pounds.....	2.00
16	Shingles.....thousand.....	.50
17	Stillis, copper, complete.....gallon.....	.25
18	Without worm or cap.....do.....	.12
19	Tin plate or sheet iron.....each.....	2.00
20	Albums, common, for drawings, postage stamps, and photographs, etc.....do.....	.50
21	Fancy for the same purposes.....do.....	1.00
22	Alcohol.....gallon.....	.50
23	Awls in handles.....dozen.....	.12
24	Without handles.....thousand.....	.25
25	Matches.....gross of boxes.....	.20
26	Almanacs of all kinds.....hundred.....	1.00
27	Alphabets.....do.....	.25
28	Anchovies.....12 flasks.....	.30
29	Anchors, ships.....100 pounds.....	.50
30	Rings for curtains, tents, keys, etc.....gross.....	.50
31	Apparatus, surgical and medical.....ad valorem.....	10 p. ct.
32	Photographic.....each.....	5.00
33	So-called kodak.....do.....	1.00
34	Aerated water.....do.....	.25
35	Brackets, lamp.....dozen.....	1.00

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
36	Bows, violin.....dozen	1.00
37	Saddlebows.....each	.25
38	Slates for schools.....dozen	.06
39	For houses.....thousand	1.00
40	Silver, imitation, in leaves.....100 leaves	.50
41	Waterers, tin plate.....each	.25
42	Sheet iron.....do.	.40
43	Copper.....do.	.50
44	Arrowroot.....pound	.05
45	Tinsmiths' wares and wares of enameled iron, not specified.....ad valorem	20 p. ct.
46	Plates, porcelain.....dozen	.40
47	Falence.....do.	.12
48	Atlases, hydrographic or geographic, bound.....each	.05
49	Stiff-covered.....do.	.03
50	Stitched.....do.	.02
51	Fasteners.....thousand	.10
52	Oars.....each	.06
53	Oats.....barrel	.80
54	Glove stretchers.....dozen	.25
55	Baths, copper, large.....each	4.00
56	Medium.....do.	2.00
57	Small.....do.	1.00
58	Tin plate, sheet iron, or wood, large and medium.....do.	1.00
59	Tin plate, small.....do.	.50
60	Brooms, horsehair or straw.....dozen	.50
61	Scales, apothecaries' large or medium.....each	.75
62	The same, small.....do.	.50
63	Roman, with chains, etc., to weigh 5,000 pounds and upward.....lb.	4.00
64	To weigh 2,000 pounds and less than 5,000 pounds.....do.	2.00
65	To weigh from 1 to less than 2,000 pounds.....do.	1.00
66	Of copper, gilt or silvered copper, with or without plates.....do.	8.00
67	Shop, with plates of metal, whether fine or not.....do.	.50
68	With plates of tin plate.....dozen	2.50
69	Letter.....each	.25
70	Balconies of iron.....100 pounds	2.00
71	Balustrades, iron.....do.	2.00
72	Wooden.....hundred balusters	5.00
73	Embroidered bands up to 2 inches.....ell	.02
74	3 inches.....do.	.04
75	4 inches.....do.	.05
76	6 inches.....do.	.10
77	Tubs.....each	.25
78	Empty barrels of 16-60 gallons.....do.	.25
79	Paving blocks, Barsac, of all sizes.....do.	.10
80	Stockings, silk or linen, for men and women, boys and girls.....dozen pairs	1.00
81	The same, for children.....do.	.50
82	Cotton or wool, for women and girls.....do.	.50
83	For children.....do.	.30
84	Sheepskins.....dozen	.50
85	Basins, copper.....pound	.05
86	Tin, falence or porcelain.....each	.25
87	Pans, copper.....pound	.05
88	Kitchen utensils, copper.....100 pounds	8.00
89	Sheet iron or wrought iron.....do.	1.00
90	Shoulder belts, plain.....dozen	2.00
91	Trimmed with braid or embroidered.....each	2.00
92	Holy-water fonts, metal.....dozen	.50
93	Falence or porcelain.....each	.03
94	Berets.....dozen	1.00
95	Butter.....100 pounds	2.00
96	Butter dishes of all kinds.....dozen	.40
97	Nursery bottles.....do.	.25
98	Bicycles.....each	2.00
99	Cans, tin plate.....dozen	2.00
100	Jewelry, fine, not specified.....ad valorem	10 p. ct.
101	False, not specified.....do.	20 p. ct.
102	Balls, billiard.....each	.50
103	Marbles of marble, glass, porcelain, etc., for children.....thousand	.50
104	Knickknacks (toys and other).....ad valorem	20 p. ct.
105	Biscuits, not sweetened.....100 pounds	2.00
106	Sweetened and fancy.....do.	4.00
107	Tobacco pouches of all kinds.....dozen	.50
108	Shaving brushes.....do.	.50
109	White lead and Spanish white.....barrel	.50
110	Blue, ultramarine.....pound	.05
111	In balls, for laundresses.....do.	.05
112	Prussian.....do.	.10
113	Boas of muslin, lace, feathers.....dozen	6.00
114	Scources for lamps, lanterns, etc.....do.	.25

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
115	Jars of glass, porcelain, faience, etc., of all sizes.....each.....	<i>Gowdets.</i> 0.08
116	Beef, salted.....barrel.....	3.75
117	Smoked.....100 pounds.....	1.50
118	Wood, squared (<i>Cartelages</i>).....1,000 feet.....	2.50
119	Beverages:	
120	Absinth.....12 bottles.....	4.50
121	Amer picon.....do.....	3.75
122	Beer, in barrels of 60 gallons.....barrel.....	4.75
123	In bottles.....12 bottles.....	.75
124	Bitter.....do.....	.75
125	Cherry (in bottles).....do.....	3.75
126	Cider, in barrels of 60 gallons.....barrel.....	4.50
127	In bottles.....12 bottles.....	.75
128	Cognac, in bottles.....do.....	4.50
129	In casks.....gallon.....	3.25
130	Brandy, in casks.....do.....	2.50
131	In bottles.....12 bottles.....	4.50
132	Geneva, in casks.....gallon.....	1.50
133	In fancy jars or flasks.....dozen.....	4.50
134	Guignolet.....12 bottles.....	4.50
135	Kirsch.....do.....	4.50
136	Liqueurs of all kinds.....do.....	4.50
137	Aerated lemonade.....do.....	.75
138	Muscat.....do.....	4.50
139	Syrup.....do.....	4.50
140	Vermuth.....12 liters.....	3.75
141	In casks.....gallon.....	.75
142	Wines, red and white.....barrel of 60 gallons.....	4.00
143	The same.....12 bottles.....	.50
144	White or colored, Madeira style.....gallon.....	.40
145	The same.....12 bottles.....	2.75
146	Madeira, Malaga, and other like.....do.....	3.75
147	The same.....gallon.....	.75
148	Champagne, Port, Rhine.....12 bottles.....	2.50
149	Whisky.....gallon.....	2.25
150	The same.....12 bottles.....	4.50
151	Boxes, mathematical instrument.....each.....	.15
152	For pills, wafers, etc.....hundred.....	2.00
153	Game of "bille".....do.....	.25
154	Caddies, sugar, tea, etc., of tin plate.....do.....	.50
155	Cases, leather, for hats.....do.....	.50
156	With razors, combs, mirrors.....do.....	.50
157	Paint.....dozen.....	1.00
158	Surgical or dental cases fitted with instruments.....ad valorem.....	10 p. ct.
159	The same, without instruments.....do.....	10 p. ct.
160	Bonbons of paste, sugar crystallized or not, of all kinds.....pound.....	.05
161	Caps, silk or silk and cotton, for men.....dozen.....	2.00
162	Cotton, for women.....do.....	1.00
163	Lace, for women.....do.....	4.00
164	Muslin, for women.....do.....	1.00
165	Lace, tulle, or other rich stuffs, for children.....do.....	3.00
166	Muslin, nainsook, for children.....do.....	1.00
167	Corks.....thousand.....	.75
168	Buckles, of metal other than gold and silver.....gross.....	.50
169	For saddlers and coach builders, plated.....do.....	.50
170	Not plated.....do.....	.15
171	For trousers and waistcoats.....do.....	.15
172	Candlesticks of all kinds.....pair.....	.50
173	Candles of spermaceti.....pound.....	.70
174	Kettles, copper.....each.....	.08
175	Pewter (potin) or tin plate.....do.....	.10
176	Bolts of any size.....10 pounds.....	1.00
177	Padding for saddlers.....do.....	.50
178	Purses (collier), metal, leather, and common stuffs.....dozen.....	.50
179	Silk.....do.....	1.50
180	Compasses, ships'.....each.....	.50
181	Other.....ad valorem.....	20 p. ct.
182	Bottles, empty.....hundred.....	.50
183	Buttons, of metal, for officers.....gross.....	.50
184	Metal, for soldiers.....do.....	.25
185	Mother-of-pearl, horn, corozo-nut, fine metal, and stuff-covered, large.....do.....	.20
186	The same, small.....do.....	.15
187	Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and bone, for shirt fronts.....do.....	.40
188	Glass, faience, and porcelain, for shirt fronts.....do.....	.20
189	Fine metal for cuffs.....dozen pairs.....	1.00
190	Other than the above named, for cuffs.....do.....	.50
191	Glass, faience, porcelain, and cloth-covered.....masse.....	.40
192	The same, small.....dozen pairs.....	.25
193	Bone, paper, wood, iron, etc., for trousers.....do.....	.15

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
194	Corners, tin plate, for trunks.....	gross 0.10
195	Grooving planes.....	12 pairs 1.00
196	Pitch.....	barrel 1.00
197	Shafts, carriage.....	each .50
198	Braces, fine.....	12 pairs 1.00
199	Common.....	do .50
200	Bridles, mounted, with plated bits.....	each 1.50
201	Without bits, of any kind.....	dozen 6.00
202	Bricks.....	thousand 1.00
203	"Brin" or canvas, up to 30 inches.....	ell .03
204	Kitchen spits.....	each 1.00
205	Brushes, shoe.....	12 pairs .25
206	Horse.....	dozen .25
207	Tooth and nail.....	do .25
208	Hair and clothes.....	do .50
209	Floor.....	do .25
210	Crumb.....	do .50
211	Wheelbarrows of all kinds.....	each 1.00
212	Busta, above 24 inches in height.....	do .50
213	From 12 to 24 inches in height.....	do .25
214	Under 12 inches in height.....	dozen 1.00
215	Cables of iron chains, for boats.....	100 pounds 1.50
216	Ox carts, cars, breaks, tip carts, large.....	each 6.00
217	Small and medium.....	do 3.00
218	Slip bodices of all kinds.....	dozen 2.00
219	Dress preservers called " <i>cache point</i> ".....	12 ells .03
220	Padlocks, of copper, nickel, or steel of any size.....	dozen 1.00
221	Iron, of any size.....	do .50
222	Coffeepots, of silver.....	pound 2.00
223	Plated metal.....	each .50
224	Tin plate.....	dozen 3.00
225	Earthenware.....	do .75
226	Cages of any size.....	do 2.00
227	Books, music, bound.....	each .15
228	The same, stiff covered or stitched.....	do .10
229	Books, ruled, music.....	dozen .12
230	Counterfoil, printed.....	do 1.00
231	For scholars, stitched or stiff covered.....	thousand .25
232	Drawers, of linen, cotton, wool, flannel, etc.....	dozen 3.00
233	Calenders of all kinds.....	hundred 1.00
234	Chalice, of silver or plated.....	each .50
235	Gold.....	do 1.00
236	Camisoles or bodices, blouses, of any stuff.....	do 1.00
237	Canvas or " <i>brin</i> " up to 30 inches.....	ell .03
238	Pocketknives of all kinds.....	dozen .50
239	Walking sticks, cane, ornamented with gold or silver.....	do 6.00
240	Cane, ornamented with tortoise shell.....	do 3.00
241	Iron, cane, or other wood.....	do 1.00
242	Sword, of any quality.....	do 5.00
243	Cinnamon.....	pound .04
244	Purl, of real gold or silver.....	ounce .20
245	Imitation gold or silver.....	do .10
246	Canoes.....	each 5.00
247	Overcoats, for women and girls, of all kinds.....	dozen 8.00
248	For children, of all kinds.....	do 3.00
249	Capers.....	12 flasks .20
250	Capsules for jars.....	dozen .25
251	For bottles.....	thousand .25
252	Printing type.....	pound .01
253	Decanters, crystal.....	pair .50
254	Fine glass.....	do .30
255	Common glass.....	do .20
256	Small decanters (<i>carafons</i>).....	do .10
257	Game bags.....	dozen 2.00
258	Pocketbooks, large.....	do .30
259	Medium and small.....	do .15
260	Counterfoil, printed, for receipts and other purposes.....	do .50
261	Tiles, paving, of all kinds.....	thousand 2.00
262	Marble slabs.....	do 5.00
263	Pasteboard, cut out for hats.....	dozen .25
264	Playing cards (52 cards per pack).....	gross packs 3.00
265	Maps and charts.....	each .25
266	Cards, visiting, and other, printed.....	thousand .50
267	White, not printed, of all sizes.....	do .25
268	Cardboard, ruled for music.....	dozen .06
269	Boxes, shaped for hatters or milliners.....	do .50
270	For hats.....	do .75
271	In assorted sheets.....	100 sheets .25
272	Helmets, gilt or silvered, for officers.....	each 2.00
273	For the military.....	dozen 3.00

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
<i>Gourdes.</i>		
274	Caps, of tissue, with galloons or braids, for men	dozen 6.00
275	Tissue or leather, plain, ordinary, for men	do 1.00
276	Of all kinds, for boys, children, and school children	do 1.00
277	Saucepans, of copper	pound .05
278	Tinned iron or "potin"	each .05
279	Pen boxes, of all sizes	dozen 1.00
280	Belts, leather, or stuff for men, boys, women, girls, and children	do 1.50
281	Belts, superior officers, of gold or silver galloons, embroidered or not	each 2.00
282	Plaited of gold or silver thread	do 1.50
283	Morocco, leather	dozen 2.50
284	Meters (measures for tailors)	do .50
285	Rings, for saddles, of gilt or silvered copper	each (pied) .02
286	For saddles, of iron	do .01
287	Hoops for trunks, of iron	thousand feet .25
288	Coffins of all kinds	each 10.00
289	Shabracks, with gold braids	do 3.00
290	With silver braids	do 1.00
291	Cloth, felt and other tissues, for the military	dozen 12.00
292	Cloth, felt and all other tissues	do 6.00
293	Scows (acoms or flat boats) for goods or wares	each 10.00
294	Steam launches	do 20.00
295	Shawls, of silk, tulle, lace	do 2.50
296	Cotton or linen and cotton	dozen 1.50
297	Woolen, cashmere, with silk tringes	do 3.00
298	Wool and cotton, wool, cashmere	do 2.00
299	Chains, for surveyors	each .50
300	Iron, other than chains for cables	pound .02
301	Silk, for watches, eyeglasses, etc	dozen .50
302	For horses, dogs, etc	do .75
303	Steel, gilt or silvered copper, for watches	do .75
304	Nickel, for watches	do 1.50
305	Small chains of copper or iron	dozen .10
306	Candlesticks, of silver	pound 5.00
307	With several branches, of gilt or silvered copper	pair 1.00
308	Plain, of gilt or silvered copper	do .50
309	Copper	do .25
310	Crystal	do .80
311	Glass	do .75
312	Tin plate	dozen 1.50
313	Hats, Maracaibo or Panama straw, with crown	do 3.00
314	The same, without crown	do 2.00
315	Shaped, with gold or silver border	each 5.00
316	Shaped, of silk, trimmed with feathers and tassels, for superior officers	do 3.00
317	The same, for inferior officers	do 2.00
318	Feather, untrimmed	dozen 8.00
319	Silk, tail	do 5.00
320	Felt for men	do 2.00
321	Felt for boys	do 2.00
322	Woolen or cotton, for men	do 2.00
323	The same, for boys and children	do 1.00
324	Fine straw, for men, boys, and children	do 2.00
325	Common straw, for men, boys, and children	do 1.00
326	Trimmed with feathers, flowers, or lace, for women and girls, of all kinds	do 6.00
327	The same, for children and infants	do 3.00
328	Straw, not trimmed, for children, girls, and women	do .50
329	Rosaries, of wood, cocoanut, glass, etc	gross .20
330	Gold, silver, or mother-of-pearl	dozen 1.00
331	Still heads	100 pounds 3.00
332	Coal	1,000 pounds 1.00
333	Hinges, of copper	dozen .25
334	Iron	do 12
335	Framework, for iron buildings	1,000 pounds 1.00
336	For wooden buildings and other woodwork not specified	ad valorem 40 p. ct.
337	Boilers, copper	100 pounds 3.00
338	Iron or "potin"	do .50
339	Socks of silk, linen, or wool, for men	dozen pairs .50
340	The same, for children and infants	do .30
341	Cotton, for men	do .25
342	The same, for boys	do .15
343	The same, for children	do .10
<i>Footwear:</i>		
344	Riding boots	pair 3.00
345	Boots and half-boots, for women, of all kinds	dozen pairs 3.00
346	The same, for girls	do 1.50
347	Elastic and lace boots, for men	pair .75
348	The same, for boys	do .40
349	Lace called "military," for men	do .30

^aSize: Shoes for children, from 16 to 26; for girls, from 27 to 33. Shoes for boys, from 27 to 36. Shoes for men, 37 and above.

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	Footwear—Continued.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
350	The same, for boys..... pair..	0.16
351	Of all kinds for children..... dozen pairs..	1.00
352	Slippers, of skin..... do..	2.00
353	Wool, ticking and other fancy stuffs..... do..	1.00
354	Called " <i>espadrilles</i> " (pita sole)..... do..	.75
355	Rubber or with rubber sole..... do..	.75
356	Shoes for men..... do..	3.00
357	The same, for women..... do..	2.50
358	The same, for boys and girls..... do..	1.50
359	Chemises..... dozen..	12.00
360	Shirts, batiste or linen without detached collars or cuffs, for men..... do..	5.00
361	The same, for boys and children..... do..	2.50
362	With front of linen, cotton, percale, wool, etc., without detached collars and cuffs, for men..... dozen..	2.50
363	The same, for boys and children..... do..	2.00
364	Lamp chimneys..... do..	.25
365	Hair (tufts)..... do..	.50
366	Chocolate in tablets and powder..... pound..	.25
367	Pyxes..... each..	1.00
368	Wax candles..... pound..	.10
369	Cigars..... hundred..	1.00
370	Cigarettes..... thousand..	2.00
371	Blacking in small tins..... dozen..	.05
372	Sealing wax..... pound..	.10
373	Shears for cutting sheet iron, tin plate..... each..	.10
374	Cement..... barrel..	.50
375	Blacking, for leather, harness, and footwear, in tin-plate receptacles measuring one-fourth gallon..... dozen..	.50
376	Liquid, in bottles (pobans)..... do..	.10
377	Chisels for masons, calkers, and carpenters, scissors for tailors, etc..... do..	.25
378	Scissors for dressmakers, fine..... do..	.50
379	Common..... do..	.25
380	Wrenches, for beds or carriages..... do..	.50
381	Watch keys..... do..	.12
382	Bells, copper..... 100 pounds..	5.00
383	Cast-iron..... do..	4.00
384	Small bells..... dozen..	.50
385	Nails, iron..... 100 pounds..	1.00
386	Copper..... do..	4.00
387	Gilt or silvered..... thousand..	.20
388	Coal tar..... barrel..	1.00
389	Cockades..... dozen..	.25
390	Safes, up to 3 feet in height by 1½ to 2 feet in width..... each..	5.00
391	Above the aforesaid sizes..... do..	10.00
392	Crowns with leathers, for hats..... dozen..	.50
393	Strong glue..... pound..	.04
394	Mucilage, in little flasks..... dozen..	.50
395	Istinglass..... pound..	.05
396	Necklaces, glass, <i>maldic</i> , stones, terra cotta..... do..	.05
397	Coral..... each..	.25
398	Compasses, ship's..... do..	.50
399	Carpenter's and shoemaker's..... dozen..	.75
400	Dishes, preserve, g' a s, porcelain, etc..... pair..	.25
	Ready-made clothing:	
401	Dolmans..... each..	5.00
402	Waistcoats with gold or silver braids..... do..	2.00
403	For men, of all kinds..... dozen..	5.00
404	For boys, of all kinds..... do..	4.00
405	Military uniforms, embroidered with gold..... each..	10.00
406	Embroidered with silver..... do..	5.00
407	Not embroidered..... do..	5.00
408	Evening coats of black cloth..... do..	3.00
409	Jackets, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, and all other tissues, for men..... each..	2.00
410	Cloth, cassimere, and other tissues, for boys..... do..	1.00
411	Trousers, for men, of all kinds..... dozen..	12.00
412	For boys, of all kinds..... do..	6.00
413	Mackintosh coats..... each..	1.00
414	Overcoats of cloth, cassimere, diagonal, etc..... do..	2.50
415	Frock coats of cloth, cassimere, diagonal, and other woolen tissues, for men..... each..	2.50
416	Bombazine, drill, and other tissues..... do..	1.50
417	Cloth, diagonal, cassimere, and other woolen tissues, for boys..... do..	1.00
418	Bombazine, drill, and other tissues, for boys..... do..	.75
419	Tunics of cloth for officers..... do..	5.00
420	Linen, cotton, drill, and other tissues of linen, linen and cotton, cotton, for the army..... each..	.50

a Size: Up to 30, for children; 31 to 36, for boys; 37 and above, for men.

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties—Continued.*

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
	Ready-made clothing—Continued.	
421	Vests, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, drill, and all other tissues, for men.....	each..... <i>Conds.</i> 1.00
422	Of the same tissues, for boys.....	do..... 1.50
423	Suits, for boys, of all kinds.....	do..... 2.00
424	For children, of all kinds.....	do..... 1.00
425	Jams.....	pound..... 1.50
426	Bills of lading.....	thousand..... 3.00
427	Alimentary preserves of all kinds.....	12 boxes..... 1.50
428	Press copy letter books.....	dozen..... 1.50
429	Hearses.....	each..... 25.00
430	Cordage.....	100 pounds..... 1.50
431	Strings for violins and violoncellos.....	dozen..... .55
432	Silk cords, for watches, eyeglasses, etc.....	do..... .25
433	Braids for the military, of gold or silver.....	each..... 1.00
434	For the military, of silk.....	do..... .50
435	Linen or cotton.....	dozen..... 1.00
436	Silk, for dresses.....	100 ells..... .25
437	Cotton, for dresses.....	do..... .10
438	Wool, for shakos, dresses, etc.....	do..... .15
439	Shoe horns.....	dozen..... 1.00
440	Dice cups.....	each..... .25
441	Gherkins.....	12 "pobans"..... .30
442	Waists of any stuff.....	each..... 1.00
443	Corsets.....	dozen..... 2.00
444	Thimbles, nail.....	hundred..... 1.00
445	Paper cutters, of bone or wood.....	dozen..... .50
446	Ivory, metal, etc.....	do..... 1.00
447	Couplings, iron, up to 1 inch.....	12 pairs..... .05
448	The same, up to 2 inches.....	do..... .15
449	The same, from 2 to 4 inches.....	do..... .25
450	The same, from 5 to 6 inches.....	do..... .40
451	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....	do..... .75
452	Copper up to 3 inches.....	do..... .25
453	The same, from 4 to 6 inches.....	do..... .50
454	Wreaths, prize giving.....	hundred..... .25
455	Bride's.....	dozen..... 2.00
456	First communion.....	do..... 1.00
457	Funeral.....	ad valorem..... 20 p.ct.
458	Pads, for portmanteaus.....	dozen..... 2.00
459	Cushions, leather or stuff.....	each..... .50
460	Knives, hunting.....	dozen..... 2.00
461	Table, fine.....	do..... .75
462	For ordinary table use.....	do..... .30
463	Common, table.....	do..... .15
464	Weed hooks.....	do..... .50
465	Knives, above 12 inches.....	do..... 3.00
466	Cooper's.....	do..... .75
467	Daggers.....	do..... 3.00
468	Cutlasses.....	do..... 1.50
469	Lids, brass or composition wire.....	do..... .50
470	Blankets, cotton mixed with silk.....	each..... 1.50
471	Quilted and worked, fine.....	do..... 1.00
472	The same, ordinary.....	do..... .50
473	Wool or cotton.....	do..... .25
474	Covers for holsters.....	pair..... .50
475	Chalk, in boxes containing 144 sticks each.....	box..... .01
476	Riding whips, whalebone.....	dozen..... 2.00
477	Wood.....	do..... 1.00
478	Cravats of any stuff.....	do..... 1.00
479	Pencils, drawing, and for office use.....	gross..... .25
480	Slate.....	thousand..... .50
481	Carpenter's.....	gross..... .50
482	Crucibles.....	dozen..... 1.00
483	Riddles.....	do..... 1.00
484	Jacks, holting.....	each..... .75
485	Horsehair.....	pound..... .01
486	Hooks for tents.....	hundred..... .50
487	Hooks, copper, up to 3 inches.....	dozen..... .12
488	The same, above such sizes.....	do..... .25
489	Iron, up to 6 inches.....	do..... .25
490	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....	do..... .50
491	The same, above such sizes.....	do..... .75
492	Crosses or crucifixes, copper, medium and small.....	hundred..... .25
493	The same, large.....	do..... .50
494	Bone or ivory.....	dozen..... .25
495	Marble.....	each..... .25
496	Bronze, or iron.....	pound..... .02

^aSuits for children can be worn between the ages of 5 and 12 years; for boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years.

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
487	Cruppers.....dozen	3.00
498	Pitchers (<i>Aleazaras</i>).....do	1.00
499	Spoons, silver.....pound	2.00
500	Electroplated.....dozen	1.00
501	Coffee.....do	.50
502	Soup.....each	.30
503	"Ruolz".....dozen	.50
504	Coffee.....do	.25
505	Soup.....each	.15
506	Hammered iron.....gross	.50
507	Of tin or tinned metal.....do	.50
508	Leathers, hat.....dozen	.50
509	Leather, tanned.....dozen sides	2.00
510	Spur straps.....do	.50
511	Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds	2.50
512	Copper.....do	1.00
513	Toothpicks.....thousand	1.00
514	Tubs and jugs, tin plate, sheet iron, faience, porcelain.....dozen	1.50
515	Slabs, tin plate, or sheet iron.....100 pounds	2.00
516	Wooden.....foot	.25
517	Demijohns, empty, from 1 to 3 gallons.....each	.04
518	Above 3 gallons.....do	.06
519	Checkerboards, inlaid with ivory or ebony.....do	2.60
520	Common wood.....do	.25
521	Decameters.....do	.25
522	Cotton tow for machines.....100 pounds	.50
523	Masonic decorations.....ad valorem	20 p. ct.
524	Thimbles, sewing, bone, copper, iron.....gross	.15
525	Dice.....dozen	1.50
526	Thimbles, sailmaker's and tailor's.....do	.06
527	Lace or insertions, silk, of all sizes.....ell	.15
528	Linen, linen and cotton, or cotton, up to 2 inches in width.....do	.01
529	The same, from 2 to 3 inches in width.....do	.02
530	The same, from 3 to 4 inches in width.....do	.05
531	The same, from 4 to 6 inches in width.....do	.06
532	Lace imitation Valenciennes and ornaments of cotton for dresses, up to inch in width.....12 ells	.03
533	The same, from 1 to 2 inches.....do	.05
534	The same, from 2 to 3 inches.....do	.10
535	Shirt fronts, linen, batiste, cotton, etc.....dozen	1.50
536	Dominoes.....set	.50
537	Staves.....hundred	1.00
538	Sugar plums, of all kinds.....pound	.06
539	Sword knots, gold or silver, for superior officers.....each	.50
540	Gold or silver, for inferior officers.....do	.25
541	Silk.....dozen	.50
542	Woolen, linen, or cotton.....do	.20
543	Sheets, calico or cotton.....each	.40
544	Linen, without embroidery.....do	.75
545	Linen, with embroidery.....do	1.50
546	Drugs, or pharmaceutical products.....ad valorem	10 p. ct.
547	Mineral and medicinal waters.....dozen bottles	.30
548	Scarfs, gros or petit grains.....each	1.00
549	Silk, cotton, lace, etc.....do	.50
550	Ladders, up to 6 feet in height.....do	1.00
551	Above 6 feet.....do	1.50
552	Strainers, copper.....dozen	.60
553	Iron, sheet iron, etc.....do	.30
554	Fret saws.....do	2.00
555	Elastics, garter.....ell	.02
556	Boot.....do	.04
557	Boottrees.....pair	.50
558	Ferrules, cast-iron, gilt or silvered.....do	1.00
559	Cast-iron, common.....do	.03
560	Vamps, boot and shoe.....12 pairs	2.00
561	Punches (<i>emports pieces</i>).....dozen	.50
562	Incense.....pound	.05
563	Anvils.....100 pounds	.50
564	Ink, in fancy jars (<i>pottches</i>) or in bottles.....dozen	1.00
565	In small bottles (<i>pobans</i>) or in flasks for school children.....do	.12
566	Colored, in small flasks.....do	.50
567	For marking clothes.....do	2.00
568	Printing.....pound	.05
569	Inkstands, for school children.....dozen	.25
570	Of all other kinds.....do	1.00
571	Signboards of all sizes.....each	2.00
572	Funnels, copper.....pound	.15
573	Tin plate or sheet iron.....dozen	1.50
574	Keyhole guards of all kinds.....do	.25
575	Envelopes, letter, with heading.....thousand	1.50
576	Without heading.....do	1.00

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
577	Epaulets, fine gold, for superior officers.....	pair..... 2.00
578	Silver, for superior officers.....	do..... 1.50
579	Imitation gold or silver, for superior officers.....	do..... 1.00
580	Fine gold or silver, for inferior officers.....	do..... 1.00
581	Imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers.....	do..... .50
582	Linen, wool, or cotton.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
583	Swords, mounted with gold, silver, gilt, or silvered copper.....	each..... 1.50
584	Spurs, gilt or silvered copper.....	12 pairs..... 2.00
585	Iron or copper, washed, plated, or polished.....	do..... .50
586	Cast nets for fishing.....	each..... .25
587	Pins.....	12 sheets of 400 pins..... 1.00
588	Hairpins of wood, horn, and celluloid.....	dozen..... .10
589	Hairpins of iron.....	pound..... .05
590	Sponges, toilet.....	do..... .50
591	Horse.....	do..... .10
592	Squares, iron.....	each..... .05
593	Wooden.....	do..... .10
594	Surveyors'.....	do..... .50
595	Steps, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 1.50
596	Wooden.....	ad valorem..... 40 p. ct.
597	Fastenings, iron, large, for doors and windows.....	dozen..... .75
598	Medium and small.....	do..... .50
599	Spirits of wine.....	gallon..... .50
600	For cabinetmakers.....	do..... .50
601	Essence, turpentine.....	do..... .12
602	Axles, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
603	Boot wipers of all kinds.....	dozen..... 1.00
604	Tin.....	100 pounds..... 2.00
605	Vises, large and medium.....	do..... .75
606	Hand, and vises of wood.....	dozen..... 1.50
607	Labels, of all kinds.....	thousand..... 1.50
608	Oakum.....	100 pounds..... 1.50
609	Stirrups, fine.....	pair..... 1.00
610	Common.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
611	Currycombs.....	dozen..... 2.00
612	Stirrup leathers.....	12 pairs..... 2.00
613	Cases, instrument.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
614	Cigar and cigarette.....	dozen..... .25
615	Fans, fine, silk stuff or ivory.....	do..... 2.00
616	Ordinary, common stuff or best paper.....	do..... 1.00
617	Common, of painted paper or palm leaf.....	do..... .25
618	Meat extract in small pots or tins.....	do..... .50
619	Crockery ware, in hampers, cases, and bundles, from 1 to 3 feet long by 1 to 3 feet wide and 1 to 3 feet high.....	each..... 1.00
620	In hogsheds of 2 cubic meters.....	do..... 4.00
621	Loose.....	dozen..... .12
622	Ridgings.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
623	Lanterns, carriage, ship, etc.....	pair..... 1.00
624	Large.....	each..... .50
625	Medium and small.....	dozen..... .50
626	Flour, wheaten.....	barrel of 200 pounds..... 1.50
627	Maize.....	do..... 3.00
628	Collars.....	dozen..... 1.00
629	Windows, wooden.....	pair..... 2.00
630	Wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 2.00
631	Iron in bars, pigs, and sheets.....	do..... .50
632	Irons, smoothing.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
633	Plane.....	dozen..... .25
634	Horseshoes.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
635	Irons, smoothing, for hatters and tailors.....	do..... 1.25
636	Tin plate in sheets.....	100 pounds..... .75
637	Tin-plate articles not specially mentioned.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
638	Wrought iron (unenumerated articles of).....	100 pounds..... 1.00
639	Felt for shabracks up to 4-4.....	ell..... .25
640	Fireworks, of all kinds.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
641	Hoop iron.....	100 pounds..... .75
642	Hoop wood.....	100 feet..... 1.50
643	Twine.....	pound..... .03
644	Fichus, pelerines, capes (<i>collettes</i>) of cloth, woolen stuffs.....	dozen..... 3.00
645	Muslin, lace.....	do..... 6.00
646	Silk, trimmed or not with lace.....	do..... 12.00
647	Thread, cotton, on reels.....	pound of thread..... .06
648	Silk.....	do..... .15
649	In balls.....	do..... .05
650	White for embroidering.....	do..... .02
651	Sailmakers', for fishing nets, or shoemakers'.....	do..... .03
652	Sainte-Claire (woolen yarn), for tapestry.....	do..... .05
653	Wire, brass or iron.....	do..... .05
654	Snaffles for bridles.....	each..... .10

a A gross of thread of 300 yards weighs 4 pounds net.

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
655	Screw plates each	0.20
656	Vials, empty hundred	.20
657	Filters each	.25
658	Beams, carriage do	1.00
659	Flowers, artificial, made up into ornamental bouquets with flower-pot covers do	2.00
660	In bouquets or garlands dozen garlands or bouquets	3.00
661	Foils, fencing, mounted or not pair	.25
662	Tufts for the military do	.40
663	Hay (and other fodder) bale	.30
664	Fountains (for toilet) each	1.00
665	Holsters pair	3.50
666	Blocks of wood or iron for hatters dozen	2.00
667	Lasts, shoe 12 pairs	3.00
668	Trimmings representing lightning, for apparel do	.40
669	Whips, carriage dozen	4.00
670	Forks, silver pound	2.00
671	Plated dozen	1.00
672	"Ruolz" do	.50
673	Tin or tinned metal gross	.50
674	Hammered iron do	.50
675	Fringes, silk ell	.06
676	Cotton do	.02
677	Gold or silver do	.10
678	Cheese of all kinds pound	.04
679	Fruits, dried do	.02
680	In brandy, in sirup, in their juice, etc. 12 flasks	1.50
681	Preserved in vinegar do	1.00
682	Empty casks, up to 15 gallons capacity each	.10
683	Gallons (measures), of copper, of all sizes do	.50
684	Tin plate do	.25
685	Galloons, fine gold, imitation gold or silver, less than 12 lines ell	.20
686	The same, 12 to 18 lines do	.40
687	The same, more than 18 lines do	.60
688	Silk, silk and cotton, less than 18 lines do	.05
689	The same, 18 lines and more do	.10
690	Woolen do	.08
691	Edgings, in twists and in gold or silver galloons each	.25
692	Gloves, skin, for men and women 12 pairs	1.50
693	Skin, for boys, girls, and children do	1.00
694	Woolen, linen, or cotton do	.40
695	Military and fencing pair	.25
696	Silk, for men and women 12 pairs	1.00
697	Silk, for boys, girls, and children do	.50
698	Fittings for coffins (crosses, handles, plates) dozen	.50
699	Trimmings, representing grenades, of fine gold or silver do	.50
700	Imitation gold or silver do	.40
701	Gasogens each	.25
702	Game bags each	.25
703	Cartridge boxes of all kinds dozen	1.00
704	Waistcoats, flannel, woolen, cotton, etc do	3.00
705	Cloves pound	.05
706	Glass, plate, framed or not, from 16 inches in height square inch	.01
707	Tassel of gold or silver, with or without fringes pair	.50
708	Globes or spheres, geographical each	.50
709	Lamp dozen	1.00
710	India-rubber erasers, pencil or ink do	.05
711	Strap hinges, copper pound	.08
712	Iron, of 6 inches and less 12 pairs	.50
713	From 7 to 12 inches do	.75
714	From 13 to 18 inches do	1.00
715	Above 18 inches do	1.50
716	Tar barrel	1.00
717	Gouges, carpenters' dozen	.30
718	Curbs (bits) for bridles do	1.00
719	Seed, canary 100 pounds	1.00
720	Graphometers each	1.00
721	Knife erasers for office use dozen	.50
722	Scrapers for ships do	1.00
723	Engravings, unframed, medium and small do	.12
724	Large do	.25
725	Hawk bells gross	.10
726	Gridirons dozen	3.00
727	Railings, of cast or wrought iron, for fences 100 pounds	2.00
728	Gaiters of any stuff dozen	3.00
729	Axes do	1.00
730	Hatchets do	.75
731	Hammocks of any stuff each	1.00
732	Fishhooks thousand	.50
733	Herrings, smoked box	.08
734	Herrings barrel	1.50

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
735	Harness, common, carriage.....	set..... 3.00
736	Rich, carriage.....	do..... 5.00
737	Ox cart.....	do..... 2.00
738	Reans.....	barrel..... 1.00
739	Gorgeta.....	each..... .25
740	Haversacks.....	dozen..... 1.00
741	Hoes.....	do..... .25
742	Puffs.....	do..... .25
743	Covers (housings), with gold or silver braid.....	each..... 2.00
744	With silk and linen braid.....	do..... 1.00
745	Cotton.....	do..... .50
746	Piano and sofa.....	do..... 1.00
747	Chair and armchair.....	dozen..... 4.00
748	Oil, olive, in casks.....	gallon..... .20
749	The same, in bottles.....	12 bottles..... .50
750	The same, otherwise than in bottles.....	12 liters..... .75
751	Petroleum (kerosene).....	gallon..... .05
752	Linseed.....	do..... .12
753	Harness.....	do..... .12
754	Pork and other, for lubricating machines.....	do..... .10
755	Oysters, in small boxes, tins, or pots.....	dozen..... .25
756	Pictures, unframed.....	hundred..... 1.00
757	Small and medium, framed.....	do..... 1.00
758	Large, framed.....	do..... .50
759	Printed matter (forms, etc.).....	hundred..... 1.00
760	Indigo.....	pound..... .05
761	Medical and surgical instruments.....	ad valorem..... 10 p. ct.
	Musical instruments:	
762	Accordions.....	each..... .25
763	Altos.....	do..... 1.00
764	Barytones.....	do..... 1.50
765	Tambourines.....	do..... .25
766	Basses.....	do..... 1.50
767	Bassoons.....	do..... .50
768	Musical boxes.....	do..... 1.00
769	Hugles.....	do..... 1.50
770	Castanets.....	dozen..... 1.00
771	Clarions.....	each..... .50
772	Clarinet.....	do..... 1.50
773	Contra-altos.....	do..... 1.00
774	Contra-basses.....	do..... 1.50
775	Hunting horns.....	do..... 1.00
776	Cornets à piston.....	do..... 1.50
777	Cymbals.....	pair..... .50
778	Tuning forks.....	each..... .10
779	Flageolets, copper.....	do..... .50
780	Tin plate, for children.....	dozen..... .25
781	Fifes.....	each..... .25
782	Flutes.....	do..... 1.00
783	Gramophones.....	do..... 1.00
784	Base drums.....	do..... 1.50
785	Guitars.....	do..... 1.00
786	Harmoniums.....	do..... .25
787	Oboes.....	do..... 1.00
788	Harmoniums.....	do..... 3.00
789	Harp.....	do..... 10.00
790	Mandolins.....	do..... 1.00
791	Ophicleides.....	do..... 1.50
792	Church organs.....	do..... 1.00
793	Barrel organs.....	do..... 3.00
794	Small drums.....	do..... 1.00
795	Phonographs.....	do..... 1.00
796	Pianos.....	each..... 10.00
797	Saxophones.....	do..... 2.00
798	Drums.....	do..... 1.00
799	Triangles.....	do..... .25
800	Trombones.....	do..... 1.50
801	Trumpets.....	do..... .50
802	Violins, violoncellos.....	do..... 1.00
803	Clasp knives.....	dozen..... .25
804	Leggings.....	pair..... .25
805	Hams.....	pound..... .02
806	Venetian blinds, wooden.....	pair..... 2.00
807	Jars containing goods.....	each..... .25
808	Empty.....	do..... .50
809	Hip suspenders.....	dozen pairs..... .50
810	Garters.....	do..... .50
811	Toys of all kinds.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
812	Opera and marine glasses.....	each..... .50
813	Skirts of any stuff.....	do..... 2.00

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
<i>Gourdes.</i>		
814	Petticoats of any stuff	each 1.50
815	Kepls for superior officers	dozen 6.00
816	For inferior officers	do 3.00
817	For the troop	do 1.50
818	Laces, silk	do .08
819	Linen or cotton, for shoes	12 pairs .06
820	Condensed milk, in small tins	12 tins .50
821	Lamps, complete, standing or hanging and so-called bracket lamps, fine	each 2.00
822	The same, ordinary	do 1.00
823	Common, standing	do .50
824	Medium	dozen 2.00
825	Small	do 1.00
826	Tongues, smoked	do .50
827	In brine	barrel .75
828	Lanterns, large	dozen 2.00
829	Medium and small	do 1.00
830	Venetian, of all sizes	hundred 1.00
831	Layettes	each 2.00
832	Fishing lines	pound .04
833	Files	dozen .30
834	Books, bound, of all sizes	each .08
835	Stiff-covered	do .02
836	Stitched	do .01
837	Music, bound	do .15
838	Stiff-covered or stitched	do .10
839	Bill of exchange	100 sheets 1.00
840	Telescopes	each .50
841	Latches	dozen .50
842	Spyglasses, quizzing glasses, spectacles, gold-mounted	each 1.00
843	Silver	do .50
844	Ivory, tortoise shell	do .50
845	Gilt or silvered copper	dozen 1.50
846	Nickeled or iron mounted	do .50
847	Trenching shovels	do .40
848	Magnifying glasses	each ad valorem
849	Chandeliers	20 p. ct.
850	Macaroni	pound .08
851	Machines, sewing, single thread	each .10
852	Do., double thread	do .20
853	Do., with table	do .50
854	Maize in the grain	barrel 2.00
855	Trunks, empty, of all sizes	each .75
856	Containing goods	do .25
857	Small, leathern, wooden, etc.	do .50
858	Handles, ax, crowbar, etc.	dozen 1.00
859	Awl	gross .50
860	Machetes (cutlasses), wooden or horn handles	dozen .80
861	Long (swords)	do 4.00
862	Cuffs, shirt, of any stuff	do 1.00
863	Roundabouts (game of)	set 10.00
864	Manikins	each 1.00
865	Lard	100 pounds 1.50
866	Mantillas of muslin, lace, for ladies and girls	each 1.25
867	Silk, silk and lace, for ladies and girls	do 2.00
868	Mackerel	barrel 1.50
869	Marble slabs for chests of drawers, sideboards, tables, and other pieces of furniture	each 1.00
870	For tombstones, 6 to 7 feet long, carved	do 3.00
871	The same, plain	do 2.00
872	From 3 to 4 feet long, carved	do 1.00
873	The same, plain	do .50
874	Above 3 feet, carved or not	do .25
875	Skillets, wrought or cast iron	100 pounds 1.00
876	Tin plate or sheet iron	dozen 2.00
877	Hammers	do .40
878	Masks, fencing	pair .20
879	Carnival, cardboard	dozen 1.00
880	The same, oilcloth or iron wire	do 2.00
881	Sledge hammers	do 1.50
882	Mattresses, large	each 3.00
883	Medium and small	do 1.50
884	Mats, ships', medium and small	do 1.00
885	Large	do 2.00
886	Bits, brace	dozen .25
887	Brad awls	do 12
888	Wicks, lump	gross .25
889	The same, in lengths	100 slls. 1.00
890	Medals, copper, for rosaries	hundred .25
891	Medicines of all kinds	ad valorem 10 p. ct.

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
Furniture:		
892	Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut, bamboo, and other valuable woods, with mirror.....	<i>Guarida.</i> each..... 15.00
893	Without mirror.....	do..... 10.00
894	Common wood or oak.....	do..... 5.00
895	Benches.....	do..... 3.00
896	Cradles, oiled.....	do..... 1.00
897	Iron, mahogany, walnut.....	do..... 1.00
898	Common wood.....	do..... 1.00
899	Bookcases, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods.....	do..... 2.00
900	Common wood.....	do..... 4.00
901	Bidets, complete, fine.....	do..... 4.00
902	Common.....	do..... 1.00
903	Billiard tables.....	do..... 25.00
904	Sideboards, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods.....	do..... 10.00
905	Common wood.....	do..... 5.00
906	Desks, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods.....	do..... 3.00
907	Oak or common wood.....	do..... 4.00
908	Folding chairs with stuffed seats and springs.....	do..... 1.00
909	The same of iron.....	do..... 1.50
910	The same of iron, with cloth seats.....	do..... .50
911	Sofas of any wood, covered with horsehair, morocco, or silk.....	do..... 5.00
912	With straw or rattan seats.....	do..... 2.00
913	Casseroles, with straw seats.....	do..... 2.00
914	With stuffed seats.....	do..... 3.00
915	Chairs for children, fine.....	dozen..... 3.00
916	The same, common.....	do..... 2.00
917	American and those called "Marseilles" with seats of straw, wood, or rattan.....	dozen..... 2.00
918	Fine walnut, mahogany, and other valuable woods.....	do..... 4.00
919	Stuffed.....	do..... 3.00
920	Night stools of painted wood, for children.....	do..... 1.25
921	Long.....	each..... .75
922	Rocking.....	do..... .50
923	<i>Driggs.</i>	do..... 3.00
924	Corner brackets, walnut, mahogany, and other wood, up to 2 feet in height.....	do..... .50
925	Above these sizes.....	do..... .75
926	Etagères, wooden, of all kinds.....	do..... .25
927	Arm chairs with seats of horsehair, morocco, gilt or not.....	do..... 1.00
928	With seats of straw, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods.....	do..... 1.00
929	Common wood.....	do..... .75
930	Fine, for children.....	dozen..... 2.50
931	Common, for children.....	do..... 1.25
932	Folding, of all kinds.....	each..... .75
933	Larders, wood and iron wire, large.....	do..... 2.00
934	Medium and small.....	do..... 1.00
935	Guéridon tables of valuable woods, with or without marble slab, etc., large.....	do..... 3.00
936	Small.....	do..... 1.50
937	Washstands.....	do..... 2.50
938	Beds, carved or channeled, with cornices.....	do..... 10.00
939	Mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods.....	do..... 8.00
940	Oak, plain.....	do..... 6.00
941	Fir or pitch pine.....	do..... 4.00
942	Iron, large.....	do..... 3.00
943	Iron, medium and small.....	do..... 1.50
944	For children, of all kinds.....	do..... 1.50
945	Camp.....	do..... 1.00
946	Coat racks.....	do..... .10
947	Towel horses.....	do..... .10
948	Hat and cane racks, with or without mirror.....	do..... 1.00
949	Prie-Dieu.....	do..... .30
950	Decks, school.....	do..... 1.00
951	Tables, mahogany, walnut, or other woods, extension or toilet.....	do..... 5.00
952	With marble top, for drawing rooms, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods.....	each..... 3.00
953	Sap, without marble top, for drawing rooms.....	do..... 1.00
954	Bracket, walnut, mahogany, or other woods.....	do..... 3.00
955	Night.....	do..... 1.50
956	Stools, foot.....	dozen..... 1.50
957	Piano and office.....	each..... .50
958	Plate racks.....	do..... 2.00
959	Grindstones.....	dozen..... .25
960	Mirrors, mounted on cardboard or wooden veneers, up to 2 inches in length or diameter.....	dozen..... .02
961	The same, from 2 to 3 inches.....	do..... .03
962	The same, from 3 to 5 inches.....	do..... .05
963	The same, from 5 to 8 inches.....	do..... .25
964	The same, from 8 to 12 inches.....	do..... .50
965	Framed, from 7 to 10 inches by 12 to 15 inches.....	do..... 1.50
966	Mittens for girls and children.....	do..... .25
967	Tombstones.....	each..... 10.00

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties—Continued.*

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
968	Watches, gold.....	each..... 2.00
969	Silver.....	do..... 1.00
970	Copper, steel, iron, nickel.....	do..... .25
971	Bits, plated.....	dozen..... 3.00
972	Nonplated and other kinds.....	do..... 2.50
973	Mortars, marble, with or without pestle.....	do..... 2.00
974	Copper, with or without pestle.....	pound..... .10
975	Iron, with or without pestle.....	do..... .04
976	Codfish.....	100 pounds..... 1.40
	Kerchiefs for the head:	
977	Linen, linen and cotton, embroidered.....	dozen..... 3.00
978	Linen, linen and cotton, unembroidered.....	do..... 1.50
979	Cotton, white or colored, hemmed.....	do..... .50
980	Cotton, white or colored, unhemmed.....	do..... .30
981	Madras, genuine.....	do..... 1.50
982	Imitation Madras.....	do..... .30
983	Blue, called <i>fauz romale</i>	do..... .20
	Pocket handkerchiefs:	
984	Silk or silk and cotton.....	do..... 1.50
985	Batiste, embroidered or not.....	do..... .75
986	Linen, linen and cotton, cotton, hemmed.....	do..... .40
987	Unhemmed.....	do..... .30
988	Small, of cotton, printed, unhemmed.....	do..... .20
989	" <i>Fauz foulards</i> " of cotton.....	do..... .30
990	Foulards of cotton.....	do..... .30
991	Silk, silk and cotton.....	do..... 1.50
992	Molds of all kinds.....	do..... 1.00
993	Mills, pepper and coffee.....	do..... 1.00
994	Moldings, wooden, for houses.....	ad valorem..... 50 p. ct.
995	Sheet metal, for houses.....	do..... 20 p. ct.
996	Mosquito nets of muslin.....	each..... 1.00
997	Mosquito nets of guipure, lace, etc.....	do..... 2.00
998	Mustard in pots or " <i>pobans</i> ".....	dozen..... 1.00
999	Mustard pots, glass.....	do..... .20
1000	Crystal and metal.....	do..... .50
1001	Nutmegs.....	pound..... .05
1002	Muzzles.....	dozen..... .50
1003	Tablecloths, damasked, linen, or linen and cotton, for up to 12 covers.....	each..... .50
1004	The same, for 12 to 24 covers.....	do..... .75
1005	Damasked cotton; for 12 to 24 covers.....	do..... .80
1006	The same, for less than 12 covers.....	do..... .20
1007	Matting, straw, in large pieces of 4-4 and upward.....	ell..... .20
1008	Under these sizes.....	do..... .15
1009	3 feet by 6 feet.....	each..... .12
1010	Above these sizes.....	do..... .25
1011	Cases, complete, sewing, large.....	do..... 1.00
1012	The same, small and medium.....	do..... .50
1013	For men, large.....	do..... 2.00
1014	The same, medium and small.....	do..... 1.00
1015	Lampblack.....	pound..... .01
1016	Animal black.....	100 pounds..... .75
1017	Hazelnuts.....	barrel..... .75
1018	Nougat.....	pound..... .06
1019	Ocher.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
1020	Eyelets, shoe.....	thousand..... .12
1021	Onions.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
1022	Birds, stuffed, and birds' wings for hats.....	dozen..... .25
1023	Olives.....	12 pobans..... .20
1024	Sunshades, silk, for girls and ladies.....	each..... .60
1025	Silk, for children.....	do..... .40
1026	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs, for girls and ladies.....	do..... .30
1027	Alpaca, wool or cotton, for children.....	do..... .10
1028	Cotton.....	do..... .20
1029	Pillows.....	do..... .50
1030	Imitation gold, in leaves.....	100 leaves..... 1.00
1031	Church ornaments.....	ad valorem..... 10 p. ct.
1032	Rattan straw.....	pound..... .02
1033	Spangles, real gold or silver.....	do..... .75
1034	Imitation gold or silver.....	do..... .50
1035	Wafers.....	do..... .12
1036	Palettes, painters', ivory.....	dozen..... .25
1037	Various wood.....	do..... .12
1038	Baskets, empty, of all sizes.....	do..... 2.00
1039	Small, with handles, assorted.....	do..... .50
1040	Paper, sand.....	100 sheets..... .20
1041	Drawing, plan, chart.....	do..... 1.00
1042	Foolscap.....	ream..... .50
1043	For school children.....	do..... .10
1044	Letter, large.....	do..... .40
1045	Medium and small.....	do..... .20

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
Paper, sand—Continued.		
1046	Duplicating.....ream	Gourdes. 0.20
1047	Packing.....do	.10
1048	Printing, for newspapers, pamphlets, posters.....do	.15
1049	Invoice and form, with heading.....do	1.00
1050	Without heading.....do	.10
1051	Parchment.....100 sheets	2.00
1052	Waterproof.....do	.10
1053	Blotting.....do	.10
1054	Muscle, ruled.....do	.10
1055	Cigarette, in booklets.....100 booklets	.50
1056	Painted, fine, from 6 to 8 ells.....roll	.10
1057	Ordinary, from 6 to 8 ells.....do	.05
1058	Umbrellas and parasols, silk, of all sizes.....each	.50
1059	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs.....do	.50
1060	Cotton.....do	.10
Perfumery:		
1061	Cosmetics.....dozen	.25
1062	Toilet waters, in quarter flasks.....do	.50
1063	Quinine water, in quarter flasks.....do	.40
1064	Eau de cologne and lavender water, in decanters, liters, or bottles.....do	1.00
1065	The same waters, in flasks or "pobans".....do	.50
1066	Florida water.....12 half bottles	.25
1067	Essences and extracts of all kinds, in small flasks.....dozen	1.20
1068	Oils of all kinds for the hair or beard.....do	.25
1069	Pomades of all kinds, in small pots.....do	.25
1070	In large pots.....do	.50
1071	Rice powder.....pound	.02
1072	Tooth powder.....12 boxes	.40
1073	Toilet soap.....dozen	.25
1074	Braids, gold or silver.....pair	.10
1075	Razor strops.....dozen	.10
1076	Various alimentary pastes.....pound	.05
1077	Pastilles (bonbons).....do	.05
1078	Hides or skins, cow.....dozen	4.00
1079	Calf, varnished.....do	2.00
1080	Calf, waxed.....do	2.00
1081	Sheep, white or chamols.....do	.50
1082	Pig.....do	2.00
1083	Morocco leather.....do	1.50
1084	Imitation morocco.....do	.50
1085	Deer or chamols.....each	.30
1086	Waxed, not specified.....do	.30
1087	Combs, ivory or tortoise shell, for chignons.....dozen	4.00
1088	Small, imitation tortoise shell, for chignons.....do	.50
1089	Fine, horn, buffalo, and imitation tortoise shell, for cleaning and dressing.....do	1.00
1090	The same, ordinary.....do	.50
1091	Common.....do	.25
1092	Horse.....do	.50
1093	Paints.....pounds	.02
1094	In balls.....do	.05
1095	Compound and prepared.....gallon	.15
1096	Shovels, iron.....dozen	.75
1097	Wood.....do	.40
1098	Plush, silk, for hats.....ell	.12
1099	Cotton.....do	.05
1100	Clocks, fine, bronze, marble, etc.....each	5.00
1101	The same, ordinary.....do	2.00
1102	Wooden, metal, nickeled, large.....do	1.00
1103	Medium.....do	.50
1104	Small, called alarm.....dozen	2.00
1105	Strap hinges, copper.....pound	.05
1106	Iron, 6 inches and less.....12 pairs	.50
1107	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....do	.75
1108	The same, from 13 to 18 inches.....do	1.00
1109	The same, from 19 inches and upward.....do	1.50
1110	Imitation pearls.....masse	.50
1111	Venetian blinds of wood, for doors and windows.....pair	2.00
1112	Areometers.....dozen	.50
1113	Fuses.....ad valorem	20 p. ct.
1114	Barrels, water and alcohol, with wooden hoops.....gallon	.01
1115	Iron hooped.....do	.02
1116	Foot rules.....dozen	.25
1117	Pigs' trotters and ears.....barrel	1.50
1118	Whetstones.....each	.05
1119	Stones, filtering.....do	.75
1120	Of all kinds, for building, paving, and flooring.....thousand	1.00
1121	Paint brushes.....dozen	.50
1122	Pinchers, goldsmiths' and shoemakers'.....do	.40
1123	Nippers.....do	1.00
1124	Tongs, sugar.....do	.50
1125	Picks (crowbars).....do	1.00

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1126	Pipes, smoking, meerscham and other, rich	each.. 0.25
1127	Paience	gross.. .25
1128	Wooden or clay	do.. .50
1129	Eye screws for tents	hundred.. .50
1130	Boards of all kinds	thousand.. 2.50
1131	Trays, plated and those of Ruolz, up to 6 inches	each.. .15
1132	The same, from 6 to 12 inches	do.. .50
1133	The same, from 13 to 24 inches	do.. 1.00
1134	Tin plate, or painted tin plate, up to 12 inches	dozen.. .10
1135	The same, from 12 to 15 inches	do.. .25
1136	Papier maché, up to 12 inches	do.. .50
1137	The same, above that size	do.. 1.00
1138	Plates, iron (for preparing cassava)	each.. .20
1139	Plaster	barrel.. .50
1140	Lead	pound.. .02
1141	Pens, quill	thousand.. .30
1142	Steel	gross.. .10
1143	Feathers, bat	dozen.. 1.00
1144	For beds or pillows	100 pounds.. .75
1145	Dusters, large and medium	dozen.. 1.00
1146	Small	do.. .50
1147	Plumes, military	each.. .50
1148	Frying pans and saucepans	dozen.. 1.50
1149	Weights for scales, copper	100 pounds.. 2.00
1150	Iron	do.. 1.00
1151	Pepper of all kinds	pound.. .02
1152	Apples	barrel.. .50
1153	Potatoes	do.. 1.00
1154	Potatoes in small baskets or cases	each.. .80
1155	Pommels, saddle	dozen.. .12
1156	Palms, sailmakers'	gross.. .40
1157	Pumps, ships'	each.. 2.00
1158	Well and garden	do.. 1.00
1159	Copper, for sugar-cane brandy factories	do.. 1.50
1160	Tin plate, for sugar-cane brandy factories	do.. .50
1161	Wooden	do.. .25
1162	Pompons, gold or silver, for officers	dozen.. 2.50
1163	Silk and silver	do.. 1.00
1164	Woolen or cotton	do.. .25
1165	Culverts, iron or steel, with accessories	100 pounds.. 1.00
1166	Pork, pickled	barrel.. 2.50
1167	Porcelain, opaque	hogshead.. 6.00
1168	Fine and common	each.. .03
1169	Cigar cases, of all kinds	dozen.. 1.00
1170	Cigarette cases	do.. .50
1171	Pencil cases, gold and silver	each.. .25
1172	Copper or composition metal, etc.	dozen.. .30
1173	Hangers, sword	each.. .25
1174	Portfolios, called "A Ministre"	do.. .75
1175	Pocketbooks, 6 inches or more	dozen.. .40
1176	The same, less than 6 inches	do.. .20
1177	Charcoal pencil cases, small, common, for school children	do.. .10
1178	Cruet stands, wooden or tin plate, painted; without cruets	each.. .15
1179	The same, with cruets	do.. .30
1180	Liqueur and cruet stands, finely plated, with crystal bottles	do.. 2.00
1181	The same, with glass bottles	do.. 1.00
1182	Speaking tubes	do.. .25
1183	Saddle racks of all kinds	do.. .25
1184	Watch stands	dozen.. 1.00
1185	Pen holders, fine and fancy	do.. .25
1186	Ordinary and common	hundred.. .25
1187	Knife rests, glass	dozen.. .25
1188	Metal and crystal	do.. .50
1189	Purses of all kinds	do.. .50
1190	Doors, made of boards (shutters and screens)	pair.. 2.00
1191	Wrought or cast iron	100 pounds.. 2.00
1192	Ice pails of Ruolz	each.. 1.00
1193	Pots, drinking, tin plate	dozen.. .50
1194	Garden, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, etc	pair.. .50
1195	Potash	100 pounds.. .75
1196	Crockery ware	12 pieces.. .25
1197	Powder, litharge, gold or silver	pound.. .08
1198	Iron	do.. .03
1199	Seidlitz and soda water	12 boxes.. .60
1200	Baking	pound.. .01
1201	Bouquet vases, glass, porcelain, etc	each.. .05
1202	Pulleys, single, wooden, assorted sizes	inch.. .01
1203	Double, wooden, assorted sizes	do.. .02
1204	Copper	pound.. .10
1205	Iron	do.. .05

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1206	Dolls of all sizes.....ad valorem.....	20 p. ct.
1207	Tarpaulins of all sizes.....each.....	1.00
1208	Paper weights.....dozen.....	.50
1209	Presses, printing, large.....each.....	5.00
1210	Medium.....do.....	3.00
1211	Small.....do.....	1.50
1212	Bookbinding, stamping, or trimming.....do.....	1.00
1213	Copying.....do.....	1.00
1214	Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....ad valorem.....	10 p. ct.
1215	Plums and prunes.....pound.....	.62
1216	Billiard cues.....dozen.....	1.00
1217	Skittles.....game.....	1.00
1218	Planes, with irons.....dozen.....	.75
1219	Without irons.....do.....	.50
1220	Raisins.....pound.....	.02
1221	Rasps.....dozen.....	.30
1222	Protractors, copper, ivory, or horn.....do.....	.60
1223	Razors.....pair.....	.30
1224	Rakes.....each.....	.12
1225	Rat traps.....dozen.....	.50
1226	Chafing dishes.....each.....	.25
1227	Heaters for kitchen gardens.....set of 4.....	1.00
1228	Registers, above 24 inches in width.....each.....	1.50
1229	From 19 to 24 inches in width.....do.....	1.00
1230	From 13 to 18 inches in width.....do.....	.30
1231	From 7 to 12 inches in width.....do.....	.15
1232	Smaller width than above.....dozen.....	1.00
1233	Rules, office.....do.....	.30
1234	Resin.....barrel.....	1.00
1235	Springs, carriage.....ad valorem.....	20 p. ct.
1236	Watch.....do.....	20 p. ct.
1237	Street lamps.....each.....	.50
	Curtains:	
1238	Muslin, gimpure, lace, etc.....dozen pairs.....	2.00
1239	Silk, satin.....each.....	.50
1240	Silk, satin, called " <i>portières</i> ".....do.....	1.00
1241	Reticules for ladies and girls.....dozen.....	1.50
1242	" <i>Rigoles</i> ".....do.....	.25
1243	Rivets.....100 pounds.....	1.50
1244	Rice.....do.....	1.50
1245	Dresses, silk, or of any stuff for ladies and girls.....each.....	3.00
1246	Silk, or of any stuff for children.....do.....	2.00
1247	Faucets, copper, for water.....pound.....	.03
1248	Wooden.....dozen.....	.25
1249	Copper, for large receptacles, pans, barrels.....pounds.....	.03
1250	Lead or iron for the same.....do.....	.02
1251	Napkin rings, wooden, leather, metal, etc.....dozen.....	.50
1252	Barbed wire.....100 pounds.....	.25
1253	Roasters.....each.....	1.00
1254	Wheels, carriage or ox-cart.....pair.....	2.00
1255	Casters, copper.....dozen.....	.40
1256	Iron.....do.....	.25
1257	Wooden.....do.....	.05
1258	Ribbons, silk, silk and cotton, satin, velvet, up to 1½ inches.....ell.....	.01
1259	The same from 1½ to 3 inches.....do.....	.02
1260	The same from 3 to 5 inches.....do.....	.04
1261	Woolen, linen, linen and cotton, cotton.....do.....	.01
1262	Hourglasses.....dozen.....	.50
1263	Sabers, for officers.....each.....	1.00
1264	Cavalry and infantry.....do.....	.25
1265	Bags, osnaburg " <i>colette</i> " and other bagging cloth.....hundred.....	2.50
1266	Traveling, moquette, with small valise.....do.....	3.00
1267	The same, without valise.....do.....	1.50
1268	Traveling, of tissue called " <i>quatre fils</i> ".....do.....	1.00
1269	Pillow, empty.....do.....	1.00
1270	Game.....do.....	.75
1271	For school children.....do.....	.25
1272	Paper sacks, for groceries, of all sizes.....thousand.....	.50
1273	Saddlebags.....pair.....	2.00
1274	Traveling hand bags, of all sizes.....dozen.....	1.00
1275	Saltcellars, glass.....do.....	.25
1276	Metal.....pair.....	.25
1277	Girths.....each.....	.25
1278	In the piece.....ell.....	.03
1279	Sardines in oil.....dozen tins.....	.50
1280	Sauces.....12 pobans.....	.12
1281	Sausages.....pound.....	.06
1282	Salmon.....barrel.....	1.50
1283	In tubs.....tub.....	.20

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1284	Soap 100 pounds.	1.00
1285	Saws, assorted sizes dozen.	2.00
1286	Tube, sheet iron, tin plate do.	1.00
1287	Wooden do.	.75
1288	Leather each.	.12
1289	Secateurs dozen.	.50
1290	Dragnets each.	1.00
1291	Sea salt, in grains barrel.	1.00
1292	Pulverized 100 pounds.	.25
1293	Saddles, complete or not each.	6.00
1294	Billhooks dozen.	.60
1295	Worms, copper pound.	.08
1296	Tin do.	.02
1297	Pruning knives dozen.	.40
1298	Carving sets, plated, hollow, ruolz. set.	.50
1299	Locks, iron, for trunks dozen.	.10
1300	Iron, for drawers, sideboards, and cupboards. do.	.20
1301	Iron, for doors, up to 4 inches in width do.	1.00
1302	The same, above this size do.	1.50
1303	Copper up to 6 inches in width do.	.75
1304	The same, above this size do.	1.50
1305	Napkins, damasked, linen, or linen and cotton. do.	1.50
1306	Damasked, cotton do.	.50
1307	Cotton do.	.25
1308	Spongy do.	.40
1309	Linen, linen and cotton do.	.75
1310	Brief bags, for lawyers, etc. each.	.50
1311	Bags for school children dozen.	.25
1312	Pigs' bristles for shoemakers pound.	.10
1313	Bed springs each.	.50
1314	Brass barrel.	.50
1315	Tasters, tin plate dozen.	.25
1316	Ice-making apparatus each.	1.00
1317	Bellows, smiths' or butchers' do.	1.00
1318	Kitchen dozen.	.25
1319	Mouse traps do.	.25
1320	Dish rests, straw do.	.12
1321	Metal do.	.25
1322	Casocks each.	1.00
1323	Statues, plaster, 2 feet in height and above. do.	.75
1324	The same, under 12 inches in height do.	.50
1325	Marble or bronze ad valorem.	20 p. ct.
1326	Statuettes of all kinds do.	20 p. ct.
1327	Blinds each.	.50
1328	Sugar, candy, apple and barley pound.	.05
1329	Refined do.	.08
1330	Tallow candles do.	.02
1331	Machine grease do.	.01
1332	Tobacco of all kinds do.	.10
1333	Snuffboxes, gold each.	1.00
1334	Silver, tortoise shell do.	.50
1335	Leather, wood, tin, lead, or horn dozen.	.25
1336	Oil paintings, and lithographed pictures up to 12 inches in length. each.	1.00
1337	The same, above that size do.	2.00
1338	Pillowcases of all kinds dozen.	3.00
1339	Flour bolters do.	1.00
1340	Billiard cloths each.	4.00
1341	Rugs, 3 feet or less in width by 6 in length do.	1.00
1342	Smaller size do.	.75
1343	Carpets, from 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8 do.	3.00
1344	Larger sizes do.	6.00
1345	Table covers, moquette or other printed tissues. do.	1.25
1346	Oilcloth, of 4-4 and less dozen.	1.00
1347	Rugs of bear, buffalo, tiger, lion, and other animal skins each.	1.50
1348	Oilcloth for floors, from 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8 do.	3.00
1349	Linoleum and those of moquette up to 36 inches in width. ell.	.25
1350	Sash bolts, copper dozen.	1.00
1351	Iron do.	.50
1352	Augers do.	.25
1353	Telescopes each.	3.00
1354	Nippers do.	.05
1355	Tents do.	1.00
1356	Earthenware 12 pieces.	.12
1357	Pigs' heads barrel.	1.50
1358	Headstalls each.	.25
1359	Teats dozen.	.10
1360	Tea, Chinese pound.	.02
1361	Boot tops or legs 12 pairs.	1.00
1362	Hammer-hatchets dozen.	1.00
1363	Mugs (<i>timbales</i>) of metal (called composition) each.	.10

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
1364	Stamps, engraved or stamped; seals, copper or iron.....each..	<i>Gourdes.</i> 0.25
1365	Rubber or wooden.....do.....	.10
1366	Boot loops.....12 ell.....	.01
1367	Bootjacks.....dozen.....	1.00
1368	Corkscrews.....do.....	.50
	Tissues:	
1369	Alpaca up to 30 inches.....ell.....	.08
1370	Basil of 26 to 30 inches.....do.....	.06
1371	Under 26 inches.....do.....	.04
1372	Batiste, linen, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.10
1373	Cotton (called nainsook batiste), of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1374	Bombazine, silk, wool, and other stuffs of same description, of 30 inches and less.....ell.....	.08
1375	Wool or cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1376	Brabant, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1377	Brittany, 2-3 in width, of linen or linen and cotton.....do.....	.06
1378	Below 2-3, of linen or linen and cotton.....do.....	.05
1379	Cashmere, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1380	Calico, less than 24 inches.....do.....	.01
1381	From 24 to 30 inches.....do.....	.014
1382	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.02
1383	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.024
1384	From 43 to 50 inches.....do.....	.03
1385	From 51 to 60 inches.....do.....	.034
1386	Cassimere, wool, twilled, of 4-4 and upward.....do.....	.25
1387	Cassimere, of wool or cotton, twilled, of 4-4 and less.....do.....	.20
1388	Cassinette, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.10
1389	Cheek, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.014
1390	From 23 to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1391	From 27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1392	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1393	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.034
1394	Osnaburg (<i>Colette</i>), bleached, half-bleached, and unbleached, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1395	Ticking, of linen or linen and cotton, up to 6-4.....do.....	.10
1396	Cotton, up to 6-4.....do.....	.08
1397	Crape, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1398	Damask, silk, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.10
1399	Wool and wool and cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.07
1400	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1401	Mourning, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1402	Diablenfort, up to 26 inches.....do.....	.04
1403	Of 27 to 33 inches.....do.....	.05
1404	Diagonal, of 4-4 and less.....do.....	.20
1405	Cloth of all kinds, of 4-4 and upward.....do.....	.50
1406	Drill, of linen, or linen and cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1407	Of cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.04
1408	Blue, called denims, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.02
1409	The same, from 23 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1410	The same, from 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1411	Military, of linen, or linen and cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.04
1412	Bunting for flags, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1413	Stuffs of cotton, printed, for curtains, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1414	For dresses, of wool, not specified, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1415	Wool, other than cassimere and diagonal, of 4-4 and upward.....do.....	.25
1416	Wool and cotton, other than cassimere and diagonal, of 4-4 and less.....do.....	.20
1417	Flannel for chemisettes, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.08
1418	Gauze, silk, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.15
1419	Cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1420	<i>Gingua</i> , less than 24 inches.....do.....	.014
1421	From 25 to 30 inches.....do.....	.02
1422	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.024
1423	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.03
1424	Of 43 inches and upward.....do.....	.034
1425	Indian, cretonne, percale, 27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.04
1426	Up to 26 inches.....do.....	.03
1427	Jaconets, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1428	Lawn, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.10
1429	Lustring, wool or silk (lining for tailors), up to 50 inches.....do.....	.05
1430	Cotton (lining for tailors), up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1431	Merino, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1432	Morlaix, linen, and linen and cotton, less than 26 inches.....do.....	.03
1433	Linen, and linen and cotton, from 27 to 32 inches.....do.....	.04
1434	Cotton, up to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1435	Cotton, from 26 to 32 inches.....do.....	.024
1436	Muslin and muslinette, up to 26 inches.....do.....	.04
1437	From 26 to 32 inches.....do.....	.05
1438	Nankeen, thin, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.014
1439	23 to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1440	27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1441	31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1442	37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.03

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	Nankeen, thin, of 22 inches and less—Continued.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
1443	Nainsook, of 3-4 up to 4-4.....ell.	0.06
1444	Less than 3-4.....do.	.05
1445	Oxford, up to 26 inches.....do.	.08
1446	From 27 to 30 inches.....do.	.04
1447	Percales, up to 30 inches.....do.	.06
1448	"Platfile," white, of linen, or linen and cotton, up to 2-3 in width.....do.	.05
1449	Unbleached, up to 30 inches.....do.	.02
1450	Poplin, unbleached, up to 30 inches.....do.	.10
1451	Russia cloth, up to 2-3 in width.....do.	.06
1452	Satin, up to 30 inches.....do.	.15
1453	Satinette, up to 30 inches.....do.	.05
1454	Silk, up to 30 inches.....do.	.15
1455	Light silks, up to 30 inches.....do.	.12
1456	Tartatan, up to 30 inches.....do.	.06
1457	Cloth, linen, or linen and cotton, for shirts, of 30 inches and less.....do.	.05
1458	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.	.08
1459	Damasked, linen, or linen and cotton, up to 6-4.....do.	.10
1460	Damasked, cotton, up to 6-4.....do.	.08
1461	Sheeting, linen, linen and cotton, up to 6-4.....do.	.15
1462	Sheeting, cotton, up to 6-4.....do.	.10
1463	Gray or unbleached, fine, up to 30 inches.....do.	.05
1464	Gray, common, up to 30 inches.....do.	.05
1465	Sail, of 30 inches and less.....do.	.04
1466	Tulle, up to 30 inches.....do.	.06
1467	Vichy cloth, up to 30 inches.....do.	.05
1468	Zephyr, 3-4 and less.....do.	.05
1469	Cloth, bagging, up to 3-4 wide.....do.	.02
1470	Oiled, up to 30 inches.....do.	.06
1471	Sheet iron.....100 pounds.	.75
1472	Bed curtains, of silk.....each.	3.00
1473	Guipure, lace, and other tissues.....do.	2.00
1474	Paring knives for shoemakers.....dozen.	.30
1475	Bolsters.....do.	.50
1476	Plaits, gold or silver, for waistcoats.....ell.	.05
1477	Silk, for waistcoats, dresses, etc.....12 ells.	.06
1478	Woolen, linen, or cotton, for shoes, mattresses, etc.....ell.	.03
1479	Trowel.....dozen.	.60
1480	Roofing tiles.....thousand.	1.00
1481	Pipes, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds.	.50
1482	Rubber, linen cloth, etc.....foot.	.01
1483	Jack planes, with irons.....dozen.	1.50
1484	Without irons.....do.	1.00
1485	Vases, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, for gardens.....pair.	.50
1486	Night lights.....each.	.10
1487	Velocipedes.....do.	.50
1488	Velvet, silk, up to 30 inches.....ell.	.25
1489	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.	.08
1490	Vermicelli.....pound.	.03
1491	Varnishes.....gallon.	.25
1492	Glasses, fine, water and champagne.....dozen.	.50
1493	Fine, wine and liqueur.....do.	.25
1494	Common, water, wine, and liqueur.....do.	.20
1495	Lamp.....do.	.25
1496	Watch.....hundred.	2.00
1497	Spectacle or eye.....do.	1.50
1498	Glass flower holders (<i>verrines</i>).....pair.	.25
1499	Bolts, catch.....dozen.	.30
1500	Braces, with bits.....do.	1.00
1501	Without bits.....do.	.50
1502	Vinegar.....gallon.	.02
1503	In bottles.....dozen bottles.	.12
1504	Screws, iron, up to 2 inches.....grs.	.05
1505	Up to 3 inches.....do.	.10
1506	Up to 4 inches.....do.	.25
1507	Above that size.....do.	.40
1508	Screws, copper, up to 2 inches.....do.	.10
1509	Up to 3 inches.....do.	.20
1510	Up to 4 inches.....do.	.50
1511	Window glass.....ad valorem.	20 p. ct.
1512	Show cases of all sizes.....do.	20 p. ct.
1513	Veils, lace, linen, tulle, or silk.....each.	2.0
1514	Gauze or muslin, cotton.....do.	.75
1515	Sails, for ships.....ad valorem.	20 p. ct.
1516	Veils, hat.....each.	.25
1517	Carriages, 4 seats (landaus, victorias, and other like).....do.	25.00
1518	2 or 4 seats and more (busses, buggies, chars-à-bancs, gigs, broughams, tilburies, phaetons, and other like).....each.	10.00
1519	Perambulators of all kinds.....do.	1.00
1520	Gimlets.....dozen.	.25
1521	Zinc in sheets.....pound.	.02

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TARIFF No. 2.—Weighing fees on imports.

The weighing fees on imports are levied on goods of every denomination dutiable according to weight, at the rate of 50 centimes per thousand weight (*millier*) (0.50 gourde).

TARIFF No. 3.—Wharfage dues on imports.

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Steel.....100 pounds..	0.06
Garlic.....do.....	.04
Boards of all kinds.....thousand.....	.50
Anchor for ships.....100 pounds.....	.06
Slates, roofing.....thousand.....	.50
Oars.....dozen.....	.06
Cupboards.....each.....	1.00
Scales, large and medium, with chains and plates, Roman style.....do.....	1.00
Balconies, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds.....	.06
Bales of goods not specified in general.....each.....	.25
Balustrades, iron.....100 pounds.....	.06
Balusters, iron.....do.....	.06
Benches, wooden.....each.....	.45
Iron.....do.....	.25
Barrels, full.....do.....	.12
Casks, full, of a capacity of 60 gallons.....do.....	.25
Empty.....do.....	.06
Bars and other stones for flooring or building.....hundred.....	2.00
Cradles, wooden or osier.....each.....	.25
Iron, mahogany or valuable wood.....do.....	.50
Bookcases.....do.....	1.00
Billiard tables.....do.....	2.00
Wood, squared.....thousand.....	.25
Beverages and liquids, in cases of 12 bottles, liters, flasks, or " <i>pobans</i> ".....case.....	.06
Hogsheads, in shooks.....each.....	.60
Full.....do.....	.25
Shafts, vehicle.....do.....	.05
Bricks.....thousand.....	.50
Wheelbarrows.....each.....	.10
Desks.....do.....	1.00
Sideboards.....do.....	1.00
Bed frames.....dozen.....	.50
Cases of goods, 2-3 feet in length.....each.....	.12
More than 3 feet.....do.....	.25
Sofas.....do.....	.50
Tiles, paving, marble.....thousand.....	2.00
Flooring.....do.....	.50
Coffins.....each.....	2.00
Chairs, fitted together.....dozen.....	1.00
Not fitted together.....do.....	.25
Framework, iron.....100 pounds.....	.06
Wooden.....each.....	5.00
Boilers, copper, iron, or pewter.....100 pounds.....	.12
Bells, cast-iron or copper.....do.....	.06
Nails.....do.....	.12
Safes, medium and small.....each.....	1.00
Large.....do.....	2.00
Cordage.....100 pounds.....	.12
Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron.....do.....	.12
Copper.....do.....	.06
Demi-johns, full or empty, of all sizes.....each.....	.02
Anvils.....do.....	.25
Signboards.....do.....	.50
Steps, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds.....	.06
Wooden.....each.....	2.00
Vises.....do.....	.25
Falence, in hogsheads, hampers, cases, or bales.....do.....	.50
Armchairs, mounted.....dozen.....	1.00
Not mounted.....do.....	.50
Carriage beams.....each.....	.25
Hay.....bale.....	.25
Cheese.....100 pounds.....	.12
Fruit, in brandy, and other, in " <i>pobans</i> " or flasks.....case.....	.06
Larders.....each.....	.25
Railings for fences.....100 pounds.....	.06
Herrings, salted.....small case.....	.01
Harmoniums.....each.....	.50
Jars.....do.....	.12
Washstands.....do.....	.50
Beds, mahogany, walnut, oak, and other valuable woods.....do.....	1.00
Iron.....do.....	.50
Camp.....dozen.....	1.00

TARIFF No. 3.—*Wharfage dues on imports*—Continued.

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Sewing machines.....each.....	0.03
Trunks, empty or full.....do.....	.25
Marble, tomb, 6-7 feet long.....do.....	.50
Goods in general, not specified, dutiable according to weight.....100 pounds.....	.12
In cases, bales, or parcels.....each.....	.25
.....do.....	.25
Mattresses.....do.....	1.00
Masts, ships', of all sizes.....do.....	1.00
Millstones.....dozen.....	.25
Tombstones.....case.....	.60
Organs.....each.....	.25
Baskets, oster, empty.....dozen.....	.15
Shovels.....do.....	2.00
Pianos.....each.....	.25
Hydraulic works and sugar-cane brandy factory appliances.....do.....	.25
Boards.....thousand.....	.25
Pumps, for ships, wells, gardens, and sugar-cane brandy factories.....each.....	.50
Venetian blinds.....pair.....	2.00
Stones, building, paving, or flooring.....hundred.....	.12
Potatoes, in barrels.....barrel.....	.08
In baskets or small cases.....each.....	.50
Culverts, iron or steel.....100 pounds.....	.50
Porcelain.....hogheads.....	.50
Doors and windows, board.....pair.....	1.00
Wrought or cast iron.....do.....	.08
Crockery.....12 pieces.....	.50
Tarpaulins.....each.....	.25
Desks, writing.....do.....	.25
Heaters, iron.....dozen.....	.50
Wheels, ox cart and carriage.....pair.....	.25
Bellows, forge and butchers'.....each.....	.50
Tables, extension, toilet, with marble slab, drawing-room brackets.....do.....	.25
Sap.....do.....	.50
Earthenware, in hogsheads or hampers.....do.....	.50
Loose.....100 pieces.....	.06
Sheet iron.....100 pounds.....	.50
Roofing tiles.....thousand.....	.08
Pipes, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds.....	.50
Plate racks.....each.....	.10
Vases, garden.....pair.....	2.00
Carriages of all kinds.....each.....	.08
Zinc.....100 pounds.....	

TARIFF No. 4.—*Export duties.*

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Mahogany.....1,000 feet.....	8.00
Wood, logwood.....1,000 pounds.....	1.50
Cedar.....do.....	1.00
Guaicum.....do.....	1.00
Yellow or fustic.....do.....	1.00
Dyewoods not specified.....do.....	1.00
Broken coffee.....100 pounds.....	1.75
Cocoa.....do.....	8.00
Coffee.....do.....	2.00
Copper.....do.....	.10
Tortoise shell.....pound.....	1.00
Iron.....1,000 pounds.....	.50
Guaicum gum.....100 pounds.....	8.00
Hides and skins, ox.....do.....	2.00
Kid, pig, sheep, horse, etc.....do.....	1.00
Pita.....1,000 pounds.....	2.00
Lead.....do.....	1.50
Roots, yellow wood, logwood, cedar, guaicum, dyewood, not specified.....do.....	2.00
Residue coffee.....100 pounds.....	

N. B.—The surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent shall be levied on the duties applicable to the above-named goods except the following: Woods and roots of logwood, cedar, guaicum, dyewoods not specified, yellow wood and roots of yellow wood or fustic, coffee, broken or residue coffee.

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Statistical duty.

		Gourdes.
Cotton.....	100 pounds.....	0.18
Leather.....	do.....	.10
Cotton seed.....	do.....	.79
Raw sugar.....	do.....	.65
All products of the soil or goods not specified in the tariff.....	100 pounds or less.....	.18

N. B.—The above duty shall be levied in national currency without the surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent.

TARIFF No. 5.—Wharfage and weighing dues on exports.

[Article 25 of the law dated September 4, 1905.]

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	Gourdes.
Mahogany.....1,000 feet..	0.50
Woods and roots of: Logwood, cedar, gualacum, yellow wood and roots of yellow wood or fustic, those of dyewoods not specified.....1,000 pounds..	.10
Broken coffee.....100 pounds..	.01
Cocoa.....do.....	.01
Coffee.....do.....	.01
Cotton.....do.....	.01
Gualacum gum.....do.....	.01
Cotton seed.....do.....	.01
All products of the soil or goods other than those specified above.....1,000 pounds..	.10

N. B.—The surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent shall not be levied on these dues, which shall be payable in national currency.

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MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

At the opening of the Mexican Congress on September 16, 1906, President DIAZ, in submitting his semiannual message to that body, made a comprehensive résumé of national conditions prevailing since the previous April.

In regard to foreign affairs, he stated that the Republic continued to cultivate friendly relations with nearly all civilized nations, being on such terms with all of them, that there was no condition even remotely presaging a conflict. The old and much debated question of the international dam for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Bravo has been at last satisfactorily settled by the conclusion of a treaty signed in Washington on May 21, 1906, said treaty having been approved by the Senate of the United States and submitted to that of Mexico. In giving up the project for such a dam in the neighborhood of Ciudad Juarez and substituting for it that at Engle, Mexico will receive annually from the United States, as soon as the work is completed, a quantity of water sufficient to irrigate an extension of more than 5,000 hectares.

Referring to the Guatemalan incident, President DIAZ stated that a revolutionary movement having been started in that Republic in May last, the Mexican Executive at once ordered the most energetic measures for the preservation of order along the frontier and the maintenance of strict neutrality. The neighboring republics of Salvador and Honduras becoming embroiled in the conflict, the Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed to mediate in a friendly way. Subsequent to the armistice proposed by President DIAZ, the President of the United States invited the combatants to assemble their representatives aboard an American warship for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement of their difficulties. This event took place on July 19, 1906, and, at the expressed invitation of the interested Governments, the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Guatemala and Salvador, and Mexico's representative in Central America, assisted in the conference.

Commenting on the event in reference, the President of Mexico added:

"The promptness with which the delegation arrived at an agreement demonstrated, on the one hand, the good will which animated the respective Governments in putting aside all resentment before the altar of peace, and, on the other, their notable desire to second the efforts of both mediators toward terminating a conflict which was, in every way, prejudicial to the good name of America. Now that the treaty which put an end to the war is concluded, I am animated with the hope that an enduring harmony has been established between those sister nations. If because of any misunderstanding (which is not to be feared) there should arise new difficulties, the two Nations will not proceed at at once to settling them by armed conflicts, thanks to the spirit which animates the treaty, for it is provided that all differences which may arise between the high contracting parties shall be submitted to the friendly arbitration of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Mexican Republic."

The Third International American Conference, the Red Cross Convention, and the convention with the new Kingdom of Norway were all discussed in a friendly spirit by the Executive, while the internal conditions growing out of labor troubles in certain sections of the Republic were treated in an amicable and conciliatory manner.

The efforts of the sanitary service have been directed against yellow fever in the Gulf region and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the superior board of health, efficiently aided by the State government, has put into practice the methods provided by science for combating the epidemic to the great improvement of general health conditions. From a comparison of the first half of the present year with the same period of the two preceding it is seen that a decided improvement has been made over 1904, although unfortunately a recurrence of the disease in Merida caused an increase of 40 per cent in the sick rate as compared with 1905.

Various educational and industrial reforms received attention, and delegates were sent to the International Medical Congress at Lisbon in April, also to the Chemical Congress of Rome, in the same month. Invitations to participate in the Anthropological and Archeological Congresses were accepted, also for those dealing with social education and Americanists. The Government also sent a representative to the inauguration of the School of Applied Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the second half of the fiscal year 1905-6 the Department of Fomento issued 591 title deeds to public lands, covering 438,991 hectares of land, which yielded to the treasury of the country \$357,807. These figures, together with those of the previous six months, show a movement for the year 1905-6 of 945 titles, covering 720,303 hectares and producing a return of \$638,248.

Mining titles to the number of 1,801 were issued in the second half of 1905-6, which, taken in conjunction with the 1,526 credited to the first six months of the year, make a total of 3,326 for the entire year, covering an area of 57,666 hectares. These figures indicate an increase of 487 titles and 11,880 pertencencias over the previous year.

The various commissions charged with geological, geodetic, meteorological, and similar work continued in progress with resultant benefits, and several contracts have been made for the utilization of water courses within the period covered by the message.

Patents of invention numbering 656 were issued between January 1 and June 30, 1906, to which must be added 17 for models and industrial designs. Trade-marks to the amount of 471 were registered in the same period, while 52 commercial names and announcements were entered.

Harbor improvements and similar public works received due attention, and railways aggregating 276 kilometers were added to the system of the country between April and September, 1906. The total length of line in the Republic now aggregates 17,446 kilometers under Government control, to which must be added 4,165 kilometers of State lines and private roads, giving a total of 21,611 kilometers.

From January to July, 1906, there were established 75 first-class post-offices, 70 agencies, and 2 ambulatory offices. The number of pieces handled by the Post-Office Department numbered 99,000,000, which, taken with the number recorded for the previous half year, gives a total for 1905-6 of 184,000,000. The postal orders for the year were valued at \$44,271,000 for the interior and \$2,572,500 for foreign countries, the total postal revenue for the year being \$3,634,000. Conventions for the exchange of postal orders were concluded with the Republics of France and Salvador, and Mexican delegates participated in the Sixth International Postal Congress of Rome.

Receipts from import duties, for the year ended June 30, 1906, exceeded those for the previous year by more than \$7,000,000, and receipts from the stamp tax also showed an increase amounting to \$1,500,000, notwithstanding the reduction of taxes on mining industries. The customs receipts for the year were greater than at any previous period, exceeding the sum of \$101,000,000.

The message reports as follows in regard to the new monetary system established in the Republic:

"The new monetary system is in regular use throughout the Republic. As our mint has had to coin an enormous amount of fractional pieces it was not possible, in the short time given it, to handle also the coinage of gold, into which the monetary commission had succeeded in converting a large amount of our silver pesos. For this reason orders were placed with the Philadelphia mint for the coinage of \$5 and \$10 pieces. Up to June 30 \$25,000,000 of these coins were minted there, and on August 1 a new issue of \$5,000,000 was begun. Our own mint has also coined gold pieces to the sum of \$18,000,000, so that there are now in circulation gold pieces of \$5 and \$10 to the total amount of \$43,000,000. In addition the monetary commission has in its possession, in Mexico and abroad, gold to the value of more than \$16,000,000. As soon as the work of the mint permits it this gold will be coined, so that very shortly we shall have in circulation gold coins exceeding the amount of \$59,000,000. This satisfactory result of the laws creating the new monetary régime of the Republic has been achieved almost entirely through the sale, made with the necessary care and prudence, of a large percentage of the silver pesos which formed our metallic currency. It will surely be satisfactory to the members of the congress to know that it has not been necessary to impose any sacrifice on the nation. On the contrary, both the owners of the silver pesos and

the Federal exchequer have received very considerable benefit from the conversion of this wealth into gold. At the present time our gold coins are received and circulate in the country on the same footing as silver money, and the fractional coinage, notwithstanding its limited legal tender, is as much in demand and held in the same estimation as the peso itself."

BASIS OF THE STAMP TAX FOR OCTOBER, 1906.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of October, 1906, is \$43.53, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

MINING, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN SONORA.

From a series of reports furnished by the United States Vice-Consul at Nogales, Mr. ALBERT BRICKWOOD, Jr., the following data relative to the mining, commercial and industrial conditions of the State of Sonora are obtained.

Mining interests have shown a marked advance in the district. The total value of export returns for the year ended June 30, 1906, was \$585,781. Of this amount \$539,673 was for gold, silver, and copper bullion, concentrates and ores.

It has been found to be quite impossible to ascertain to a certainty the exact number of mining companies engaged in this industry, but after a careful canvass by this consulate it can be declared that 129 companies are in active operation at the present time, while a conservative estimate of others unknown—working in remote and inaccessible locations—will increase this number by at least 29. Of these there are 1 French, 1 Italian, and 2 English, the others being American companies with but little infusion of Mexican interests. All of these import more or less from the United States, but only indispensable articles are brought in for the reason that the miner has little or no use for luxuries.

In the matter of importing mercantile firms there are in the district more than 30 American firms, or nearly double the number of foreign; of the latter there are 4 French, 3 German, 2 Spanish, 1 English, 2 Italian, 2 Greek, and 3 Syrian. In addition to these there are at least 40 Chinese merchants who import. Notwithstanding these conditions, for the year ending June 30, 1906, the value of importation from the United States was \$2,671,620, as against \$367,858 from all other countries combined.

Within several weeks the only furniture factory in Sonora, an American enterprise, was destroyed by fire, but active measures are

being taken to rebuild and reestablish the plant on a larger scale. Another recent American enterprise is a factory for turning out clothing of almost every description, including overalls, shirts, etc., for workmen, for which the field is a promising one.

There is a well-defined movement on foot among a few enterprising Americans to establish a plant for the purpose of placing upon the market products derived from hogs. It is the intention to select a site for ranch purposes on which hogs can be raised, in order to have the necessary supply on hand, after which the demand for such products as it increases will be obtained from any and all parts of the country.

The importation of merchandise through Nogales, Sonora, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is to be found in the list of articles herewith given, showing the value thereof in American currency:

Animal products.....	\$138, 050. 649	Machines and apparatus..	\$438, 696. 486
Vegetable products.....	363, 818. 038	Vehicles	52, 596. 516
Mineral products.....	1, 579, 580. 682	Arms and explosives.....	55, 545. 874
Textiles	163, 552. 213	Miscellaneous	115, 577. 114
Chemical products.....	82, 600. 501		
Spirituous drinks.....	18, 642. 017	Total	3, 039, 118. 941
Paper and its applications.	30, 455. 951		

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

United States.....	\$2, 671, 260. 426	Cuba	\$62. 251
England	102, 000. 613	Switzerland.....	1, 060. 038
France.....	18, 017. 944	Italy	790. 874
Germany	65, 106. 160	Spain.....	176, 423. 726
Belgium	2, 211. 207		
Japan	1, 236. 235	Total.....	3, 039, 118. 402
Austria	948. 929		

It will be seen from the above that the United States importations equal about 80 per cent of the whole.

An undoubted preference seems to be given to goods of American manufacture in the Nogales consular district. Automobiles, vehicles of all kinds, agricultural implements, mining machinery, hardware, saddlery goods, iron beds, clothing and haberdashery, pianos and musical instruments, and phonographic machines, all of American manufacture, find a ready market.

Reference has been heretofore made to the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a customs smelter of large magnitude for the northwestern section of Mexico. In this territory is afforded by its unlimited rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, and lead, a splendid field for the establishment of such an enterprise.

In the matter of industries, most excellent opportunities are afforded for the establishment of factories for turning out harness and saddlery equipments, a paper mill, tannery, sugar refinery, shoe factory, one

for making chairs, also for iron beds, wagons, carriages, and buggies, while established creameries for the production of butter and cheese would pay a profit of a most satisfactory character. An unusual interest in the introduction of blooded cattle and pedigreed horses has recently been aroused among breeders, and it is fair to assume that this will soon become one of the features of this part of Mexico.

The best interests of American exporters would be subserved and materially aided by sending down into Mexico experienced representatives who are familiar with the Spanish tongue and understand the Mexican character, customs, and business methods. If such men, who would be tactful, conservative, and progressive, would call upon the trade with samples of their line of business, much might be accomplished in the further extension of American trade. In this connection it is well to again advise merchants and others seeking to do business in Mexico through the medium of printed matter to publish the same in Spanish.

Another feature for the observance of American merchants seeking to extend trade with Mexico is the matter of credit. In this community long accommodations are expected and exacted. The time of three to six months and frequently more is considered reasonable by Mexican merchants for the payment of their bills. A favorable opportunity would be afforded American exporters, whatever their business, if an establishment for the exhibition of goods, wares, and products would be fixed in some central locality for the display of such.

Among the principal imports into Sonora from foreign countries are: Mining machinery; other machinery; agricultural implements; furniture; wagons, carriages, buggies, and other vehicles; automobiles, bicycles; baby buggies; ready-made clothing, haberdashery; men's hats; millinery; shoes; nails; wire fencing; hardware; tinware; crockery, glassware, bottles; saddlery goods; arms, ammunition; musical instruments; cutlery; phonographs; jewelry. watches, clocks; canned meats, preserves, etc.; live stock; paper for printing newspapers; stationery, which are mostly supplied by the United States.

The steel rails for the new west coast trunk line of Mexico from Guaymas to Guadalajara, an extension of the line now passing through Nogales in active operation (the new line to be about 1,500 miles in length), come from Spain and Scotland. Since October, 1905, about 450 carloads of steel rails from Spain have passed through Nogales, Sonora. In the same period about 60 carloads of hard-wood ties from Japan have passed through Nogales to be used in the construction of the new road. At the present time hard-wood ties from Japan are mostly going by water to Mazatlan. The State of Oregon, United States, supplies the pine ties and lumber used on the new road. Since October, 1905, about 75 carloads of lumber have passed through Nogales, Sonora, with origin in Oregon. The spikes and bolts used

on the new railroad are supplied by American firms. In the period since October, 1905, 25 carloads of spikes and bolts have passed through Nogales, Sonora.

Silks are chiefly supplied by Japan, France, and Germany. Goods for lady's dresses largely come from France, Germany, and Great Britain. Perfumes are supplied by France. Wines and liquors are largely supplied by France, Germany, and Italy. Considerable whisky is supplied by the United States.

THE HARBOR OF MANZANILLO.

MR. PHILIP CARROLL, United States Consul at Manzanillo, has forwarded the following interesting paper on the harbor and environs of that port:

"Manzanillo was founded about three hundred years since. Cortez visited it some time later, and is said to have pronounced it one of the most beautiful places he had visited. It is situated on a narrow strip of land between the bay of Manzanillo and the Cuyutlan Lagoon, and has a fluctuating population of from 600 to 1,500. The town has, or will have when the improvements in course of construction and in contemplation are completed, two ports or harbors.

"The bay of Manzanillo has been compared to that of Naples, and, while I can see no resemblance, there is a peculiar beauty connected with Manzanillo Bay which that of Naples does not possess, although the latter is much more spacious."

"The harbor, while comparatively small, is said to be the finest on the Pacific coast, and the adjacent mountains, looming up on all sides save that toward the sea, make it a most picturesque and beautiful spectacle. The business part of the town is on the small plateau intervening between the amphitheatrically formed mountains, while the residential portion is on the slopes or tops thereof. As now located the town has little chance of expansion, in view of the limited quantity of building land. To obviate this and with a view of affording ample space for a large city, which every one here predicts is sure to make its appearance in the near future, the Mexican Central Railroad, one of the great roads of this continent, has laid out a new town on a plateau between the ocean and lagoon, behind the mountains, whose lots it is said will soon be on the market for sale. It is hoped that this scheme of the Central may succeed, as there are few if any buildings in Manzanillo either fit for dwellings or offices.

"Col. E. K. SMOOT, an American, has had a contract for sometime with the Mexican Government to build a breakwater and sea wall. About 7,000,000 Mexican silver dollars, I understand, have been spent on this enterprise, and 5,000,000 more are requisite for the completion of the work which, pending this allowance, has been suspended,

but it is understood operations will be resumed at an early day and the work completed without unnecessary delay. Great credit is due the Mexican Government for the inception of this stupendous enterprise, and no small credit is due Colonel SMOOT for its successful prosecution thus far.

"The Mexican Central Railroad has constructed a wharf extending 500 feet into the harbor, where vessels take and discharge cargo. This company has also purchased the American tug *Colima*, which hereafter will tow sailing vessels in and out of the harbor as well as assist steamers in docking.

"The Mexican Central Railroad connects with Manzanillo directly, save from Tuxpam to Colima, between which travel is by mule back, through a mountainous country, interspersed with ravines, consuming two, three, or more days, depending on the weather. This break, however, will have vanished before the lapse of another year, as the Central is pursuing its project of connecting the two points named, by rail, with great energy and vigor. Thus, within one year connection between Washington and Manzanillo can be made in six or seven days, whereas at present the time consumed is indefinite or unknown, and even hazardous.

"The State of Colima, of which Manzanillo is the seaport, has, up to the present time, devoted itself to agriculture, cotton, corn, rice, sugar, beans, tobacco, and cocoanuts being the principal products. There are a number of copper mines adjacent to Manzanillo, which are said to have given evidence of rendering almost unlimited wealth to the owners thereof, who, it is said, await the opening of the Mexican Central Railroad in order to develop and operate them on a large scale, as it is believed the railroad will result in a great influx of capital and capitalists.

RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

The official publication of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, in its numbers of July 18 and 25, 1906, contains the concessions granted by the Government of the Republic, one to the "*Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano*," for the construction of a railroad in the State of Guanajuato, and the other to Mr. WALTER C. PALMER, for the construction of several lines in the State of Zacatecas, on the 26th of March and 18th of April, 1906, respectively.

The railroad to be constructed in the State of Guanajuato shall start from the Marfil station, terminus of the Sialo branch, the property of the same company, and terminate at the city of Guanajuato. The whole line must be completed within two years from the date of the concession. The company has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos* Mexican currency to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession, the duration of which is ninety-nine years.

The following are the railroad lines to be constructed in the State of Zacatecas by virtue of the concession granted to Mr. PALMER:

1. One starting from the station of Gutierrez, of the Central Railroad, and terminating at Sombrerete.
2. One starting from Sombrerete, or from a convenient point on line No. 1, and terminating at Chalchihuites or its surroundings.
3. One starting either from a convenient point on the Central Railroad north of Gutierrez or on line No. 1, and terminating at the town of Nieves or its surroundings.
4. One starting from a convenient point on line No. 1 and terminating at the town of Jerez or its surroundings.

These lines must be completed within the following periods: Fifty kilometers of line No. 1 within two years and the rest within three years; line No. 2 within two years; line No. 3 within the same period; 25 kilometers of line No. 4 within six years and the rest within seven years.

The concessionaire has also been authorized to construct, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Works, such branch lines as may be necessary to connect the main lines with the mines and other important points in the State of Zacatecas, provided the extension of each branch line does exceed 50 kilometers, and that they be designated before the completion of the main lines. The concessionaire shall make a deposit of 15,000 *pesos* Mexican currency for the fulfillment of the terms of the concession, the duration of which is also ninety-nine years.

RAILROAD IN THE STATES OF PUEBLA AND VERACRUZ.

On August 27, 1906, the Government of the Mexican Republic signed a contract with Messrs. L. VILLARREAL and E. ZORRILLA, the text of which was published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic of August 31, 1906, for the construction and exploitation of a railroad in the States of Puebla and Veracruz. The starting point of the line shall be Tezuitlán, and the terminus the town of Nautla. The survey of the line must be commenced within six months after the signing of the contract. Fifteen kilometers of the line, at least, must be completed within eighteen months, and 15 kilometers more every year, in such a manner that the whole line shall be completed within six years. The concessionaires shall pay, during the period of the concession, which is for ninety-nine years, the sum of 160 *pesos* per month for the railroad-inspection fund.

The concessionaires have deposited with the Treasury of the Republic the amount of 13,200 *pesos* in public-debt bonds, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

PROJECTED RAILROAD IN SONORA.

United States Vice-Consul Brickwood reports as follows in regard to a railroad project in Sonora:

"I have the honor to report an additional evidence of American enterprise in Mexico--a projected railway in this (Sonora) district, which will be the means of opening up a most valuable mining territory hitherto kept from advancing by means of its comparative inaccessibility, except by burro and wagon trains.

"As originally intended the new road was to be built from Port Lobos, on the Sonora side of the Gulf of California, to Caborca, about 50 miles, and a concession for this only was obtained; but after surveys had been made the field looked so promising that it was determined, if possible, to extend the line through to Tucson, Ariz., crossing the boundary line at a point near the conjunction of the Altar and Magdalena districts. This extension will make the line about 150 miles longer than was at first contemplated, for which portion, from Caborca to the boundary line, a concession has recently been granted by the Mexican Government.

"The route from the Gulf port to Caborca has been completely surveyed, and the practical work of building over that portion will begin early in November next. Surveys of the route between Caborca, Sonora, and Tucson, Ariz., will be taken up by railway engineers next month, or just as soon as the rainy season is ended, and will be vigorously pushed to a conclusion. As soon as practicable construction work will begin, and every effort made to have the new line between the Gulf and Tucson, Ariz., completed at an early date. As Port Lobos is about 300 miles above Guayamas on the Gulf, the advantage the new line will have in railroad distance over the present one will be about 250 miles.

"Up to the present, the Altar district has been at a great disadvantage in the matter of transportation facilities. This new road will impart new life and vigor into mining enterprises there which have languished because of high rates of wagon freights, and the great time consumed in shipping ores and obtaining supplies, a week now being taken where only a few hours' time will be required for similar service when the new road and its branches are completed.

"As a matter of economy one feature alone is of valuable consideration. At present the coke consumed in the big smelter at Calero, which is only a few miles west of Caborca, and which point the new road will touch, now furnished from the United States, costs \$14 per ton laid down in Santa Ana, a station on the Sonora Railway, from which point it must be hauled 75 miles by wagon to Calero. Coke from Spain can be laid down at Port Lobos for \$8.50 per ton, and from this point to the smelter the distance by the new rail route will be not quite 50 miles.

"The gentlemen who are promoting this enterprise are Messrs. J. H. McKIBBEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, W. K. McKIBBEN, of Pasadena, Cal., and JOHN HENDERSON, of Los Angeles, Cal. The latter is general manager of the enterprise, and he has recently returned from a trip to the Altar district, where he arranged for commencing the work of construction as early as possible."

NICARAGUA.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

On the 25th of August, 1906, the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Relations received a cable message from the Nicaraguan Minister to Great Britain to the effect that the two treaties lately negotiated by representatives of the two Governments—one relating to the reincorporation of the old Mosquito Reservation with Nicaragua, and the other of commerce and friendship—had been formally ratified at London. The complete sovereignty of Nicaragua is thus established over the Mosquito territory, subject, of course, to the terms of the treaty.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Nicaragua and Great Britain was signed at Managua on July 28, 1905, and ratified at London on August 24, 1906.

The treaty came into effect ten days after the exchange of ratifications (i. e., on September 3), and is to remain in force for a period of ten years, and thereafter until one year after denunciation by either contracting party.

By this treaty mutual most-favored-nation treatment as regards import and export duties, and as regards all prohibitions and restrictions on importation and exportation, is provided for; exception being made, however, in the case of certain advantages accorded by Nicaragua to the Central American Republics only.

As regards trade and navigation generally, national treatment is accorded, except in the case of coasting trade. National and most-favored-nation treatment is reciprocally accorded in all that relates to exemption from transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Article II of the treaty provides that the free-port privileges at the port of San Juan del Norte are to be abolished, but the port is to remain open to trade on the same footing as the other ports of the Republic. By a protocol annexed to the treaty, the Nicaraguan Government agrees to give custom-house bonds to the merchants at the port in question for a sum equal to that which they have paid as "com-

mercial tax" during the last ten years. These bonds will be accepted in payment of customs duties.

In accordance with the most-favored-nation clause of this treaty, the reduction of 25 per cent of the customs duties conceded by Nicaragua in respect of a number of articles of French production, under the French Nicaraguan Convention of 1903, will be extended to similar articles of British production. The following are the articles in question:

Dry wines of 14° and under; champagne; mineral waters; arseniate, hydrobromate, bromide, hydrochlorate, sulphate, and valerianate of quinine; medicinal wines and other wines composed of quinine; olive oil for the table; mustard, ground or prepared; powders of all kinds for condiments; preserved truffles; sauces of all kinds; olives, capers, and pickles; preserved fruits, vegetables, and tubers, not specified; dried fruits; fruits preserved in liqueurs or in their own juice or in sirup; crystallized fruits; skins and leathers—sheep, morocco, chamois, varnished and waxed calf, goat, and other skins not enumerated; leather gloves; pigskins and imitations thereof; shoemakers' thread; stuffs for slippers; ribbons for shoes; shoe laces; boot and shoe elastics of wool or cotton; woolen or cotton serge for slippers; shoemakers' knives; eyelets and tags for boots and shoes; remnants of serge; lasts of all kinds; boot buttons; boot polishes, solid or liquid; nails and rivets; woolen cassimeres and cloths; satins and other tissues of pure wool for men's clothing, with or without silk threads or stripes; surgical instruments; office requisites not enumerated; silk or woolen alpaca for clothing; carpets of vegetable fibers.

PANAMA.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT AMADOR.

On September 1, 1906, the First National Legislative Assembly of the Panaman Republic opened its sessions. At this opening President AMADOR presented his message to the Assembly, in which document he reviewed the important affairs which have transpired during his administration.

Referring to international affairs, he said that the Republic has maintained the most cordial relations with all the nations of the globe.

With reference to the visit made by Secretary TAFT to Panama for the purpose of settling some difficulties originated on account of the construction of certain articles of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, the President said that it has been of benefit to the Republic, the agreements in force at present having been made then, and several points of the treaty mentioned having been made clear. He said, further, that Panama's relations with the Canal Zone government were perfectly harmonious, due in part to tact shown by Governor MAGOON.

The message recommended the creation of two special diplomatic missions to visit Europe and the Latin-American countries in order to make the official acquaintance with said nations.

Speaking of the diplomatic affairs which have been transacted, President AMADOR said that a treaty has been signed with Costa Rica in regard to the boundaries of both nations. The other treaties which have been made recently are the following: An extradition treaty with Great Britain and Ireland, similar to the one entered into with the United States; treaties regarding postal orders with France and Germany; the incorporation of the Republic to the Universal Postal Union, and a postal convention with the United States in accordance with the so-called Taft Treaty. Other treaties regarding postal orders are being negotiated with England, Italy, Belgium, and Chile.

An account is given in the message of the Pan-American Medical Congress which was held in the city of Panama.

The Panaman Government has received several invitations to take part in different international congresses, but it only sent delegates to the Tuberculosis Congress held in Paris, the Postal Convention of Rome, and the Third Pan-American Congress which met in Rio de Janeiro.

The telegraph and telephone lines of the Republic, according to the message, have been greatly extended, and several telegraph and telephone stations have been established. The President expressed the hope that the day is near when the whole country will be connected with telegraphic wires, thus enabling the towns of the interior to communicate with each other and the capital of the nation.

With reference to the national finances, President AMADOR makes mention in the first place of the investment in the United States of the millions paid by the American Government pursuant to the treaty on the Canal Zone; he said that this investment will be of great benefit to the Republic; the Panaman commissioners intrusted with the making of said investment received the valuable cooperation of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, an American lawyer, who rendered valuable services.

The coinage of the new money adopted by the Republic was made by the Philadelphia Mint, and the new coins have been favorably accepted by the inhabitants of the country. The commerce has not been affected at all by the new currency.

The message reports the establishment of the "*Banco Hipotecario y Prendario*," the purpose of which is to furnish the farmers and land-owners with such sums of money as they might need at low rates of interest.

President AMADOR said that his Government has endeavored to give public instruction a greater development, schools having been established in all towns of importance. The normal schools for both

sexes are operating satisfactorily in the capital, where there have also been established two high schools for boys and girls and one commercial and language school. In Arraijan a school where the art of hat making is taught has been established. The manual training and telegraph schools are operating satisfactorily. Students of both sexes, supported by the Government, have been sent to the best colleges of Europe and the United States.

Pursuant to the terms of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty an aqueduct has been constructed in the city of Panama, and another one in Colon is almost completed. In accordance with the same treaty the paving of the capital is being made at the expense of the United States Government and which works are progressing rapidly. These important improvements, together with the sanitation intrusted to the medical corps of the Isthmian Canal Commission, have transformed the health conditions of the capital, which are highly satisfactory.

The message reports the establishment in the Canal Zone of a lazaretto and an insane asylum, in accordance with the Taft Treaty, and of the alterations made in the Santo Tomás Hospital pursuant to other recent agreements. A foundling asylum will be soon opened near said hospital.

President AMADOR also announced the intended visits of President ROOSEVELT and Secretaries ROOT and TAFT. In announcing President ROOSEVELT's intended visit President AMADOR said: "I refer to Mr. ROOSEVELT, that indefatigable struggler for humanity's progress and welfare, who has initiated a new era of fraternity and union between the American Republics."

TRADE OF COLON, JANUARY-JUNE, 1906.

United States Consul J. C. KELLOGG, of Colon, Panama, writing on the foreign trade of that port, says:

"The value of the imports into Colon for the six months ended June 30, 1906, amounted to \$1,311,665, distributed among the following countries: United States, \$953,164; Great Britain, \$140,016; Germany, \$97,430; France, \$48,612; Spain, \$18,400; Italy, \$10,155; other countries, \$43,878. The imports from the United States consisted of the following principal articles: Dry goods, \$318,172; hardware, \$27,560; liquors, \$83,120; drugs, \$10,465; provisions, \$120,412; and various articles, \$93,435. Great Britain furnished dry goods valued at \$84,800; hardware, \$8,108; liquors, \$10,117; drugs, \$2,815; provisions, \$18,116; and other articles, \$16,060.

"The export value of the principal articles of produce to the United States during the same period amounted to \$83,068, as follows: Bananas, \$26,733; cocoanuts, \$32,264; hides, \$3,773; ivory nuts, \$10,461; rubber, \$3,951; and tortoise shell, \$5,884. Great Britain took tortoise shell valued at \$53,800; hides, \$25,280; and cocoa, \$86,300."

PERU.

RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States, under date of October 5, 1906, that on September 6, 1906, the Peruvian Government approved the sanitary convention signed at Washington on October 4, 1905, by representatives of several of the American Republics.

CONTRACT FOR A NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The United States minister at Lima, under date of July 21, 1906, transmits to his Government a copy of a contract between the Peruvian Government and NICANOR M. CARMONA and others, with the object of promoting the formation of a national steamship company and of a floating dock at Callao.

The parties named bind themselves to promote the formation of a company, with residence in Lima, for the execution of the law of February 6, 1906, and which is to be named The Peruvian Steamship and Callao Dock Company. The paid-up capital of the company shall not be less than £3,000,000 (\$1,460,000), divided into shares of £1 each. The company may issue bonds up to £300,000, setting apart for their service the Government's subvention and its guaranty. The company obligates itself to establish, with six steamers, the following service, alternating the fortnightly service, so that the one on the coast of Peru may be a weekly service:

(a) A quick line, at least once a month, which in less than four days will make the voyage between Callao and Panama, touching at two ports of Peru whenever it is possible without prejudice to the rapidity of the trips performed by the steamers, which will have accommodations for at least 100 first-class passengers and be of a capacity of not less than 2,500 tons register and have a speed of 20 miles per hour. While the steamers are being built for this service the company may make journeys to Panama with the national transport *Iquitos*.

(b) A fortnightly line touching at the ports of Peru, and which may extend their trips to Panama, Valparaiso, and the intermediate ports, to be composed of steamers of not less than 2,000 tons register each, with a speed of not less than 12 miles an hour.

(c) A fortnightly line between the ports of Huacho, Callao, Pisco, and intermediate ports, and which may extend its service to Santa on the north and Ilo on the south, this service to be performed by steamers of not less than 1,000 tons register and having a speed of 10 miles per hour.

The company obligates itself to establish in Callao, within a period of eighteen months, a floating dock, with sections of steel, which can raise in two hours steamers up to 12,000 tons. Peruvian vessels shall have the right to a reduction of 3 per cent on the tariffs of the dock, and shall also enjoy a preference in its use. One-half the staff of the dock employees must be Peruvians.

The stipulations usual in such contracts, covering the carriage of Government mail, military stores, employees, the turning over to the Government of the vessels in case of war, the number of Peruvians among the officers and crews of the vessels, etc., are included in the provisions.

The concessions granted to the company are as follows: An annual subvention of £30,000 (\$146,000); exoneration from all taxes which may affect navigation, and from that of commercial license, mercantile registration, etc.; freedom from custom-house duties on provisions and naval stores of the company, as well as for the preservation, repair, and running of its vessels and dock.

SALVADOR.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic of Salvador during the first quarter of 1906, according to figures published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of August 9, 1906, were as follows:

Receipts.	First quarter—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1906.	1905.		
Import duties	\$1,213,230.45	\$1,202,011.86	\$11,218.59	
Export duties	431,115.98	580,491.82		\$149,375.84
Stamped paper and stamps	19,828.19	11,124.17	8,704.02	
Miscellaneous	122.10	78.68	43.42	
Services	805.24	949.55		144.31
Other receipts	1,216.75	1,891.87		675.12
Total	1,666,318.71	1,796,547.95		130,229.24

The amounts collected in the three custom-houses of the Republic were as follows: Sonsonate custom-house, \$972,153.27; La Libertad custom-house, \$306,446.32; La Union custom-house, \$361,473.32.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following table shows the condition of the three principal banks of the Republic of Salvador on December 31, 1905, and June 30, 1906:

	December 31, 1905.		June 30, 1906.	
	Cash.	Paper money.	Cash.	Paper money.
Banco Salvadoreño	\$1,565,126.00	\$1,010,659.00	\$1,561,059.00	\$1,104,677.00
Banco Occidental	955,269.00	1,047,113.00	896,130.00	1,286,243.00
Banco Agrícola Comercial	548,161.00	621,172.00	802,087.00	1,040,562.00
Total	3,078,556.00	2,678,944.00	3,279,226.00	3,431,472.00

EXPORTS TO SPAIN IN 1905.

The principal article exported from Salvador to Spain in 1905 was coffee, of which there were shipped to the Peninsula 581,384 kilograms, valued at 1,162,768 *pesetas* against 406,061 and 455,427 kilograms in the years 1903 and 1904, valued at 812,122 and 910,000 *pesetas*, respectively.

The next important article is indigo, although a decrease in the exports of this product has been noticed; 14,559 kilograms thereof were exported to Spain during 1905.

The other articles exported during 1905 to the country in reference were the following: Sacks for packing, in number of 7,812; hides and skins, untanned, 1,070 kilograms, valued at 2,300 *pesetas*; india rubber, 21 kilograms, valued at 187 *pesetas*, and 15 kilograms of cheese, valued at 38 *pesetas*.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of August, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending August, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for August, for example, are not published until some time in October.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	795	827	21,789	15,608
Brazil.....	13,604	73,365	465,285	852,972
Other South America.....	176,472	169,716	1,347,968	1,074,324

UNITED STATES.

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	478,977	150,806	5,545,017	5,709,153
Mexico.....	272,796	94,555	2,296,120	1,971,975
Brazil.....	3,731,748	1,972,310	30,445,044	22,506,648
Other South America.....	680,478	948,932	4,330,122	6,885,500
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Cuba.....	7,210	5,667	30,702	38,507
Mexico.....	1,251,909	1,402,481	11,134,020	12,272,897
South America.....	351	104,681	6,988	582,956
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	1,922	17,599	241,606	361,087
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,139,130	1,023,785	9,970,560	8,693,394
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	387,191	561,009	2,921,602	3,786,981
Cuba.....	94,784	160,064	1,183,960	1,149,066
South America.....	34,270		400,362	309,404
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	256	172	4,285	5,092
Cuba.....	5	204	1,245	5,877
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	111,546	56,736	285,645	126,291
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	51,091	60,419	373,210	385,407
Mexico.....	305,745	387,008	2,631,539	3,090,169
South America.....	981,096	1,136,701	9,045,207	10,265,311
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	35,025	54,975	558,217	542,374
Mexico.....	27,878	114,690	204,085	925,078
Brazil.....	760,842	1,284,846	19,471,200	17,648,453
Other South America.....	144,194	127,277	771,301	777,125
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguaços, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	237,308	184,363	2,324,565	2,270,004
South America.....			9,589	6,966
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	536	790	607,342	66,361
Cuba.....	4,625,168	5,130,164	61,671,074	51,715,308
Brazil.....			1,266,275	328,646
Other South America.....	101,652	1,636	1,026,525	787,534
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	453	719	9,609	24,873
Cuba.....	852,567	1,158,427	7,548,073	9,655,164
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	15,819	38,063	279,574	259,714
Mexico.....	16,978	70,076	223,169	359,290
Cuba.....	17,200	12,962	52,837	125,252
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	184,758	9,131	8,318,011	6,527,088
Class 2 (combing).....	32,608	16,586	532,418	245,417
Class 3 (carpet).....	220,585	97,748	871,225	672,796

928 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	58,330	40,321	285,057	371,060
Cuba.....	21,535	8,554	177,707	97,082
Argentine Republic.....	497,056	565,041	3,071,754	3,125,437
Brazil.....	10,956	5,730	143,084	64,474
Chile.....	135,591	98,087	184,067	314,724
Other South America.....	35,146	38,638	156,769	206,106
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	37,115	81,629	273,010	520,601
Cuba.....	397,439	66,273	1,468,946	962,497
South America.....	2,325	5,967	42,071	56,377
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i>):				
Mexico.....	7,294	15,204	65,507	127,037
South America.....		219	1,260	2,374
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	200	2,801	26,553	73,493
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	13,188	3,710	443,523	47,671
Mexico.....	41,996	149,143	380,336	788,824
Cuba.....	88,836	107,392	774,465	878,754
South America.....	2,419	577	143,719	10,262
Oats (<i>Avena; Avoia; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	1,057	3,237	11,204	20,978
Mexico.....	4,736	2,390	15,656	36,411
Cuba.....	18,440	26,857	128,497	169,009
South America.....	3,087	1,612	19,173	16,638
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,355		11,136	18,768
Mexico.....	236,747	401	294,617	1,366,273
South America.....	352	1,616	461	165,129
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	132,917	137,227	1,400,406	1,080,097
Mexico.....	21,866	6,412	203,995	69,790
Cuba.....	288,685	228,311	2,298,764	2,004,075
Brazil.....	80,376	110,885	726,160	809,991
Colombia.....	98,959	12,604	366,967	73,536
Other South America.....	190,846	173,314	1,602,754	1,733,746
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....	27,594	103,498	114,737	484,865
South America.....	8,338	12,093	38,120	84,409
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	68,490	91,585	267,534	1,843,096
Mexico.....	111,518	196,442	746,971	1,274,566
Cuba.....	55,512	72,504	354,280	901,963
Argentine Republic.....	166,362	162,310	1,206,364	1,249,656
Brazil.....	2,546	24,983	57,081	207,921
Chile.....	43,367	10,877	117,168	135,967
Colombia.....	6,880	2,768	22,718	16,257
Venezuela.....	1,480	390	4,903	2,699
Other South America.....	37,184	2,761	93,700	184,451
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relogios de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	1,482	1,976	6,808	10,880
Mexico.....	4,950	4,244	42,681	55,805
Argentine Republic.....	5,911	3,068	31,367	44,441
Brazil.....	6,305	7,470	36,239	42,688
Chile.....	6,173	3,156	23,611	38,115
Other South America.....	4,296	4,716	39,658	62,640
Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	161,076	320,023	1,852,498	2,234,399
Cuba.....	114,512	113,763	931,714	1,265,336
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	110,800	105,109	746,069	807,657
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	132,427	6,160	1,874,888	497,589

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cotton—Continued.				
<i>Cotton cloths (Tijidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacture):</i>				
Central America.....	Dollars. 102,696	Dollars. 128,776	Dollars. 1,041,782	Dollars. 1,081,506
Mexico.....	47,115	24,128	219,250	155,010
Cuba.....	179,101	161,587	812,402	613,211
Argentine Republic.....	88,686	22,215	296,701	139,312
Brazil.....	56,291	39,925	517,938	321,447
Chile.....	96,257	24,124	526,086	493,519
Colombia.....	46,096	65,556	342,093	529,756
Venezuela.....	34,975	55,065	277,106	306,325
Other South America.....	50,469	33,531	338,916	269,074
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America.....	35,740	54,068	432,291	456,757
Mexico.....	81,288	55,832	454,402	371,726
Cuba.....	44,515	44,772	274,534	311,482
Argentine Republic.....	22,606	32,124	245,700	161,168
Brazil.....	5,497	2,755	49,880	29,149
Chile.....	1,825	570	12,998	19,562
Colombia.....	4,433	1,478	32,342	21,612
Venezuela.....	1,038	1,600	13,737	18,716
Other South America.....	6,564	5,725	37,079	44,701
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	15,202	22,518	103,362	164,685
Mexico.....	44,580	117,670	588,444	897,511
Argentine Republic.....	25,221	70,902	123,758	328,168
Brazil.....	27,571	47,406	301,052	577,005
Chile.....	18,057	6,567	70,263	119,541
Venezuela.....	6,699	10,325	72,647	60,663
Other South America.....	24,243	40,709	139,567	190,317
Electrical machinery (Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques):				
Central America.....	898	4,598	8,097	22,730
Mexico.....	93,929	88,593	756,774	729,200
Cuba.....	2,451	3,659	41,579	407,203
Argentine Republic.....	5,718	21,380	94,836	114,170
Brazil.....	17,476	16,367	143,491	360,130
Other South America.....	12,702	5,938	101,341	84,021
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):				
Central America.....	444	12,120	269,502	487,877
Mexico.....	337,917	109,180	1,105,604	536,059
South America.....	365,159	96,996	1,667,060	1,987,355
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):				
Central America.....	41,225	33,651	199,802	213,542
Mexico.....	114,157	81,346	676,661	725,131
Cuba.....	71,225	50,666	406,128	401,931
Argentine Republic.....	64,797	75,256	412,325	529,089
Brazil.....	29,905	44,129	247,967	302,044
Chile.....	21,553	7,879	104,108	172,169
Colombia.....	7,051	7,212	42,812	51,933
Venezuela.....	2,417	3,331	19,427	40,694
Other South America.....	20,847	20,999	157,123	197,833
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	15,700	8,856	65,834	94,717
Mexico.....	60,929	97,490	375,341	512,391
Cuba.....	51,497	45,829	284,614	257,064
Argentine Republic.....	101,584	46,454	394,728	387,832
Brazil.....	13,416	32,062	97,232	151,727
Colombia.....	65,349	7,897	37,773	51,060
Other South America.....	45,066	42,910	243,448	305,504
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	17,350	45,228	36,450	985,010
Mexico.....	25,870	52,580	188,991	391,160
Cuba.....	9,458	33,039	62,341	187,100
Argentine Republic.....	.....	23,580	207,448	195,745
Brazil.....	28,456	20,590	127,356	551,370
Other South America.....	52,328	.....	116,791	482,856

980 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	3,213	5,421	33,992	32,093
Mexico.....	25,414	37,268	220,487	241,946
Cuba.....	5,309	10,977	44,975	55,194
Argentine Republic.....	11,508	6,108	64,922	69,788
Brazil.....	9,830	6,328	33,388	43,541
Colombia.....	1,438	736	8,044	6,039
Other South America.....	16,070	15,808	115,015	101,869
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	8,325	7,763	100,961	136,542
Mexico.....	6,298	5,007	56,264	50,280
Cuba.....	29,242	34,061	172,998	167,655
Argentine Republic.....	29,414	46,724	176,619	219,725
Brazil.....	15,083	11,886	85,611	105,796
Chile.....	4,377	13,377	31,474	65,217
Colombia.....	5,740	1,584	21,757	46,977
Venezuela.....	3,952	7,688	30,580	49,300
Other South America.....	9,024	28,187	53,914	106,467
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	20,018	48,169	173,131	307,136
Mexico.....	353,522	105,913	1,101,467	946,695
Colombia.....	3,088	4,158	42,009	41,053
Other South America.....	23,137	24,584	152,603	200,065
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et poudron</i>):				
Central America.....	2,295	3,919	13,427	16,249
Mexico.....	2,681	707	10,890	12,725
Cuba.....	8,681	10,260	45,526	52,150
Argentine Republic.....	4,261	104,770	57,407	324,229
Brazil.....	50,437	74,438	318,156	498,063
Chile.....	6,719	6,221	16,385	49,553
Colombia.....	2,756	2,678	12,115	21,941
Venezuela.....	1,544	2,974	18,492	26,542
Other South America.....	11,241	6,609	95,005	90,825
Turpentine (<i>Aguarás; Aguara; Terêbenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	4,816	1,429	18,136	33,999
Cuba.....	5,483	8,963	42,589	52,782
Argentine Republic.....	16,608	32,009	88,214	230,198
Brazil.....	15,402	16,795	81,533	101,842
Chile.....	16,276	4,775	47,407	58,268
Other South America.....	5,999	5,920	36,874	56,797
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,012	223,921	492,546	765,867
Cuba.....	26,838	98,133	307,327	440,866
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	25,594	34,582	207,436	279,755
Mexico.....	23,947	40,391	171,150	341,584
Cuba.....	18,864	37,748	230,802	208,004
Argentine Republic.....	271,550	297,933	1,402,703	1,634,402
Brazil.....	221,938	361,144	1,689,228	1,936,883
Chile.....	144,132	16,493	725,010	676,269
Colombia.....	9,758	7,351	80,454	79,505
Venezuela.....	11,264	8,116	94,917	92,089
Other South America.....	121,214	87,325	587,377	569,391
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	3,062	3,687	21,861	23,294
Mexico.....	32,851	116,850	475,002	507,944
Cuba.....	9,167	17,847	67,726	174,986
Argentine Republic.....	3,946	17,641	18,650	64,588
Brazil.....	18,628	42,788	130,941	196,045
Chile.....	1,397	1,741	23,166	20,543
Other South America.....	16,899	12,420	110,774	124,951

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; Papier):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America	11,302	17,820	123,210	118,500
Mexico	105,129	59,293	421,833	429,161
Cuba	33,190	54,662	265,119	331,669
Argentine Republic	23,626	24,579	173,016	216,965
Brazil	7,037	6,107	48,341	57,768
Chile	26,462	7,588	162,572	148,155
Colombia	3,971	2,311	27,287	15,946
Venezuela	3,278	6,749	31,541	28,217
Other South America	13,157	12,551	72,461	75,646
<i>Books (Libros; Livros; Livres):</i>				
Central America	3,891	5,010	35,910	42,131
Mexico	41,672	16,429	169,335	162,534
Cuba	23,451	41,935	151,831	210,161
Argentine Republic	5,686	11,457	36,546	72,468
Brazil	1,872	10,061	18,009	72,486
Chile	23,699	33,754	85,406	112,288
Other South America	6,651	2,897	37,188	52,916
<i>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</i>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em latas; Boeuf conservé):</i>				
Central America	2,154	7,611	16,126	43,446
Mexico	5,404	1,526	28,154	16,319
Cuba	2,337	2,075	11,210	13,061
South America	3,592	4,457	22,670	32,013
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</i>				
Central America	7,666	165,663	73,821	88,674
Mexico	8,701	1,133	24,852	14,459
Cuba		871	2,984	9,802
Chile	3,741	16,310	16,599	78,163
Other South America	6,459	3,622	42,748	33,680
<i>Bacon (Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé):</i>				
Central America	1,086	1,413	6,453	17,812
Mexico	2,841	4,800	25,927	32,511
Cuba	44,359	69,257	273,335	352,747
Brazil	7,141	17,437	53,095	110,398
Other South America	1,686	577	10,206	8,732
<i>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):</i>				
Central America	7,613	11,874	49,469	72,671
Mexico	12,102	7,304	83,009	67,107
Cuba	50,198	53,432	307,603	372,504
Venezuela	3,157	3,535	20,485	27,549
Other South America	7,837	4,280	31,539	48,348
<i>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore):</i>				
Central America	16,624	30,924	99,822	157,565
Cuba	51,704	68,394	294,424	492,361
Brazil	171		28,113	218
Colombia	630		7,240	515
Other South America	26,603	27,164	155,877	178,857
<i>Lard (Manteca; Banha; Saindoux):</i>				
Central America	45,078	77,690	305,235	291,112
Mexico	28,419	31,795	244,524	307,556
Cuba	265,151	260,773	1,537,362	2,009,653
Brazil	7,722	98,200	80,076	368,109
Chile	11,617	9,981	54,048	110,606
Colombia	41,749	6,530	209,836	55,300
Venezuela	41,997	28,085	236,721	217,814
Other South America	40,419	53,683	248,216	396,663
<i>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</i>				
Central America	7,970	18,910	57,485	95,792
Mexico	11,616	8,338	90,832	90,730
Cuba	1,795	4,817	18,509	40,257
Brazil	14,604	13,004	95,557	84,810
Venezuela	8,266	7,954	39,733	72,780
Other South America	3,652	2,676	26,015	30,442
<i>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</i>				
Central America	4,669	8,143	37,950	50,167
Mexico	3,715	2,029	27,614	27,892
Cuba	814	688	12,439	9,921
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</i>				
Central America	5,912	4,777	40,279	46,810
Mexico	13,451	9,814	79,052	64,155
Argentine Republic	5,141	10,525	29,216	19,508
Colombia		2,070	5,686	9,002
Other South America	8,140	8,391	58,049	45,792

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco: Tabac fabriqué</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	11,277	19,615	72,497	104,144
Mexico.....	1,602	2,996	15,206	24,872
Cuba.....	14,613	12,213	76,865	81,854
Argentine Republic.....	3,752	2,928	9,289	4,187
Colombia.....	61	304	6,560	1,654
Other South America.....	6,024	8,738	32,610	38,809
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	37,614	48,169	256,496	404,064
Mexico.....	56,172	132,487	625,159	874,674
Cuba.....	702	111	36,881	131,409
Argentine Republic.....		18,076	47,201	94,283
Other South America.....	24,960	8,873	126,333	80,947
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	26,938	115,242	300,348	689,749
Mexico.....	137,967	187,186	1,118,082	1,544,409
Cuba.....	169,014	186,200	1,170,885	1,747,949
Argentine Republic.....	131,479	694,615	1,848,292	2,894,478
Brazil.....	16,190	86,997	308,100	516,990
Chile.....	63,378	132,436	801,365	490,144
Other South America.....	26,159	122,830	521,742	731,362
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	25,015	31,601	149,319	202,646
Mexico.....	63,262	62,620	470,311	608,060
Cuba.....	70,352	40,178	437,697	426,077
Argentine Republic.....	43,718	40,680	201,139	218,157
Brazil.....	2,987	4,553	19,366	39,513
Chile.....	12,190	2,396	42,894	51,567
Colombia.....	2,753	1,885	26,602	12,652
Venezuela.....	1,131	786	24,049	13,656
Other South America.....	10,607	6,486	69,050	63,556

FOREIGN COMMERCE, AUGUST, 1906.

The monthly statement of the foreign commerce of the United States as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows the following:

Total imports for month of August, 1905, \$95,831,158; 1906, \$105,669,616. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$770,285,198; 1906, \$845,621,395.

Total exports during month of August, 1905, \$117,668,115; 1906, \$129,783,750. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$966,567,559; 1906, \$1,099,324,152.

Total domestic exports for month of August, 1905, \$115,913,945; 1906, \$127,960,101. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$947,382,092; 1906, \$1,081,935,770.

Foreign merchandise exported during month of August, 1905, \$1,754,170; 1906, \$1,823,649. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$19,185,467; 1906, \$17,388,382.

The imports show the following classifications and values: Food-stuffs in crude condition and food animals for month of August, 1905, \$10,414,590; 1906, \$9,296,061. Eight months ending with August,

1905, \$82,941,647; 1906, \$80,304,711. Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared for month of August, 1905, \$12,518,601; 1906, \$11,251,564. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$104,649,024; 1906, \$92,629,099.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$28,548,840; 1906, \$32,096,487. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$275,466,212; 1906, \$294,617,660.

Manufactured for further use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$16,569,337; 1906, \$21,172,992. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$127,682,920; 1906, \$159,376,875.

Manufactures ready for consumption for month of August, 1905, \$27,151,250; 1906, \$31,036,545. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$175,458,241; 1906, \$212,794,787.

Miscellaneous for month of August, 1905, \$628,540; 1906, \$815,967. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$4,087,154; 1906, \$5,898,463.

Export classifications and values were as follows: Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals for month of August, 1905, \$8,832,581; 1906, \$12,081,895. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$88,035,791; 1906, \$114,184,807.

Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared for month of August, 1905, \$23,716,743; 1906, \$27,512,138. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$189,888,976; 1906, \$227,501,301.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$26,378,140; 1906, \$23,514,826. Eight months ending August, 1906, \$242,930,836; 1906, \$255,131,775.

Manufactures for further use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$17,662,620; 1906, \$22,477,401. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$140,103,529; 1906, \$162,628,843.

Manufactures ready for consumption for month of August, 1905, \$39,061,381; 1906, \$42,000,297. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$282,508,646; 1906, \$317,342,297.

Miscellaneous for month of August, 1905, \$262,480; 1906, \$373,544. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$3,914,314; 1906, \$5,146,747.

Following are the official figures of the total foreign trade, according to origin and destination, during the period in reference:

IMPORTS.

	August—		Eight months ending with August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
GRAND DIVISIONS.				
Europe.....	\$50,144,376	\$57,848,369	\$368,398,563	\$439,430,285
North America.....	18,159,895	20,781,476	175,728,135	174,913,922
South America.....	9,084,390	8,290,017	92,107,506	87,198,864
Asia and Oceania.....	17,728,337	18,229,416	124,625,608	135,390,222
Africa.....	764,160	520,388	9,425,366	8,688,108

IMPORTS—Continued.

	August—		Eight months ending with August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.				
United Kingdom.....	\$17,513,750	\$19,159,148	\$124,174,888	\$148,832,675
Germany.....	11,573,149	13,368,045	78,296,404	92,625,800
France.....	8,496,231	9,678,289	60,623,925	73,468,166
Netherlands.....	1,542,475	2,133,660	14,990,007	20,116,686
Canada.....	5,769,025	6,821,768	40,243,037	46,084,094
Mexico.....	3,878,544	3,918,842	33,700,527	34,282,392
Cuba.....	6,193,454	7,380,013	77,617,784	70,392,548
Brazil.....	4,989,143	3,518,377	54,920,413	44,023,778
Chinese Empire.....	2,088,655	2,795,232	18,454,745	20,162,400
Japan.....	5,238,649	5,723,566	30,874,506	34,256,437

EXPORTS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.				
Europe.....	\$71,249,550	\$82,068,172	\$618,183,068	\$737,269,312
North America.....	25,444,831	29,422,512	120,344,739	216,326,262
South America.....	6,703,042	7,128,048	40,100,817	49,708,806
Asia and Oceania.....	12,600,245	9,707,609	116,225,363	83,611,375
Africa.....	1,770,947	1,437,409	11,713,562	12,406,397
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.				
United Kingdom.....	35,679,041	37,301,673	311,122,810	351,201,349
Germany.....	14,200,687	13,944,077	113,935,403	136,649,353
France.....	4,827,708	6,988,888	44,672,459	54,729,812
Netherlands.....	6,814,191	9,892,428	49,661,167	70,956,878
Canada.....	12,651,784	15,588,413	93,990,269	111,583,867
Mexico.....	5,171,699	5,438,427	33,071,461	41,371,595
Cuba.....	4,284,242	4,408,191	27,869,488	31,348,478
Chinese Empire.....	5,209,776	1,596,015	42,390,996	22,316,216
Japan.....	2,374,214	2,008,916	39,174,682	20,762,377

Aside from far eastern trade the export business makes a generally satisfactory showing. To Europe, for instance, the value of products and merchandise shipped amounts so far this fiscal year to \$737,000,000, comparing with \$618,000,000 a year ago; to North America the increase is to \$216,000,000 from \$180,000,000, and to South American countries the figures are \$49,000,000 against \$40,000,000. To the Chinese Empire there is a reduction to \$22,000,000 from \$42,000,000; to Japan the reduction is from \$39,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

In the matter of imports, those from Cuba aggregate in value but \$70,000,000, comparing with \$77,000,000 a year ago, and Brazil's total has declined from \$54,000,000 to \$44,000,000.

REPORT ON TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States minister to Colombia, gives an interesting account of the commercial relations of the Pan-American Republics, which appears in the "Daily Consular Reports" for September 24. He sums up nine "points to bear in mind" for the advantage of American commercial interests, which, though in the main familiar, will bear repeating, namely:

1. The sending of business representatives or traveling salesman who should always be gentlemanly and speak Spanish and French.

2. The manufacture in the United States or adaptation of articles to suit the local Latin American demand.

3. The giving of credit to reliable purchasers, as is done by European shippers, instead of always exacting payment in advance or on shipping.

4. The use of greater care in packing goods for the long distance of travel and for the severeness of climate and for the size of parcels required in different markets.

5. The opening of North American banks or branches thereof in the principal cities of South America.

6. The inducing of young Latin Americans to attend technical and professional schools in the United States instead of going to those of Europe.

7. The popularization in United States schools and colleges of the study of the Latin languages, history, and institutions.

8. The early building of Pan-American railway connections so that North, Central, and South America may be literally united with ties of steel.

9. The investment of North American capital in developing resources, mines, and industries, and in the construction of railways, tramways, and electric-light plants in the more progressive countries of South America.

Certain other features of the report, especially as to the magnitude of the foreign trade, will doubtless be surprising to the majority of readers. Thus he says: "A careful estimate, based upon the official figures of 1903, 1904, and 1905, shows that the total foreign trade, exports and imports, of the twenty Latin-American Republics, from Mexico and Cuba south to the Argentine Republic and Chile, amounts now annually to the magnificent total of approximately \$1,800,000,000 gold. The exports and imports stand in about the ratio of 5 to 3; that is, the former will be three-fifths and the latter two-fifths of the total. Importations, therefore, are about \$720,000,000. With no further investigation, these larger sums alone show a remarkable advance over those of ten years ago, and would be a sufficient argument in favor of the United States combining its energies to increase its commerce with South America."

Just what part of this commerce falls to the United States, and the reasons why and the means whereby this may be increased, he next considers thus:

"The total exports of the United States to Latin America in 1905 were valued at \$182,000,000; the total imports from Latin America to the United States were \$309,000,000. This means that there is an annual balance of \$127,000,000 against the United States, which Latin America in turn uses to buy a vast quantity of articles in the more enterprising markets of Europe. Considering the greatness of the

United States and the variety of its manufactures and products and its conditions of supply and demand, there is no valid reason why it should not sell to Latin America as much as it purchases from it. If one studies the exports and imports of the United States from all parts of the world, additional proof is found that our country is not carrying on the trade with Latin America that it should. Only 4 per cent of America's huge total of exports went to Latin America in 1905, although the latter's imports are valued at over \$720,000,000, and only 13 per cent of our immense total of imports found their origin in that part of the world, whose exports are valued at \$1,000,000,000. The markets of the Orient are of great importance to the United States, and the total value of the foreign commerce of Latin America, having a comparatively small population, is far in excess of that of the Far East, north of Hongkong, having an enormous population. Argentine Republic, with only 6,000,000 people, bought and sold more than China, with 400,000,000, or Japan, with 40,000,000. The foreign commerce of Chile, whose population does not exceed 3,500,000, was greater than that of Eastern Siberia, Korea, Siam, Indo-China, and the Philippines combined, with a population of 50,000,000.

"Some of the trade factors unfavorable to North America for the development of commerce with the South should be stated. The average North American, instead of carefully studying methods of counterbalancing the difference in kinship and language which impede his progress, undertakes an independent line of action, and often fails in his purpose. So small is the percentage of North Americans visiting Latin America who speak Spanish and Portuguese that it is a wonder that they make any progress in their plans. Ninety-five per cent of the Europeans who come to Central and South America understand one of these tongues. The business schools and colleges of the United States should make the study of either Spanish or Portuguese compulsory in order to receive a diploma. Portuguese is more important than it is generally regarded, because it is the working language of Brazil, and Brazil is to-day taking rank as one of the great nations of the world. But the average well-to-do Brazilian also speaks French. The patronizing spirit of North Americans is too often shown in dealing with Latin America. They should realize that Latin America's history is replete with progress in developing government and education and making its own literature, as well as progress in advanced scientific investigation and invention, and that it has universities and professional schools no less advanced than similar institutions in the United States and Europe.

"The lack of first-class passenger and mail steamship service must also be emphasized in marked contrast with the ease of communication between Europe and Latin America."

**COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN
MACHINERY.**

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has instituted the following comparison between the machinery exports made from Great Britain and the United States, details of this trade, in so far as it concerns the countries of Latin America, having been previously published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN:

The two great machinery producing countries of the world are the United States and the United Kingdom. The American leadership has been in new and skillful mechanisms to save labor costs, the British in bulk of production and export. Both countries are rapidly increasing their foreign sales, as the following tables of comparison indicate, the American statistics being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, which show 18½ per cent increase over 1904, while the British figures of export for the first six months of 1906 show 24½ per cent increase over the same months of 1904.

United States exports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1904 and 1906.

	1904.	1906.
Cash registers	\$1,836,238	\$2,496,891
Electrical machinery	5,645,809	7,869,137
Laundry machinery	553,912	674,398
Metal-working machinery	3,716,709	6,445,612
Printing presses	1,396,746	1,577,061
Pumping machinery	2,703,397	4,210,624
Sewing machines	5,623,423	7,272,868
Shoe machinery	1,071,090	1,487,140
Locomotives	5,261,422	6,375,229
Boilers and engine parts	2,169,753	2,484,063
Stationary engines	1,069,401	1,485,093
Woodworking machines	738,609	945,832
Typewriting machines	4,537,125	5,126,374
Agricultural machinery and implements	22,749,700	24,554,427
Other machinery	19,906,662	28,437,235

British exports for the first six months of the years 1904 and 1906.

	1904.	1906.
Locomotives	\$4,511,480	\$6,418,570
Agricultural engines	2,499,887	2,782,545
Other engines	5,452,889	9,068,169
Agricultural machinery	2,582,068	2,904,891
Sewing machines	5,615,065	3,790,838
Mining machinery	2,138,014	1,757,201
Textile machinery	11,627,723	15,339,841
Electrical machinery	1,045,587	2,132,797
Other machinery	14,656,604	20,641,474

Great Britain does not compete with America in the trade for cash registers and typewriting machines, laundry, shoe, and pumping machinery. In other lines competition between the two countries is keen. The United States exports of locomotives increased by 20 per cent from 1904 to 1906, while British exports increased 35 per cent.

The most notable American increase was in the Central American States, where \$31,150 worth of locomotives were sent in 1904, \$60,810 in 1905, and \$1,131,930 in 1906, while sales to Japan increased from \$624,873 in 1904, \$1,276,045 in 1905, and \$1,996,398 in 1906.

South American markets proved the best field for British locomotive expansion, the sales there increasing from \$780,000 for the first half of 1904 to \$3,180,000 for the first half of 1906, being 50 per cent of Great Britain's sales of locomotives this year up to June 30. British India was the next best customer, taking \$2,200,000 worth of British railway engines from January to July. In agricultural engines the United Kingdom holds the heavy end of the foreign trade, and in other engines is strengthening her sales position. The exports amounted to \$9,068,169 for the first half of this year, against \$5,452,889 in the same period of 1904, and the indications are that the calendar year 1906 will exhibit a total British foreign engine trade of over \$35,000,000. The South American sales of British stationary engines advanced from \$500,000 in the first half of 1904 to \$1,200,000 for the first half of 1906.

American manufacturers of agricultural machinery and tools are daily strengthening their position abroad. Foreign sales in the fiscal year 1906 of mowers and reapers were \$12,150,101; of plows and cultivators, \$4,128,331, and of other implements, \$8,275,995. The Argentine Republic proved the largest market, taking \$5,963,714 worth of farm machinery, against \$3,996,476 in 1904. Russia purchased \$3,851,455 worth of American farm machinery in 1906, while France, Germany, and Canada each made purchases of over \$2,000,000. Holland trebled her 1904 purchases, making the amount over \$600,000 in 1906. Mexico doubled hers, with nearly a like amount. Great Britain is making increasing sales of agricultural machinery in South America, the aggregate for the first six months of 1906 having been \$435,000, against \$235,000 for the same period of 1904. European sales also increased in this period from \$1,790,000 to \$2,085,000.

In electrical machinery America has a long leadership through the highest type of motor and other electrical appliances. The domestic sale of these is enormous, but the surplus for foreign markets went up from \$5,645,809 in the fiscal year 1904 to \$7,869,137 for the fiscal year 1906. Canada proved the best customer, taking last year \$2,138,134 worth, and the United Kingdom \$1,153,528 worth. Cuba, which purchased only \$31,786 worth of American electrical machinery in 1904, last year took \$528,565 worth. The exports to Japan, amounting to \$726,492 for 1906, was somewhat less than for the two previous years. But that Great Britain was not idle in the electrical field is shown by the doubling of exports in this machinery in comparing the first half of 1906 with the same period of 1904.

The sewing-machine trade of Great Britain showed a marked decline this year, exports for the first six months aggregating \$3,790,838, against \$5,615,015 for the first half of 1904 and \$5,875,559 in 1905. The American sewing-machine trade, on the other hand, was a remarkable one for the fiscal year 1906, totaling \$7,272,868, against \$5,623,423 two years previous. Great Britain took \$1,692,739 in 1906, no doubt much of it reexport, and Germany for the first time went over \$1,000,000 in purchases of American sewing machines. The Argentine Republic bought \$714,704 worth, and Mexico was the fourth largest market, taking \$696,543 worth.

CHARACTER OF IMPORTS AT NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, 1906.

The collector of customs of the port of New York reports to the Treasury Department that an analysis of the import records of the New York custom-house for the fiscal year 1906 shows the most conspicuous increases of value to have been upon the kinds of merchandise, with countries of exportation, approximately as follows:

First division.—Hides of cattle from South America, British East Indies, France, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russia, China, Denmark, and Sweden, increase for the year \$8,500,000.

Rubber from Brazil, Mexico, Germany, and England; wood pulp and wood flour from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Austria; waste gunny bagging and paper stock from Germany, Netherlands, England, Spain, and France; reeds and rattan from Germany, India, and China; lumber and laths from Canada; crude bones from South America and Europe; total increase on above group of items, \$3,500,000.

Second division.—Precious stones and pearls from England, France, and Holland, \$7,000,000; paintings and paper, principally from England, \$1,500,000; postal-card albums, wall papers, and Christmas goods from Germany and England, \$1,000,000.

Third division.—Laces (Valenciennes) from Calais, France, \$3,000,000.

Fourth division.—White linens and housekeeping linens from Ireland and Scotland, \$2,500,000; Renaissance tidies from Japan, cotton tapestries from France, cluny lace tidies from Italy, \$500,000; cotton dress goods and white goods from Great Britain, France, and Germany, \$1,500,000; linen drawn work from Japan, burlaps from India, linens from Germany, cotton and flax wearing apparel from France, \$2,500,000; embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland, laces from Plauen, Germany, \$3,000,000.

Fifth division.—Furs from Germany, \$4,000,000; hosiery and underwear from Germany, \$1,500,000; crude feathers from Africa, England, and France; artificial flowers and ornamental feathers from France and Germany; straw hats from South America, Italy, China, and Java, \$2,000,000.

Sixth division.—Woolen dress goods from England, France, and Germany; straw matting from China and Japan; shawls from England, Scotland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; vegetables fibers from Mexico, Italy, Germany, Nassau, and Philippine Islands; goat-skins from Arabia, South America, China, Africa, and India; wool from Russia, Australia, South America, Scotland, Germany, New Zealand, and England, \$6,000,000.

Seventh division.—Coal-tar colors from Germany, Switzerland, and United Kingdom; pigments from Germany and United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy; pumice stone from Italy and Germany; glycerin from France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands; medicine from China; essential oils from Germany, France, United Kingdom, and China; glue from France, Germany, United Kingdom, and Belgium; gambier from East Indies, \$5,500,000.

Ninth division.—Structural steel from Antwerp, Belgium (duty 0.5 cent per pound); lead in pigs from Mexico (duty 2.5 cents per pound); tin in pigs from China (free), \$15,000,000; automobiles from France, \$1,500,000; marble, carved and in block, from Italy, \$500,000.

The total increase for the year on the lines above specified approximate, in round numbers, \$71,000,000, which is offset by decreases in the eighth and tenth divisions in coffee, cocoa, sugar, and various minor articles scattered through the lines passed by several different examiners, aggregating, say, \$14,000,000.

The total net increase in appraised values, approximating for the year, is, in round numbers, \$57,000,000.

INCREASED IMPORTS OF HIDES IN 1906.

Imports of hides and skins into the United States show considerable increase. This applies to dutiable cattle hides, goatskins, and "all other" hides and skins. In cattle hides, dutiable at 15 per cent, imports during twelve months ending June 30, 1906, were 42,977,943 pounds greater than in 1905 and 70,785,132 pounds greater than in 1904. When it is considered that imported dutiable hides are in very large proportion dry, these increases are remarkable. The actual figures are:

Imports of dutiable cattle hides.

Fiscal year.	quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1906.....	156,155,300	\$21,862,060	14.00
1905.....	113,177,357	14,949,628	13.20
1904.....	85,370,168	10,989,035	12.87

Imports of "all other" hides, which phrase means all hides and skins, except dutiable cattle hides and goatskins which are enumerated separately, were also larger in the fiscal year 1906. In this class of hides

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and skins the increase for 1906 over 1905 was 31,151,485 pounds, and the increase for this year over 1904 was 55,020,667 pounds. The figures follow:

Imports of all other hides.

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1906.....	158, 045, 419	\$30, 246, 198	19. 13
1905.....	126, 893, 934	22, 868, 797	18. 02
1904.....	103, 024, 752	17, 045, 304	16. 54

Imports of goatskins also increased to the amount of 13,275,820 pounds over 1905 and 24,740,844 pounds over 1904. Actual figures for three fiscal years are:

Imports of goatskins.

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1906.....	111, 079, 891	\$31, 773, 909	28. 60
1905.....	97, 803, 571	26, 945, 721	27. 54
1904.....	86, 338, 547	23, 971, 731	27. 76

Total imports of hides and skins and goatskins during the year ending June 30, 1906, were 87,405,248 pounds greater than in 1905 and 150,245,643 pounds in excess of 1904. This table gives the facts:

Total imports of hides, skins, and goatskins.

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1906.....	425, 280, 110	\$83, 882, 167
1905.....	337, 874, 862	64, 764, 146
1904.....	274, 733, 467	52, 006, 070

All statistics obtainable indicate that the slaughter of cattle, and hence the production of hides and skins, in the United States is not increasing proportionately with the increased consumption of leather.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JULY, 1906.

Following are the customs receipts of the Republic of Uruguay during July, 1906, as published in the "South American Journal" for September 8, 1906:

Importation.....	\$820, 595. 78
Exportation.....	44, 955. 24
Departments, estimate.....	75, 000. 00
Total	940, 551. 02

These figures compare with those for the corresponding month in previous years as follows: 1905, \$1,042,879; 1904, \$700,599; 1903, \$869,396; 1902, \$669,961; 1900, \$718,304. Thus a decrease of \$102,328 is shown as compared with July, 1905, and marks the first indicated decline for monthly receipts from the figures for 1905. The Montevideo "Times" in commenting on the fact states that the July, 1905, receipts were greatly increased through fortuitous circumstances, and that unusually high values were attained during several months of last year. Those for July, 1906, are well above the average for the month, and have been exceeded only twice before.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED WHEAT.

An act passed by the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay on May 19, 1906, and approved by the President on June 2, 1906, authorizes the Executive to invest the sum of \$50,000 gold in the purchase of seed wheat of good quality; the same act provides for the organization of a special committee presided over by the Director of the Department of Agriculture, which shall be entrusted with the purchase of said seed and its sale or distribution among agriculturists. In order to enforce the law in reference and pursuant to section 4 thereof, the Executive, on June 23, 1906, issued a decree containing the rules and conditions to be observed in said distribution.

FREE ENTRY OF CEREALS FOR SEEDING.

In a resolution passed the 23d of June, 1906, the Executive of the Republic of Uruguay states that the following seed cereals may be imported free of duty during the year 1906: Wheat, maize, barley, and oats.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN MONTEVIDEO.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, Mr. O'HARA, has forwarded the following information in regard to municipal improvements in that city:

"The Government of this country has recently made arrangements for three new enterprises of importance, for the construction and furnishing of which a large amount of materials will be necessary, namely, the National University, for which \$1,000,000 has been appropriated; the Legislative Palace, with an appropriation of \$1,516,000, and the Grand avenue and viaduct.

"The corner stones of the University and the Legislative Palace were laid on July 18, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of this Republic. The projected Grand avenue is to extend from the Legislative Palace to the site of the new Government building, to be constructed later, a distance of about 1 mile. Owing to the declination of the surface, there will be three large steel spans crossing the

lowest of the intersecting streets at a considerable height. In order to build this avenue and viaduct it is proposed to appropriate for public use so much of the streets and private property as is necessary for the avenue itself as well as the property adjoining it for one block on either side.

"In order to give a better idea of the extent of the proposed university and the materials necessary for its construction, furnishing, and equipment, I give below a short description of it which appeared in a recent issue of the official organ of the Government, '*El Día*.'

"THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

"Of the building to be constructed it may be taken as assured that it will be the most monumental of its kind existing in Latin America.

"Its greatest height in the main building is 30 meters (98½ feet) above the ground. It contains 10 great halls, each 140 square meters (1,509 square feet) in area, a museum of commerce of 350 square meters (3,772½ square feet), a gallery intended as a museum of commercial geography, 2 large chemical and physical laboratories, with worktables for 100 persons, and all the appliances necessary for a university building of the first order.

"It is of two stories, with a basement or underground part covering the whole area, with four fronts, this basement taking on the importance of a story on Calle 18 de Julio, as it is some 3 meters (9.8 feet) higher than the sidewalk, there being room for large halls, which will be intended for shops and practical work connected with the studies in the School of Commerce.

"The schools are separated by floors. In the first will be located the School of Commerce and in the second the School of Law. The whole edifice is divided into three parts—the administration, the class rooms, and the library and annexes.

"The administration occupies the whole front on 18 de Julio, the large hall of the council, of 160 square meters (1,724.8 square feet), occupying the center, the front being occupied by a massive decoration, and the whole surmounted by the great cupola, which dominates the rest of the edifice.

"The museum, the laboratories, and the great library with a capacity for 200,000 volumes, and the lecture hall, seating 200 persons, occupy the rear part along Calle Rivera, and extend the whole length of the block.

"On the side streets, and occupying both stories, are the *salons*, each with a seating capacity of 120, and so disposed as to serve for classes in both theoretical and practical work, being divided into an amphitheater and space for workbenches.

"The hall for public meetings is the most important part of the edifice, from the architectural point of view. It is semicircular and in the form of a Greek amphitheater, an idea taken from the assembly hall of the Sorbonne, from which the architects took their model, considering that hall as the best known type.

"It will seat 1,200 persons conveniently, and is in two stories, the amphitheater and an upper gallery. The dimensions are 21 by 20 by 17 meters (69 by 66 by 56 feet). Its ceiling is concave, in the form of a mandolin, and receives the sunlight through a large skylight. Its

acoustics was the object of long and minute study, and it may be said that its construction could not be improved upon.

"The total area, without the stairways at the entrances, is 5,000 square meters (53,900 square feet), its greatest height 30 meters (98½ feet), its front 80 meters (262½ feet), and its depth 60 meters (197 feet). It has four exits, one at each of its four fronts; the entrance on 18 de Julio is preceded by a monumental stairway of 20 meters (66 feet) width, flanked by two allegorical groups of statuary, representing 'Law' and 'Commerce.'

"The interior decoration in the principal parts of the edifice is sumptuous, and in the entrance vestibule opportunities for sculptured decoration are abundant, as also in the main vestibule which contains the great stairway, and in the assembly hall, which will be the object of special study with respect to sculptured and pictorial decoration.

"The architects, SILVIO GERANTO and J. AUBRIOT, authors of the project, have already commenced to plan the modification and perfecting of the architecture, the precipitation to which they were forced by the short time accorded to them under the act not having permitted them to carry out the idea in the way they would have wished, so that the front will differ in some respects from that which appears in the present plans, especially in the corner sections, whose cupolas will undergo an important transformation.

"The style is that of the Italian Renaissance, with the innovations made necessary by modern demands."

"I am unable to secure, at present, a description of any of the other improvements.

"The materials necessary for these improvements will have to be imported, with the exception of stone, lime, and brick. Those most needed will be structural steel, lumber, glass, and builders' hardware. In the matter of furnishings it is proposed that those of the latest improved models be accepted, and inasmuch as they are for public buildings to be paid for by the Government the local tariffs should not interfere.

"American furniture is in use here and very popular. The Department of Public Instruction recently purchased some furniture in the United States, which is now in use in the schools of this city and giving great satisfaction.

"Particulars as to the buildings to be erected may be had from Señor JUAN A. CAPURRO, Ministro de Fomento, Montevideo, and as to the Grand avenue from Sr. JUAN P. LAMOLLE, Jefe, Inspección de Caminos, Montevideo."

IMPROVED SHIPPING FACILITIES AT MONTEVIDEO.

Mr. O'HARA also reports on the shipping facilities of Montevideo as follows:

"Great inconvenience has been experienced in the past by persons desirous of shipping to or from the interior of South America through the port of Montevideo, on account of delays, expenses, and unsatisfactory shipping arrangements. This matter has now been so arranged

as to obviate all former difficulties and provide shippers with the means of security and efficiency in transshipment. The Executive of this country has recently granted to the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company the privilege of establishing at this port a floating warehouse or deposit for merchandise coming into this port destined for Paraguay, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and the Upper Uruguay, as also the products of those localities destined for exportación. The decree stipulates, as a prerequisite to the continuation of the franchise, that the company shall establish and maintain a regular weekly service between this port and the head of navigation on the Upper Paraguay-Corumba, Brazil.

"The establishment of a depot at this port and a regular line of steamers to the interior points named will be of great advantage to shippers. There are two points to be particularly observed: First, that all merchandise intended for upriver ports should be so designated in the *manifest* and in the *consular invoices*; second, that all such merchandise should be shipped in care of the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company (*Empresa Navegación á Vapor Nicolas Mihanovich*), Montevideo. I have been informed by the agents that such specific designation must be made in order to avoid delay in transshipment.

"A complete translation of the decree is as follows:

"*Resolved*, 1. To authorize the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company to have in the anteport, not to be removed therefrom in any case, a float for the deposit of merchandise.

"2. The floating depot will be limited strictly and exclusively to the merchandise which may come in transit for Paraguay, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and Upper Uruguay, and those which come from those points to this port by the steamers of the Mihanovich Company, to be transhipped for the high seas.

"3. The deposit of merchandise afloat will not be permitted except in case it is especially declared 'in transit' in the consular manifests which the steamers bringing the merchandise to the port should present to the general custom-house board.

"4. The deposit afloat shall be limited to six months from the date of the arrival of the steamers at this port. At the end of this term the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company is to disembark and place in the Government warehouse the merchandise whose time shall have expired.

"5. In order to effect the deposit afloat of merchandise, there will have to be solicited, in each case, the permission of the general custom-house board, and the same requisite must be fulfilled for the transshipment of merchandise to other steamers.

"6. The merchandise which shall come as in transit may be deposited afloat or be transferred directly to the ship which is to take it to its destination, with or without the intervention of lighters.

"7. To effect these operations, as also to exercise an efficient vigilance over the operations which may be carried on in the floating warehouse, by day or night, the Mihanovich Company shall be required

to pay monthly to the general custom-house board the sum of \$100 for the payment of the expenses which, in the judgment of the board, that work may demand without any intervention on the part of the Mihanovich Company, whether in the naming of the custom-house employees whom it may be necessary to designate for that object or in the manner in which the operations of transshipment or deposit are carried on, and are to comply with the regulatory dispositions which may be dictated for that purpose.

"8. The manner of keeping the accounts shall be determined at the proper time by the general custom-house board.

"9. The petitioning company is subject to all the responsibilities which it may incur by reason of irregularities or offenses which its employees or dependents may commit in the custom-house operations which are carried on in the floating warehouse mentioned.

"10. This authorization is to be revocable whenever the Executive may judge convenient, the petitioning company being obliged, in such case, to comply immediately with the resolution without the right of reclamation of any kind

"11. The Nicholas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company binds itself to establish a direct service between the ports of Montevideo and those of Paraguay and Matto Grosso as far as Corumba, establishing a weekly sailing of a steamer for the ports indicated. In case of its noncompliance with the obligations, this concession will be considered as immediately canceled.

"Notifying the petitioning company through the secretary's office, said company shall be obliged to conform to the resolution. Communicate to the proper parties and publish this resolution.

"BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ.
"JOSÉ SERRATO."

VENEZUELA.

EXPORTS OF COFFEE, 1904-5.

According to a British Foreign Office Report (Annual Series, No. 3657) the total value of coffee exports from Venezuela during the fiscal year 1904-5 was 31,000,350 *bolivares*, approximately \$6,000,000. The countries of destination and the valuations received, respectively, are given as follows:

	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
United Kingdom	157, 666	Austria-Hungary	197, 472
France	5, 790, 756	United States	10, 256, 415
Germany	2, 022, 413	Italy	251, 563
Netherlands and colonies....	9, 585, 713	Other countries	1, 792, 848
Spain	945, 504		

In commenting upon the status of the Venezuelan coffee market, the British vice-consul at Caracas, Mr. HAGGARD, states that the United States is the largest purchaser, an important factor being the Red D Line, connecting Maracaibo with New York. He adds that much of

the coffee leaving Maracaibo is of Colombian origin, having been brought from the neighboring Republic by the waterways of the Orinoco and Catatumbo.

Difficulties of transport are a hindrance to the coffee trade, and efforts are being made by the British Central Railway Company to extend their line into the coffee district of Santa Lucia, on the River Tuy. A new company was formed in London and it is hoped that the extension may be finished by the close of the year 1906.

COMMERCE OF PUERTO CABELLO, SECOND HALF, 1905.

According to reports from Mr. VERHELST, United States vice-consul in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, the total value of imports made through said port during the six months ending December 31, 1905, amounted to \$627,000. Of this amount the United States represents \$167,000 against \$190,000 during the same period of 1904. The largest amount of these imports—that is to say, \$187,000, is represented by Great Britain, while the value of German imports amounted to \$135,000 only.

The value of exports from Puerto Cabello to the United States during the period in reference amounted to \$230,000, an increase of \$63,000 in comparison with the same period of 1904; and there were exported to Cuba 56,000 head of cattle, valued at \$778,000.

BOUNTY FOR BEET SUGAR.

The "Mexican Herald" for September 6, 1906, states that a bounty law has been recently promulgated in Venezuela, the object of which is to promote the growth of beet sugar in that country. The total payments of the proposed bounties are restricted to \$50,000 for the first year, \$40,000 for the second, \$30,000 for the third, and \$20,000 each for the fourth and fifth years, after which the bounties shall cease.

Persons desiring to obtain the bounties are required to produce 300 tons of sugar in the first year, 400 in the second, 600 in the third, 1,100 in the fourth, and 1,500 in the fifth. They are also obliged to put 300 hectares, or 750 acres, under cultivation in the first year.

Provision is made for an import duty on foreign sugars equal to about 3½ cents per pound bounty between the total taxes paid respectively by the native and imported sugars, and this is to continue until the end of 1915. The benefits of the act, however, are confined to those who, within the first two years of the operation of the law—1906 and 1907—shall fulfill the stipulations of the law requiring the manufacture of from 300 to 400 metrical tons of sugar.

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ATIONS IN TARIFF ON EARTHENWARE.

On August 25, 1906, decreed the following modifications in the customs tariff law of Venezuela, as published in the *Boletín* for January, 1906.

Rates for earthenware are decreed as follows:

Earthenware, porcelain, chinaware, Sevres ware, etc., in whatever form, not otherwise specified, shall be appraised in Class IV of the tariff.

Second. Common earthenware, glazed or unglazed pottery, and other kinds not included in the above class, in whatever form, not otherwise specified, shall be appraised in Class III of the tariff.

Numbers 158, 263, and 264 of the present customs tariff are therefore modified.

The rate for Class IV is 75 centimes, and for Class III is 25 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

Woven wire, designed for fences for animals and as a protection to agriculture and flocks, is ordered to be cleared free of duty, like barbed wire.

FORECAST OF THE COFFEE YEAR 1905-6.

An interesting review of the world's production of coffee was lately published by M. AUGUSTE RAMOS, professor at the Polytechnic School of Agriculture in Brazil, in which the author gives a forecast of production for the year 1905-6. From this it appears that Venezuela, which formerly occupied second place as a producer, will share that position with other countries. The total production for the world is placed at about 900,000 tons, distributed as follows:

Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Brazil	690,000	76.66	Mexico	18,000	2.00
Venezuela	30,000	3.33	Dutch colonies	15,000	1.66
Colombia	30,000	3.33	Porto Rico	12,000	1.33
Guatemala	30,000	3.33	Costa Rica	12,000	1.33
San Salvador	30,000	3.33	Nicaragua	6,000	.66
Haiti	24,000	2.66	Martinique and Guadeloupe	3,000	.33

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

The "Review of Reviews" for October continues its series of articles by G. M. L. BROWN and FRANKLIN ADAMS on the Republics of Latin America, "Chile and Peru" being the countries treated in the

issue in reference. The history of the two Republics is justly characterized as "sensational"—Peru famous for her prehistoric civilization and the splendors of the vice-regal court at Lima and by the succession of almost crushing disasters from which she has risen energetic and hopeful; Chile, whose conflicts between Spanish colonists and native Araucanians continued for three and a half centuries, whose war for independence and lamentable visitations of earthquakes might naturally be expected to drain the vitality of even so hardy a nation as the Chileans. These two neighbors, whose interests are reciprocal rather than competitive, bound by the triple tie of a common civilization, language, and religion, have in the past been frequent comrades in misfortune, and the clash of interests over provincial delimitations is adjudged by the writers to be temporary only. An interesting account of the development of the nitrate industry in Chile is one of the features of the article, it being stated that the value of the "product runs into figures that stagger the imagination." The surprising development of the sheep industry in Tierra del Fuego is commented upon, while a liberal policy toward investors and the comparatively low tariff testify to the moderation and prosperity of the Government. Comparison is instituted between the size of Peru and that of other countries, it being stated that her surface equals the combined area of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Greece, and that one of her departments alone (that of Loreto) exceeds by 40,000 square miles the extent of Austria-Hungary. This vast area possesses every variety of climate and is capable of supplying agricultural and pastoral products indigenous to every region. The cotton plant and the potato are native to Peru, while the mineral wealth of the country is famed in the world's annals. A meritorious appreciation of the past and present of the two Republics and an enthusiastic outlook toward future developments make the paper of more than ordinary interest. Sympathetic reference is made to the recent earthquake in Chile and to the prompt aid and interest rendered by her sister Republic in the hour of adversity.

In a pamphlet entitled "A Few Figures on the Development of Argentine International Trade," the Division of Commerce of the Argentine Government has issued a compendium of trade information concisely and clearly set forth, which will be highly prized by statisticians. Issued in 1906, it brings trade statistics up to the close of 1905, data for previous periods of five and ten years being furnished for comparison. The initial tabular statement deals with imports from the United States and shows that in the interval between 1896 and 1905 an increase of 158 per cent is recorded, the actual figures being \$11,210,475 and \$28,920,443 for the two periods, respectively. In 1895, exports of Argentine products to the United States figured for

\$8,947,165, and in 1905 they rose to \$15,717,458. Other countries engaged in Argentine commerce are similarly covered. Among the articles of native production whose development is indicated, sugar advanced from 115,934 tons in 1900 to 137,091 in 1905; alcohol, from 13,643,515 liters to 19,931,643 liters in the same time; beer, from 24,379,919 liters to 49,379,582 liters; wines, from 112,810,705 liters to 183,840,859 liters, and tobacco, from 7,572 tons to 9,236 tons. The per capita import value of the Republic is shown to be fifth among commercial nations and its export rank second only to Holland. The immense development of agricultural industry is indicated by the fact that from 1895 to 1905 the area devoted to wheat more than doubled; the linseed area was trebled; maize doubled, and hay increased four-fold. Railways increased in extent from 9,432 kilometers in 1890 to 19,793 kilometers in 1905, the receipts for the latter year being placed at \$22,283,300. The total population of the country is given as 5,678,197.

An interesting statement made in the "North American Review" for September 21, 1906, by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia, is to the effect that if the United States had spent in Latin America one-fiftieth part of the money expended in developing Asiatic trade, commercial intercourse between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere would be double or triple what it now is. The value of Latin-American trade is evidenced by the fact that its total foreign commerce in 1905 amounted to over \$1,700,000,000—\$1,000,000,000 being sales and \$700,000,000 purchases. Of the first total, the United States bought of Latin America to the value of \$350,000,000, and of the second sold to the value of \$189,000,000. An analysis of this result indicates that the major portion of South America bought only 14 per cent of its imports from the United States. It is to combat the existing trade condition that Mr. BARRETT's paper on the "United States and Latin America" is written, and as the first means toward the accomplishment of that purpose he advises a better reciprocal understanding of national characteristics and aims, as well as a more thorough knowledge of conditions prevailing throughout the New World.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable contribution to its Bolivian records in a "report made by ALFREDO DEREIMS, member of the Topographic Commission of Bolivia, concerning the geological structure of the Departments of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, and Tarija. The main object of the commission was to establish the location of certain coal lands, and the conclusion was reached that in fossil remains of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages Bolivia is no less rich than countries of the Old World.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING SEPTEMBER, 1906.

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- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE: A few figures on the development of Argentine international trade . . . Buenos Aires, Tall. de la la oficina meteorológica argentina, 1906. 16 p. diagrs. 4°.
- MEMORIA DE LA DELEGACIÓN de la República Argentina presentada á la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana reunida en Río de Janeiro. Julio y agosto de 1906. Río de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1906. 153 p. 8°.
- GREAT BRITAIN, FOREIGN OFFICE: Report for the year 1905 and part of the year 1906 on the finances of the Argentine Republic. London, Harrison & sons, 1906. 12 p. 8°. (Dip. & cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3689.)
- PRINCETON UNIVERSITY EXPEDITIONS TO PATAGONIA, 1896-1899. . . . vol. 4, Paleontology. Part 3, Marsupialia of the Santa Cruz beds. By William J. Sinclair. Princeton, The University, 1906. pp. 333-460. pls. 40-65. 4°.
- TERRY, José A.: La crisis. 1885-1892. Sistema bancario por José A. Terry . . . Buenos Aires, Imprenta M. Biedma, 1893. xiv, 353 p. 8°.
- Rapport de la Légation Argentine au Chili. Différends sur le Pacifique; traité d'arbitrage; désarmement. Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1900. 134 p. 8°.
- . . . Situación económico y financiera. Buenos Aires, Valerio Abeledo, 1906. 18 p. 12°. (Conferencia inaugural. Facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales de la Universidad nacional de Buenos Aires.)

BOLIVIA.

- BOLIVIA. MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE . . . al Congreso ordinario de 1906. [La Paz], Imp. "El Comercio de Bolivia," 1906. 30 p. 4°.
- MINISTERIO DE GOBIERNO Y FOMENTO: Anexos de la memoria presentada á la legislatura de 1905. La Paz, Tip. Artística, 1906. ix, 390 p. 4°.
- Same. Informes prestados al Supremo Gobierno por el médico y el ingeniero de la comision para el saneamiento de Mizque. La Paz, Imprenta Artística, 1905. vi, 62, ii p. 4°.
- Same. Memoria que presenta el Ministro de gobierno y fomento . . . ante el Congreso ordinario de 1906. La Paz, Imp. de "El Comercio de Bolivia," 1906. 42 p. Map. 8°.
- DEREIMS, ALFREDO: Geología nacional. Excursiones científicas, 1901-1904. Informe del ingeniero geólogo Alfredo Dereims . . . La Paz, Imp. Artística de Castillo & Ca., 1906. 81 p. Map. 4°.
- ILLUSTRATIONS. [Fifty-six photographs of scenes in Bolivia.]

BRAZIL.

- ASSOCIAÇÃO PROTECTORA DOS HOMENS DO MAR: Relatorio do secretario da associação . . . concernente ao anno de 1905-1906. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1906. 80, x p. pls. 8°.
- BRAZIL, DIRECTORIA GERAL DE SAUDE PUBLICA: Relatorio . . . 1905. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1906. Various paging. tables. 8°.
- INSTRUÇÕES PARA O ALISTAMENTO DE ELEITORES na republica. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 21 p. 8°.
- LEI E REGULAMENTO SOBRE DESAPROPRIACÕES por necessidade ou utilidade publica da União e do districto federal. Decretos . . . de 26 de agosto e 9 de setembro de 1903. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 9 p. 8°.

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- BRAZIL.** LEIS USUAES DA REPUBLICA dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Publicados por ordem do . . . Ministro da justiça e negocios interiores pelos Dr. Tarquinio de souza . . . e Dr. Caetano Montenegro . . . Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 992 p. 4°.
- MINISTERIO DA JUSTIÇA E NEGOCIOS INTERIORES: Instruções para o serviço de prophylaxia especifica da febre amarella. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 13 p. 8°.
- REFORMA JUDICIARIA DA JUSTIÇA LOCAL do distrito federal. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1905. 120 p. 8°.
- RELATORIO DO COMMANDO SUPERIOR DA GUARDIA NACIONAL no estado do Rio de Janeiro, apresentado em 31 de dezembro de 1905 . . . Nictheroy, Typ. União, 1906. 48 p. 8°.
- CASTRO CARREIRA, LIBERATO DE:** Historia financeira e orçamentaria do imperio do Brazil desde a sua fundação. Precedida de alguns apontamentos acerca da sua independencia pelo senador Dr. Liberato de Castro Carreira. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1889. 796 (2) p. 8°.
- CHEMIN DE FER SÃO PAULO-RIO GRANDE.** Traduction française du rapport . . . présenté . . . à l'assemblée générale ordinaire des actionnaires du 25 juin 1906 . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Jornal do Commercio, 1906. 51 p. map. 4°.
- CONGRESSO DE ENGENHARIA E INDUSTRIA em comemoração do 4° centenario do descobrimento do Brazil.** Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1901. 95 (2) p. 4°.
- CONGREVE, RICARDO:** A questão da ilha da Trindade. Carta dirigida a Lord Salisbury pelos srs. Ricardo Congreve e Henrique Crompton. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Apostolado Positivista do Brazil," Janeiro, 1896. 8 p. 12°.
- CORREIA LOPES, ORLANDO:** O Acre e o Amazonas. Artigos do Dr. Orlando Corrêa Lopes. Artigos publicados no "Jornal do Commercio." Abril e maio 1906. Rio de Janeiro, "Jornal do Commercio," 1906. 73 p. nar. 8°.
- LEÃO DE VASCONCELLOS, CARLOS CARNEIRO:** O estado do Acre. Artigos publicados no "Jornal do Commercio" de 2, 4, 6, 9 e 11 de janeiro de 1906, pelo . . . Carlos Carnerio Leão de Vasconcellos . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1906. 36 p. nar. 8°.
- PESSÔA, PAULA:** Guia da cidade do Rio de Janeiro por Paula Pessoa . . . Rio de Janeiro, E. Bevilacqua & c., [1905]. (1) 196 (1) p. illus. map. nar. 8°.
- A QUESTÃO DE LIMITES ENTRE O BRAZIL E A REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.** Rio de Janeiro, Tip. do "Apostolado Positivista do Brazil," 1902. 13 p. 12°.
- SACRAMENTO BLAKE, AUGUSTO VICTORINO ALVES:** Dictionario bibliographico Barzilierno pelo doctor Augusto Victoriano Alves Sacramento Blake. Vols. 1-7. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Nacional, 1883-1902. 7 v. 8°.

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- GREAT BRITAIN, FOREIGN OFFICE:** Report for the year 1905 on the trade of Chile . . . London, Harrison & sons, 1906. 78 p. 8°. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser. no. 3698.)
- UNITED KINGDOM AND CHILE:** Agreement between the United Kingdom and Chile for the exchange of money orders. Signed at London July 30, 1906. London, Harrison & sons, 1906. 20 p. (Treaty ser. no. 10.) [Text in Eng. and Span.]

COLOMBIA.

- COLOMBIA.** CÓDIGO DE ADUANAS de la República de Colombia. Recopilación. Bogotá, Imprenta de Vapor, 1899. xv, 484 p. 8°.
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✓ International Bureau

OF THE

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	2
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registra- tion.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	30 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Brazil.....	30 centavos.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Cuba.....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	5 cents.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	20 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Fl. in.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British ..	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in italics):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BRAZIL—

Araçaju.
Bahia.
Ceara.
Macao.
Manaos.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Senften.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Caktera.
Cuquimbo.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Cúcuta.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdo.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limón.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Bancs.
Barroca.
Cuabarien.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Matanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Asua.
Macoris.
Monte Cristi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Samana.
Sanchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.
Manta.

GUATEMALA—

Champerico.
Guatemala.
Livingston.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Aux Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaïves.
Jacmel.
Jeremie.
Miragoane.
Petit Godre.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapala.
Bonacca.
Celiba.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juanito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tela.
Truxillo.
Rutlan.
Utiila.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Alamos.
Campeche.
Campana.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juárez.
Ciudad Porfirio Díaz.
Coatzacoalcas.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadalupe.
Guanajuato.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoros.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.

MEXICO—Continued.

Monterrey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Oaxaca.
Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.
Saltillo.
San Luis Potosi.
Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlaxcalapan.
Tupohampo.
Turron.
Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.

NICARAGUA—

Bluefields.
Cape Gracias a Dios.
Corinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bocas del Toro.
Colon.
David.
Panama.
Santiago.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Chimbote.
Eten.
Iquitos.
Mollendo.
Patia.
Salaverry.

SALVADOR—

Acajutla.
La Libertad.
La Unión.

SAN SALVADOR.

URUGUAY—

Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carupano.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Coro.
La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.
Turur.
Valera.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Florida.....	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Colorado.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Maine.....	Portland.	Maryland.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Missouri.....	New York City.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and Ship Island.	New York.....	Portland.
	Pascagoula.	Oregon.....	Philadelphia.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	San Juan.
New York.....	New York City.	Porto Rico.....	Galveston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Texas.....	Norfolk.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Virginia.....	
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
BOLIVIA.		CUBA.	
California.....	San Diego.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Chicago.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
Illinois.....	Baltimore.		Jacksonville.
Maryland.....	Kansas City.		Key West.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Pensacola.
New York.....	Philadelphia.		Tampa.
Pennsylvania.....		Georgia.....	Brunswick.
BRAZIL.			Savannah.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	San Francisco.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Florida.....	Fernandina.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Pensacola.	Maine.....	Portland.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Louisiana.....	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Maine.....	Calais.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Mississippi.....	Gulfport.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Mississippi.....	Gulfport.	New York.....	New York City.
Missouri.....	Pascagoula.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania.....	New York City.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Porto Rico.....	Philadelphia.		Mayaguez.
Virginia.....	San Juan.		Ponce.
	Norfolk.	Texas.....	San Juan.
	Richmond.	Virginia.....	Galveston.
CHILE.			Newport News.
California.....	San Francisco.		Norfolk.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		
Georgia.....	Savannah.		
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Oregon.....	Portland.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		
	Tacoma.		
COLOMBIA.			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	San Francisco.		
Connecticut.....	New Haven.		
Florida.....	Tampa.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Maryland.....	Baltimore.
		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
		New York.....	New York City.
		North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
			Arecibo.
			Humacao.
			Mayaguez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Vieques.
		ECUADOR.	
		California.....	Los Angeles.
			San Francisco.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
		New York.....	New York City.
		Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
		GUATEMALA.	
		Alabama.....	Mobile.
		California.....	San Diego.
			San Francisco.
		Florida.....	Pensacola.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

GUATEMALA—Continued.		MEXICO—Continued.	
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Washington.....	Tocoma.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Texas.....	Galveston.		
Washington.....	Seattle.		
HAITI.		NICARAGUA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Diego.
Maine.....	Bangor.		San Francisco.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Chicago.
New York.....	New York City.		Kansas City.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.		Louisville.
Porto Rico.....	Mayagüez.		New Orleans.
	San Juan.		Baltimore.
HONDURAS.			Boston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Detroit.
California.....	Los Angeles.		St. Louis.
	San Diego.		New York City.
	San Francisco.		Philadelphia.
	Chicago.		Manila.
	Kansas City.		Ponce.
	Louisville.		San Juan.
	New Orleans.		Galveston.
	Baltimore.		Norfolk.
	Detroit.		Newport News.
	St. Louis.		Seattle.
	New York City.		
	Cincinnati.		
	Philadelphia.		
	Galveston.		
	Seattle.		
MEXICO.		PANAMA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Arizona.....	Bisbee.	California.....	San Francisco.
	Clifton.	Georgia.....	Atlanta.
	Douglas.	Hawaii.....	Hilo.
	Naco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Nogales.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Phoenix.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	Solomonsville.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Tucson.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
	Yuma.	New York.....	New York City.
	Calxico.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Los Angeles.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
	San Diego.	Tennessee.....	Chattanooga.
	San Francisco.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Ancon.		Port Arthur.
	Denver.		Puget Sound.
	Pensacola.		
	Honolulu.		
	Chicago.		
	Louisville.		
	New Orleans.		
	Baltimore.		
	Boston.		
	Pascagoula.		
	Kansas City.		
	St. Louis.		
	New York City.		
	Cincinnati.		
	Portland.		
	Philadelphia.		
	Manila.		
	Mayagüez.		
	Ponce.		
	San Juan.		
	Brownsville.		
	Eagle Pass.		
	El Paso.		
	Galveston.		
	Laredo.		
	Port Arthur.		
	Rio Grande City.		
	Sabine Pass.		
	San Antonio.		
	Solomonsville.		
TEXAS.		PARAGUAY.	
		Alabama.....	Mobile.
		Delaware.....	Wilmington.
		District of Columbia.....	Washington.
		Georgia.....	Savannah.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.
		Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
		Maryland.....	Baltimore.
		Michigan.....	Detroit.
		Missouri.....	Kansas City.
			St. Louis.
		New Jersey.....	Newark.
			Trenton.
		New York.....	Buffalo.
			New York City.
			Rochester.
			Cincinnati.
			Philadelphia.
			San Juan.
			Norfolk.
			Richmond.
PERU.			
		California.....	Los Angeles.
			San Diego.
			San Francisco.
			Panama.
			Savannah.
			Honolulu.
			Chicago.
			New Orleans.
			Baltimore.
			Boston.
			New York City.
			Portland.
			Philadelphia.
			San Juan.
			Charleston.
			Port Townsend.

XVII

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
Louisiana.....	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Missouri.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	New York City.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Texas.....	Galveston.
			Port Arthur and
			Sabine Pass.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
			Richmond.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	San Francisco.
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Fernandina.	New York.....	New York City.
	Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Pensacola.	Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
	St. Augustine.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.		Mayagüez.
	Savannah.		Ponce.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Juan.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maine.....	Bangor.		
	Calais.		
	Portland.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.73 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadradas. (See Cu-
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada).....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	2. 50
Single copies.....	. 25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1906. 3 vols., 8°.	
Paper.....each..	1. 00
Bound in cloth.....do....	1. 50
Bound in sheep.....do....	2. 00
Vol. I, now ready, contains the constitutions of the Federal Republics of the United States of America, of Mexico, of the Argentine Republic, of Brazil, and of Venezuela, and of the Republics of Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Vols. II and III will be ready shortly.	
Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.	
Vol. III will contain Articles of Confederation of the United States, First Constitution of Venezuela 1811, Fundamental Law of Republic of Colombia 1819, Ditto of 1821, Constitution of Colombia of 1821, Constitution of Central American Confederation of 1824, Constitution of the Grenadian Confederation of 1858, Constitution of the United States of Colombia of 1863, Pro Constitution of Guatemala of 1876, Convention between United States and Republic of Panama for construction of ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2. 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°, cloth.....	2. 50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in the three languages, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied. The English, Spanish, and Portuguese edition is entirely exhausted.	
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 8°.....	1. 00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904.....	1. 00
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El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167 páginas, 8°.....	. 50

PUBLICATIONS.

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	PRICE.
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°.....	\$0.50
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the Intercontinental Railway Commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols. 4°, three of maps.....	25.00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	.75
Cuba. A short sketch of physical and economic conditions, government, laws, industries, finances, customs tariff, etc., prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, minister from Cuba, with bibliography and cartography of 198 pages. Washington, November, 1905. Map and 42 illustrations, 541 pages, 8°. 1.00	
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141....	.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°.....	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904.....	1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas.....	1.00
Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904).....	1.00

	Price.
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000)	\$0.50
Brazil. From official and other sources. 1905. Scale of 75 miles to 1 inch (1:4,752,000). In one sheet 96 x 93 cm	1.00

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

Leyes Comerciales de América Latina: Código de Comercio de España comparado con los Códigos y Leyes Comerciales de Pan América.

Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

HANDBOOKS.

Chile.

Dominican Republic.

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Honduras and Salvador.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following, which will be sent, free, upon written application:

Pan-American Railway—Remarks of Hon. H. G. Davis, diplomatic representative, and others.

The case of the United States of Venezuela before the Tribunal of Arbitration to convene at Paris under the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of Venezuela and Her Britannic Majesty, signed at Washington, February 2, 1897, in 10 vols., of which 2 are maps.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

Handbook of Peru for Investors and Immigrants—Prepared by F. A. Pezet, Secretary, Peruvian Legation, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATIONS.

XXIII

- Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).
- Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).
- Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act Congress:

ESTIMATE NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) ^a Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA *	Silver ...	Boliviano	.485	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis ..	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon ...	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 col (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 c timos.
Guatemala	Silver ...	Peso ....	.485	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso ....	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), do loon (\$3.650), and con (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar ...	1.000	Gold—Condor \$9.647) ^a double condor Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre ....	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions
HAITI	Gold	Gourde..	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gour Silver—Gourde and divisio
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a ..	.498	Gold—5 and 0 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) ^a divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa ..	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra ...	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar ..	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 1 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of old South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

*[By the new Bolivian law enacted September 14, 1906, the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling (1.5976 grams, 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine) is made the unit of value.—EDITOR.]

MONTHLY BULLETIN
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XXIII.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

No. 5.

DEATH OF SEÑOR DON JORGE MUÑOZ.

Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Guatemala to the United States since September, 1904, died at Providence Hospital, in Washington, at midday October 20, 1906.

This sad event creates a vacancy in the diplomatic corps at Washington and in the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

Señor MUÑOZ was born in 1854, and was educated as a member of the bar, finishing his studies in the city of Guatemala in 1876. He practiced his profession for several years, a part of the time at San José, in Costa Rica. In 1893 he was Consul-General of Guatemala at San José. From here he was recalled to Guatemala and appointed Attorney-General, which office he filled until September 7, 1894, when he was named by President REYNA BARRIOS as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this position he was instrumental in effecting the treaty of April 1, 1895, with Mexico, which put an end to the long-standing difficulties between the two Republics. Señor MUÑOZ remained as Minister of Foreign Affairs for three years until the end of 1897.

In 1904 he was appointed by President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA Minister to the United States, and was received by President ROOSEVELT on September 30 of that year.

Señor MUÑOZ was vice-chairman of the committee appointed to report and recommend to the Third International Conference a plan for the reorganization of the Bureau.

A meeting of the Board was called for November 7, 1906, and was held in the diplomatic reception room of the Department of State and presided over by the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State. There were present: The Secretary of State, chairman; Mr. J. L. LÉGER, Minister of Haiti; Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, Minister of

Costa Rica; Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Minister of Nicaragua; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON, Minister of Bolivia; Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Minister of Panama; Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador; Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS, Minister of Colombia; Señor Don R. GABIRUS GUZMAN, Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela; Señor Don PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay; Señor Don BALBINO DÁVALOS, Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico; Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile; Señor Don R. BENGOCHEA, Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala; Mr. WILLIAM C. FOX, Director, and Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, Secretary of the Bureau.

Mr. ROOT, chairman of the Board, announced:

"I would like to call the attention of the Board to the lamented death of Señor Don JORGE MUÑOZ, late Minister of Guatemala, and suggest that a committee be appointed for the purpose of expressing to the Government and to the family of our late colleague the sorrow of the Board for the loss of one of its most distinguished members."

The Ministers of Bolivia and Nicaragua seconded this suggestion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Guatemala thanked the chairman and the Board in the name of his country and of the family of Señor MUÑOZ for the kind words of sympathy and condolence at the lamented death of the minister.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

Washington, November 7, 1906.

The Secretary of State, Chairman, and Members of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report on the operations of the International Bureau of the American Republics during the past year.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, are as follows.

Receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.

Annual appropriation of United States, 1906	\$36,000.00
Balance from receipts from sales, rents, etc., July 1, 1905 ...	\$12,548.47
Amount received from Latin-American States on account of quotas for various years.....	\$6,325.89
From sale of publications	1,100.00
	<hr/>
	7,425.89
	<hr/>
	19,974.36
Total receipts	55,974.36

EXPENDITURES.

From annual appropriation, 1906.....	\$36,000.00	
From receipts from sales, rents, etc.....	18,506.75	\$54,506.75
Balance July 1, 1906.....		1,467.61

Detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

	From an- nual appro- priation, 1906.	From re- ceipts from sales, rents, etc.	Total.
Compensation.....	\$29,277.77	\$2,782.50	\$32,010.27
Rent.....	2,200.00		2,200.00
Stationery.....		601.33	601.33
Library.....		1,111.59	1,111.59
Postage.....	22.23	343.00	365.23
Furniture.....		7.00	7.00
Printing.....	4,500.00	8,073.07	12,573.07
Miscellaneous.....		2,638.26	2,638.26
For representation of the International Bureau of the Amer- ican Republics at the Third International Conference of American States.....		3,000.00	3,000.00
Total.....	36,000.00	18,506.75	54,506.75

Account of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

Total amount of bills rendered for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906...	\$12,228.22
Paid from receipts from sales, rents, etc.....	\$7,728.22
Paid from annual appropriation, 1906.....	4,500.00
	12,228.22

This amount covers the cost of the regular issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN, volume 1 of the "Compilation of the Political Constitutions of the Independent Nations of the New World," a second edition, in English and Spanish, of "Patent and Trade-mark Laws of Latin America," and the "Handbook of Cuba."

The following estimate of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, is herewith submitted:

Estimated receipts:	
Annual appropriation of the United States	\$36,000.00
Contributions from Latin-American Republics.....	15,832.98
Sale of publications.....	1,200.00
Total.....	53,032.98
Estimated expenditures at present ratio:	
Pay roll	\$33,000
Rent	2,200
Printing	12,500
Stationery and furniture	800
Library.....	1,200
Postage.....	400
Miscellaneous	2,500
	52,600.00
Balance	432.98

PUBLICATIONS.

The "Handbook of Cuba," prepared by Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister of Cuba at Washington, and referred to in my last report, was published during the past year; also Volume I of the "Compilation of the Political Constitutions of the Independent Nations of the New World." Volumes II and III of this work will be issued within the next two months.

A second edition, in English and Spanish, of the work entitled "Patent and Trade-mark Laws of the Spanish-American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti," published by the Bureau in 1904, was made.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN continues to be issued in an edition of 10,500 copies, and is now in its twenty-third volume. It is widely circulated throughout all the countries of the International Union, and many of the leading periodicals in all sections of the world copy extensively from its columns.

LIBRARY.

The statement made in my last report that the Columbus Memorial Library is the most important of its kind to be found anywhere, and that it is very desirable that copies of every official publication of the Latin-American countries should be promptly forwarded to it, is herein reiterated. In spite of its limited resources, it already forms a nucleus which represents the state of progress, material as well as intellectual, attained by the various countries composing the International Union of American Republics, and if the recommendations of the several conferences relating to it are properly carried out, the Columbus Memorial Library will soon reach proportions which will permit it to satisfy entirely the purposes for which it was created.

The following statement shows the number of volumes and pamphlets added to the library since the date of the last report, December 1, 1905:

Number of volumes and pamphlets in library at date of last report.....	13, 050
Additions since last report:	
By gift and exchange, 646 volumes, 373 pamphlets.....	1, 019
By purchase, 111 volumes, 26 pamphlets.....	137
Periodicals bound during the year, 111 volumes	111
Total additions.....	1, 267
Total number of volumes and pamphlets now in library.....	14, 326

The most important addition, consisting of 578 volumes and pamphlets, was received from Chile.

Sources from which volumes and pamphlets were received since last report.

Argentine Republic.....	39
Bolivia	35
Brazil	156
Chile	578
Colombia	20
Costa Rica	32
Cuba	59
Dominican Republic.....	5
Ecuador	17
Great Britain.....	5
Guatemala.....	6
Haiti	1
Honduras	55
Mexico	98
Nicaragua	13
Panama	9
Paraguay	6
Peru	94
Salvador.....	10
United States	241
Uruguay.....	27
Venezuela	52
Total	1,558
From societies, associations, etc., in the United States and Europe.....	115
Miscellaneous publications not finally accepted for preservation in the library.....	35
By purchase	137
Bound periodicals.....	111
Total.....	1,956

Of this number of volumes and pamphlets, 654 are duplicates and 35 have not been finally accepted for preservation in the library.

Number of cards added to the general catalogue:

Book and map cards.....	6,612
Periodical indexing.....	1,520
Printed cards from the Library of Congress (including duplicates and reference cards).....	2,715
Total number of cards added during the year.....	10,847
Number of maps in library at date of last report.....	465
Number of maps added since last report.....	73
Total number of maps now in library.....	538
Number of atlases in library at date of last report.....	34
Number of atlases added since last report.....	6
Total number of atlases now in library.....	40
Number of volumes and pamphlets bound since last report	312

During the year, 27,718 daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and periodicals were received.

The library now has a collection of over 1,500 photographs of views in Latin-American countries.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN STATES.

The most important work of the Bureau during the past year was the preparation made for the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro.

At the regular meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, held on November 1, 1905, the honorable the Secretary of State, as chairman of the Board, suggested that it was time to consider the question of the meeting of the Third International Conference, and invited the members to come prepared to discuss the subject at the next regular meeting, which would occur on the 6th of December following.

At this meeting the Mexican Ambassador, Mr. CASASUS, submitted eight propositions, the sense of which was that the Third Conference should be held in Brazil in 1906; that the Brazilian Government should fix the date and place of meeting; and that three committees should be appointed, two consisting of six members each and one of five. The first committee was instructed to prepare the draft of the programme of the conference; the second, to prepare the regulations governing the conference; and the third, to study the basis of the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics as a permanent institution. The propositions also provided for the appointment of the Secretary of State as chairman of all of these committees. The propositions were adopted, Rio de Janeiro being selected as the place of meeting, and the 21st of July, 1906, as the opening day.

At a special meeting held on June 4, 1906, the Director was instructed to attend the conference as the representative of the Bureau, and a resolution was passed providing the necessary funds for said representation.

It was also determined that the programme and the regulations should be certified in the four languages to the chairman of the Third International American Conference by the chairman and the secretary of the Governing Board, with the statement that the English was the original and therefore the controlling text.

In view of the facilities afforded by the complete Bureau organization it was possible to perform the preliminary work of the conference within six months. The result was that when the Third Conference assembled in Rio de Janeiro it was able to enter directly upon the real work for which it had convened.

REORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The first article upon the programme of the Third Conference was (a) the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics on a more permanent basis, and (b) the enlarging and improving of the scope and efficiency of the institution.

This matter was in the hands of a special committee, of which the Delegate from Cuba, Mr. GONZALO DE QUESADA, was the chairman, and further of a subcommittee, with Dr. L. S. ROWE, a Delegate of the United States, as chairman.

The resolution providing for the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics, as prepared by the committee and adopted by the conference, is appended herewith as a part of this report, together with eight other resolutions requiring action on the part of the Bureau, as follows: (1) Building for the International Bureau of the American Republics; (2) International committee to secure from the various Governments the approval of the resolutions of the conference; (3) Special sections of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics; (4) Commercial relations; (5) Continental railway; (6) Future conferences; (7) Study of the monetary systems of the American Governments; (8) Natural resources.

In regard to the resolution reorganizing the Bureau, it would seem proper at this time to refer only to so much of it as requires immediate attention. It will be remarked that in addition to the present Governing Board of the Bureau, it is provided that at this regular November session a supervisory committee is to be created, in accordance with article 6 of the resolution.

BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The bright prospects for the future of the Bureau are foreshadowed in a most substantial way in the resolution of the Third Conference, in which expression is given to gratification that the project of having for it a permanent home is at last to be realized. Funds to the amount of \$224,160.67, in cash, are now immediately available, and it will probably be the wish of the Board to take up the matter of the selection of a site at an early date.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU.

The International Sanitary Bureau, of which Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN, of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, is chairman, has continued its work, assisted by the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The full report of the minutes of the Second International Sanitary Conference has been translated into Spanish, printed, and the volume is now being distributed.

The Sanitary Convention, relating to the treatment of cholera, plague, and yellow fever, which was signed *ad referendum* at Washington, October 14, 1905, by delegates of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Venezuela, and the United States, has been ratified by the follow-

1150 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

ing countries: Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Ecuador, Peru, and the United States.

The Third International Sanitary Conference will be held in Mexico City in December, 1907.

JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The Bureau will be represented at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, which will be held at Jamestown, Virginia, from May 13, 1907, to November 1, 1907, to commemorate the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western Hemisphere.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Referring to article 4 of the regulations for the Bureau, adopted at the Third International Conference in Rio de Janeiro, and especially to that paragraph which makes it the duty of the Director to submit with his annual report a statement of the work and plans of the Bureau, proposing such changes as may, in his opinion, be desirable in order to improve the service and extend its sphere of action, it seems to me that the time is propitious to indulge somewhat in retrospect in order that the real reasons for the establishment of the Bureau may not pass into forgetfulness, and at the same time to trace a bit of its history and the development which has made it what it is to-day—a part and parcel of the international machinery of this hemisphere.

It is a pleasant tradition in the Bureau that its establishment was the result of a casual conversation between a prominent citizen of the United States and a distinguished delegate from a South American country to the First International Conference at Washington in 1889. In an interchange of views on various subjects of mutual international interest, the North American said to the South American, "What language, sir, do you speak in your country?" It was the South American who, taken by surprise, resolved that he would not depart from the conference without at least suggesting something which would, in even a small manner, contribute to a reciprocal knowledge of the languages, institutions, and laws of the several Republics of America; the result, the International Bureau of American Republics.

Some look upon the Bureau purely as an engine to secure immediate profits to commerce, and severely criticise its work if, perchance, economic or other conditions prevailing, trade falls off and profits are lessened in any direction. To hold the Bureau responsible for such conditions is to credit it with possessing a power so great that the exercise of it would simply astonish the world.

The Bureau must, to be successful, give convincing evidence of sincerity and unselfishness of motive. I believe that up to this moment this has been, and I trust will continue to be, its purpose. It has

passed through epochs of attempts by extravagant propaganda and other unwise means to increase its importance, but always to return to safe and sane methods.

The propositions advanced in the plan adopted at Rio de Janeiro are worthy of the earnest activity of the Bureau. They have been referred to above, and in due time will undoubtedly be taken up and the mandates carried out.

Of superior importance is the injunction to the Bureau to assist in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the conference. For this purpose also was the resolution introduced by the Chilean Delegation, through Mr. WALKER-MARTINEZ, relating to the appointment of an international committee. This committee is to be composed, when possible, of persons who have been delegates to some of the International American Conferences and will be responsible to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the various Republics of the Union. Those who have had experience in the government and work of the Bureau will appreciate the valuable assistance which it is possible for this committee to render.

The establishment of a section under the charge of an expert to make a special study of customs legislation, consular regulations, and commercial statistics of the Republics of America will necessitate a small extra appropriation in addition to the funds already at the disposal of the Bureau. It is hoped that this may be obtained, as the object is not only important, but the work is necessary in order to prepare material to be submitted to the Fourth International American Conference.

There is every probability that the Bureau will be made of greater practical use in future conferences than heretofore. When I first suggested to the late Ambassador of Mexico, Mr. AZPIROZ, the idea of a branch of the Bureau at the conference in Mexico, it met his hearty approval. The Bureau was useful at the conferences at Mexico and Rio de Janeiro, and its library and publications were freely consulted by Delegates. But it can be still more useful. In the first place, the representative of the Bureau at conferences should be, if not a Delegate, at least an official whose rights and duties should be more clearly defined. The right of the representative to take part in the proceedings on the floor of the conference is worthy of consideration. It would, in my judgment, be wise to have the representative of the Bureau, with a number of its expert assistants, proceed to the city where the next conference is to be held some weeks, if not months, before it is convened, and place himself at the disposition of the local officials. The important function for him to perform would be the establishment of a file and index system, and the introduction of other advanced features in the conduct of official business, which experience has shown have been heretofore lacking. When it is remembered

that the Bureau is the custodian of the records of the conferences, it would seem highly proper for it to participate in a practical way in the making of these records.

I believe that the Bureau should progress, but its progress must be along conservative lines. It has existed for sixteen years. In the beginning, looked upon as a happy conceit, it has developed into an institution doing an important, yet modest, part in developing a better understanding between peoples.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAMS C. FOX, *Director*.

APPENDIX.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[As printed in the "Acta Geral Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana." Imprensa Nacional. Rio de Janeiro, 1906.]

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

ARTICLE 1. The Third International Pan-American Conference resolves to continue the International Union of the American Republics created by the first conference and confirmed by the second.

The purposes of the International Bureau of the American Republics, which will represent said Union, are the following:

1. To compile and distribute commercial information and prepare commercial reports.
2. To compile and classify information respecting the treaties and conventions between the American Republics and between the latter and non-American States.
3. To supply information on educational matters.
4. To prepare reports on questions assigned to it by resolutions of the International American Conferences.
5. To assist in obtaining the ratification of the resolutions and conventions adopted by the conferences.
6. To carry into effect all resolutions the execution of which may have been assigned or may hereafter be assigned to it by the International American Conferences.
7. To act as a permanent committee of the International American Conferences, recommending topics to be included in the programme of the next conference; these plans must be communicated to the various Governments forming the Union at least six months before the date of the meeting of the next conference.

8. To submit within the same period a report to the various Governments on the work of the Bureau during the term covered since the meeting of the last conference, and also special reports on any matter which may have been referred to it for report.

9. To keep the records of the International American Conferences.

ART. 2. The International Bureau of the American Republics shall be administered by a Governing Board, consisting of the diplomatic representatives of all the Governments of said Republics accredited to the Government of the United States of America, and of the Secretary of State of the United States, who will act as chairman of said Governing Board.

ART. 3. Any diplomatic representative unable to attend the meetings of the Board may transmit his vote, stating his reasons therefor in writing. Representation by proxy is prohibited.

ART. 4. The Governing Board shall meet in regular session the first Wednesday of every month, excepting in the months of June, July, and August, and in special session at the call of the chairman, issued on his own initiative or at the request of two members of the Board.

The attendance of five members at any ordinary or special session shall be sufficient to permit the Board to proceed with its business.

ART. 5. In the absence of the Secretary of State of the United States, the senior diplomatic representative in Washington present shall act as chairman.

ART. 6. At the regular session to be held in November of this year the Governing Board shall fix by lot the order of precedence among all the representatives of the American Republics forming the Union in order to create a supervisory committee. The first four on this list and the Secretary of State of the United States will constitute the first supervisory committee, and the four members of the committee shall be replaced by turn, one every year, so that the committee will be totally renewed after four years. The outgoing members shall always be replaced by those following on the list, the same method being observed in the event of resignation.

The Secretary of State of the United States shall always be the chairman of the committee.

The supervisory committee shall hold a regular session the first Monday of every month, and three members shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum.

ART. 7. The direction and administration of the Bureau shall be intrusted to a director appointed by the Governing Board.

ART. 8. The director shall have charge of the fulfillment of the purposes of the Bureau, in accordance with these fundamental rules, the regulations and the resolutions of the Governing Board.

He shall have charge of the correspondence with the Governments of the Union through their diplomatic representatives in Washington

or directly in the absence of such representatives. He must attend, in an advisory capacity, the meetings of the Governing Board, of the committees, and of the International Conferences of the countries of the Union, except in cases of resolution to the contrary.

ART. 9. The personnel of the Bureau, the number of employees, their appointment, duties, and everything pertaining thereto, shall be determined by the regulations.

ART. 10. The Governments of the Union shall have the right to send at their own cost to the Bureau a special agent to secure such data and information as may be requested, and at the same time such as his Government may require as to the commerce and industries of any of the countries of America.

ART. 11. The Director of the Bureau shall present at the regular session, in the month of May, a detailed budget of the expenses for the following year. This budget, after approved by the Governing Board, shall be transmitted to the various Governments represented in the Union, with a statement of the quota due from each, which quota shall be fixed in proportion to the population of each country.

ART. 12. The Bureau shall issue such publications as the Governing Board may determine and shall publish a bulletin at least once a month.

All geographical maps published by the Bureau shall bear a statement thereon that they do not constitute documents approved by the Government of the country to which they apply, nor by the Government of the countries whose boundaries appear thereon, unless the former and the latter Governments shall have expressly given their approval, which shall in such case also be stated on the maps.

All these publications, with the exception of those determined by the Governing Board, shall be distributed gratuitously.

ART. 13. In order to assure the greatest possible accuracy in the publications of the Bureau, each country belonging to the Union shall transmit directly to said Bureau two copies of the official documents or publications relating to matters connected with the purposes of the Union.

ART. 14. All the publications of the Bureau shall be carried free of charge by the mails of the American Republics.

ART. 15. The Bureau shall be governed by the regulations adopted at this conference, which regulations, however, may be amended by the Governing Board, but shall in no way contravene these fundamental rules.

ART. 16. The American Republics bind themselves to continue to support this Bureau for a term of ten years from this date and to pay their respective quotas. Any of them may cease to belong to the Union upon giving notice to the Bureau two years in advance. The Bureau shall continue for a new term of ten years, and thus suc-

cessively under the same conditions for consecutive terms of ten years, unless twelve months before the expiration of such term a majority of the members of the Union shall express the wish, through the Secretary of State of the United States, to withdraw therefrom on the expiration of the term.

ART. 17. All of the fundamental rules and regulations by which the Bureau has been governed heretofore are hereby repealed.

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. Calls to meetings shall state the object thereof and shall be issued at least three days in advance, excepting in cases of great urgency.

When, during the discussion of any matter, one of the members of the Board shall request a second discussion, such discussion shall be granted without further debate at the close of the first discussion, but such discussion shall not take place until the next meeting.

Before the approval of the minutes of a meeting the resolutions adopted thereat may be reconsidered upon the request of two members of the Board.

ART. 2. The supervisory committee shall examine the accounts of the Bureau at least once a month. It shall recommend to the Governing Board the improvements to be made regarding publications, the library, and anything that it may deem advisable and beneficial to the Bureau, or to give greater efficiency to its work.

The committee shall have, in addition, the powers determined by these regulations.

ART. 3. The personnel of the Bureau shall consist of a director and such other employees as the Governing Board may determine and appoint. In no case shall the same person receive a salary for more than one of the offices of the Bureau.

ART. 4. The Director, as the Chief of the Bureau, shall have charge of all the matters pertaining thereto, under the immediate direction of the supervisory committee.

He shall prepare, with the approval of said committee, the internal regulations of the Bureau, which must be observed by the employees.

He shall appoint and remove the messengers and other subordinate employees.

He shall supervise the proper collection and disbursement of the funds of the Bureau, for which he shall be personally responsible.

He shall also supervise the publication of the BULLETIN and other publications of the Bureau.

He shall sign all vouchers, in accordance with the budget or resolutions approved by the Governing Board.

He shall not absent himself except with the permission of the chairman of the Board.

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At the meeting in November he shall submit an annual report on the activities of the Bureau, its receipts and disbursements, its work and plans, proposing such changes as may, in his opinion, be desirable in order to improve the service and extend the sphere of action of the Bureau.

One week before the May meeting he shall submit an estimate of expenses for the following year.

In the absence of the Director, his duties shall be discharged temporarily by such employee as the supervisory committee may designate.

ART. 5. The positions in the Bureau shall be filled upon examination held in the manner prescribed by the internal regulations.

TRANSITORY PROVISION.

All previous regulations are repealed, excepting those pertaining to the number and duties of the employees and other matters relating to the personnel of said Bureau, which shall be subject to the provisions in force.

(13th of August, 1906.)

BUILDING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

1. To express its gratification that the project has been realized to establish a permanent center of information and of interchange of ideas among the Republics of this Continent as well as a building suitable for the library in memory of Columbus.

2. To express the hope that, before the meeting of the next International American Conference, the International Bureau of American Republics shall be housed in such a way as shall permit it to properly fulfill the important functions assigned to it by this conference.

(13th of August, 1906.)

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE FROM THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS THE APPROVAL OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

To recommend to the Governments represented thereat the appointment of a committee responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and composed, if possible, of persons that have been Delegates to some International American Conferences to the end that:

1. The approbation shall be obtained of resolutions adopted by International American Conferences.

2. The International Bureau of American Republics shall be furnished with all information necessary for the preparation of its work, and that—

3. The committee shall exercise such further functions as the respective Governments shall deem proper.

(13th of August, 1906.)

SPECIAL SECTIONS OF COMMERCE, CUSTOMS, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

ARTICLE 1. The Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics shall create a special section dependent upon it, which shall be known as the "section of commerce, customs, and commercial statistics," and shall appoint as its director a specialist in these matters.

ART. 2. This section shall have as its chief object a special study of the customs legislation, consular regulations, and commercial statistics of the Republics of America, and shall impart within the shortest delay and at the latest one year before the meeting of the next International American Conference all information as to the measures to be adopted to the end of obtaining:

(a) The simplification and uniformization, as far as possible, of the customs and consular regulations referring to the entrance and dispatch of ships and goods.

(b) The uniformity of the bases on which the official statistics of all the American countries shall be formed.

(c) The greatest possible circulation of statistical and commercial data and the greatest development and amplification of commercial relations between American Republics.

(d) That the custom-houses of American countries shall indicate the duties to be paid on articles of importation, when samples of such articles are sent to them.

ART. 3. The committee to be appointed in each country, in conformity with the resolution approved by the Third Pan-American Conference at its session on the 13th August, shall be charged with the duty of collecting the data desired by the department of commerce, customs, and statistics of the Bureau of American Republics.

ART. 4. The Governing Board as soon as the information shall have been presented to them shall immediately communicate the same to the Governments of the American Republics, so that it may be duly studied and may serve as a basis for the instructions to be given to the Delegates to the Fourth Conference.

(16th of August, 1906.)

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

ARTICLE 1. The International Bureau of American Republics, after due collection and study of the necessary material, shall elaborate a

project containing the definite bases of a contract which it may be advisable to conclude with one or more steamship companies for the establishment or maintenance of navigation lines connecting the principal ports of American countries.

ART. 2. These bases shall be communicated in due time to the signatory Governments, so that they may instruct their delegates to the end that the next International American Conference may give its opinion thereon.

ART. 3. To recommend to the Governments represented at this conference that, with the aim of bettering the means of facilitating trade, they should conclude conventions among themselves, stimulating as far as possible a rapid service of communications by railway, steamer, and telegraphic lines, as well as postal conventions, for the carriage of samples, so that goods and commercial advertisements may circulate with rapidity and economy.

ART. 4. To recommend equally to the Governments of the signatory countries that they should seek to connect their railroads and telegraphic lines.

ART. 5. To recommend that goods in transit over the routes of communication of any country whatever shall be free from all duties, paying solely for services rendered by the adequate installations of the ports and roads passed over, on the same scale as such services are paid for by goods destined to the consumption of the country over whose territory the transit takes place.

(23d of August, 1906.)

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

I.

1. To confirm the existence of the permanent committee on the continental railway; and

2. That the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics shall be empowered to increase the number of members of the committee or to replace them, if necessary, in view of the information presented by the president of the former.

II.

1. That, with the object of contributing within the shortest possible time to the termination of the Pan-American Railway, each Republic when giving its support to the construction of lines destined to serve local interests, should follow, as far as possible, the intercontinental route.

2. That each State in which there are sections to be built should seek to organize associations of engineers destined to complete the plans, specifications, and estimates that shall serve to fix the amount of capital necessary to complete the construction;

3. That the Governments of the different States shall determine, as soon as possible, what concessions of land, subventions, interest guaranties on invested capital, exemptions of duty on material for the construction and rolling stock, and any other concessions they deem it advisable to grant; and

4. That the Governments shall designate a person or center that shall maintain itself in constant communication with the permanent committee on the continental railway, so as to impart to it and obtain from it information and data relative to the undertaking.

III.

To express its gratitude to that body for the zeal, intelligence, and perseverance which it has placed at the service of a work which will contribute to strengthen and will bring about the practical consummation of the unity of America.

(23d of August, 1906.)

FUTURE CONFERENCES.

The Third International Conference of America resolves:

1. The Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics is authorized to designate the place at which the Fourth International Conference is to meet, which is to be within the next five years; to provide for the organization of the programme and regulations and take into consideration all other necessary details, and to set another date in case the meeting of the said conference can not be effected within the prescribed limit.

2. It is recommended to the said Governing Board, within a year, if possible, to designate the date and place for the next conference, and to formulate the programme six months before the prescribed date.

(23d of August, 1906.)

STUDY OF THE MONETARY SYSTEMS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

The Third International American Conference resolves:

1. To recommend to the Governments that they cause to be prepared for the next conference a detailed study of the monetary system in force in each one of the American Republics, its history, the fluctuations of the type of exchange which have taken place in the last twenty years, the preparation of tables showing the influence of the said fluctuations on commerce and industrial development.

2. To recommend also that these studies be transmitted to the International Bureau of American Republics in order that the latter may prepare a résumé of the said studies, publish and distribute them among the several Governments at least six months before the meeting of the next International Conference.

(23d of August, 1906.)

NATURAL RESOURCES.

1. That the Bureau of American Republics be authorized to establish, as a part of its section of commerce, customs, and statistics, a special service destined to facilitate the development of the natural resources and means of communication of the various Republics of America.

To this end the Bureau is charged with the duty of gathering and classifying permanently all trustworthy information on the natural resources, projected public works, and legal conditions under which it is possible to obtain from the American Governments concessions of lands, mines, and forests.

This information shall be put at the disposal of the Governments and persons interested therein and shall be regularly published in the bulletins of the Bureau.

2. The Bureau shall be bound to render its services to the Governments of America, when any one of them shall demand such services, with a view to obtaining information that might be useful to it with regard to projected public works; and it shall preserve in its archives, at the disposal of interested persons, the plans and details of the said works.

3. The next International Conference of American States shall be invited to give full attention to the following subject:

The study of the laws that regulate public concessions in the various countries of America, in order to make recommendations to the American Governments what agreements or dispositions would best contribute to the industrial development and the development of the natural resources of the Republics of the continent.

In order that all the material necessary for this discussion may be gathered, the Bureau is hereby charged with the duty of presenting a special memoir to the next Pan-American Conference on the laws relative to the above-mentioned matters which are in force to-day in the various Republics of the continent.

(23d of August, 1906.)

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

The fourth clause of the treaty of peace signed on July 20, 1906, on board the United States cruiser *Marblehead* by delegates from Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, provided that "within two months from the date hereof a general treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, etc., shall be entered into between the three contracting parties," and designated the capital of the Republic of Costa Rica as the place for meeting of the conference.

In accordance with this provision the Government of Costa Rica sent out invitations to the three contracting Governments and to the Government of Nicaragua, to send delegates to meet in the city of San José, which invitation was accepted by Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

The conference met in the Hall of Session of the National Congress at San José on September 17, 1906, with the following delegates: Señor LICENCIADO LUIS ANDERSON, Minister of Foreign Affairs, delegate from Costa Rica; Señor Dr. SALVADOR GALLEGOS and Señor Dr. SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ, delegates from El Salvador; General SOTERO BARAHONA, delegate from Honduras, and Señor Dr. FRANCISCO ANGUIANO and Señor LICENCIADO JOSÉ FLAMENCO, delegates from Guatemala.

The conference was called to order and unanimously elected Señor ANDERSON president, and Don JOAQUIN BERNARDO CALVO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Washington, secretary.

Señor ANDERSON on taking his seat as president delivered an address of welcome, in closing which he said:

"In blood, in customs, and in ideals we are one, and even our institutions and written laws, with but slight variations, are the same.

"To develop the elements of our life, to guide in common our efforts toward a characteristic improvement, is our work to-day. To make legislation and even our political system uniform, following which, interest and a positive good will, factors of greater importance than our single aspirations and our single desires, will bring us together. This is an end, which in the natural current of events will work itself out without violence and without effort; for so the ideal will grow into a smiling, alluring reality, and the Central American spirit will be one in concord, one in symmetry, and one in reciprocal confidence permeating all the people.

"Let us, then, raise aloft above all the banner of Central American prosperity, sustained by intelligence, activity, and labor—prosperity in the material, intellectual, and moral sense, which will elevate these five countries, so loved by us, to the height where fortune, with open

arms, rushes to receive us, and whence we shall enjoy the respect and consideration of all the world.

There is no higher glory for us and for the present generation, fellow-delegates, should this aspiration for the prosperity and well-being of Central America, which is to guide to-day our labors in this conference, be realized, than in some day remembering that in this great work for peace and progress we laid the corner stone."

To this address Doctor RODRIGUEZ, delegate from El Salvador, on behalf of all the delegates, replied in a fitting address of thanks to the presiding officer, the Government, and the people of Costa Rica. Among other things, he said:

"We have met here under the shadow of this wing of the old and broken ancestral roof of our forefathers' larger country, to seal the solemn pledge never again, in sterile conflict, to stain with red that banner, blue and white, which symbolizes the immortal aspirations of those high hearts of 1821, whose spirits in these solemn moments, without doubt, inquiet and agitated, hover over us with vehement appeal on this great day in the country's history. Under such noble auspices, our labors for brotherly conciliation must of necessity be animated by the highest aspirations, the most generous ideals, and the clearest and fullest insight into the future, so as to build the foundation upon which may again rest our ancestral home of 1821, newly raised by the love and effort of the coming generations, better prepared and more happy than we to live together in close and fraternal embrace in the common home of the Central American family now divided by the rash hand of disunion."

Seven sessions of the conference were held, and on September 25 it adopted and signed the following treaty:

GENERAL TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY, ARBITRATION, COMMERCE, ETC.,
CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF COSTA RICA, SALVADOR,
GUATEMALA, AND HONDURAS.

The Governments of the Republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty of July 20 of the current year, concluded on board of the American cruiser *Marblehead*, and the Republic of Costa Rica, acting on invitation of said countries, and desirous to be present at this act, which concerns the entire Central American fatherland, for the purpose of establishing peace on firm and stable foundations, and binding closer their family relations and the ties which must unite them because of their common destiny, through the delegates hereafter to be named, have held various meetings in conference, spreading upon the several minutes of the protocol thus formed the conclusions reached on such an important subject; and all being desirous to give said agreements a more solemn form, they have concluded to embody them in a general treaty.

The representatives were, on behalf of the Republic of Costa Rica, His Excellency Licentiate Don LUIS ANDERSON; on behalf of Salvador, Their Excellencies Drs. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS and Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZÁLEZ; on behalf of Guatemala, Their Excellencies Dr. FRANCISCO ANGUIANO and Licentiate Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, and on behalf of Honduras, His Excellency Gen. SOTERO BARAHONA, who, after having presented their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. There shall be perpetual peace and a frank, loyal, and sincere friendship among the Republics of Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, each and every one of the aforesaid Governments being in duty bound to consider as one of their principal obligations the maintenance of such peace and the preservation of such friendship by endeavoring to contribute every means to procure the desired end, and to remove, as far as lies in their power, any obstacles, whatever their nature, which might prevent it. In order to secure such ends, they shall always unite, when the importance of the case demands it, to foster their moral, intellectual, and industrial progress, thus making their interests one and the same, as it becomes sister countries.

ART. 2. In the event, which is not to be expected, that any of the high contracting parties should fail to comply with, or cause any deviation from, any of the subjects agreed to in the present treaty, such event, as well as any particular difficulty which may arise between them, shall necessarily be settled by the civilized means of arbitration.

ART. 3. The Governments of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty executed on board the *Marblehead*, hereby appoint as umpires Their Excellencies the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United Mexican States, to whom all particular difficulties arising among said Governments shall be submitted for arbitration.

For the purpose of agreeing on the manner to effect such arbitration the above-mentioned Republics shall accredit, at the latest within three months from this date, their respective Legations near the Governments of the United States of America and Mexico, and in the meanwhile arbitration shall be ruled according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Compulsory Arbitration, concluded in Mexico on the 29th of January, 1902.

ART. 4. Guatemala not having subscribed to the Corinto Convention of January 20, 1902, Costa Rica, Salvador, and Honduras do hereby respectively declare that said Corinto Convention is to continue in force, and that any particular difference which may arise among them shall be settled in conformity with the aforesaid convention and with the regulations established by the Central American Court of Arbitration on the 9th of October of that year.

ART. 5. Citizens of any of the high contracting parties, resident in the territory of any of the other parties, shall enjoy the same civil rights as native citizens, and shall be considered as naturalized citizens of the country of residence, provided they possess the qualifications required by the respective constitutional laws, and have declared before the respective departmental authorities their intention of becoming citizens, or that they accept any public office or charge, in which case such intention is presumed. Nonnaturalized persons shall be exempt from obligatory military service, either by sea or land, and from all forced loans, levies, or military requisitions, and under no circumstances shall they be obliged to pay more assessments, ordinary or extraordinary taxes, than those to which native citizens are subject.

ART. 6. The diplomatic agents of each of the high contracting parties shall exercise their good offices in order that due justice shall be administered their fellow-citizens. It is well understood, however, that in the defense and protection of their rights and interests and in their claims and complaints against the nation or private individuals, no other proceedings shall be resorted to than those which the laws of each signatory Republic may provide for their respective citizens, and they must conform to the final decision of the courts of justice.

ART. 7. Those who may have acquired a professional, literary, artistic, or industrial title in any of the contracting Republics shall be free to practice in any of the other countries, without any restraint whatever, their respective professions, arts, or trades, in conformity with the laws of the country of their residence, and without any other previous requirements than the presentation of the proper title or diploma, duly authenticated, and, in case of need, to establish the identity of the person and to obtain the approval of the executive power in case the law should so require.

Scientific or literary studies made in the universities, technical schools, or institutes of secondary education in any of the contracting countries shall also be valid after presentation of the proper authenticated documents certifying to such studies and corresponding identification.

ART. 8. Citizens of any of the signatory countries residing within the territory of any of the others shall enjoy the right of literary, artistic, or industrial property (copyright and trade-marks) on the same terms and subject to the same requirements as those applying to their native-born citizens.

ART. 9. Commerce between the Republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras of articles of their growth, produce, or manufacture, whether by sea or through their land frontiers, shall be exempt from all fiscal duties and shall not be burdened with any local or municipal import dues. In case of Salvador and Guatemala this exemption does not apply to their export duties. Products manufactured in the

country with foreign raw material are excepted, and they shall only pay 50 per cent of the duty assessed upon them on their reciprocal importation from one country to another.

Notwithstanding the stipulations contained in the foregoing paragraph, the Governments of the high contracting parties shall frame, of common accord, all such measures as may tend to prevent fraud under the exceptions herein stipulated.

ART. 10. In order that such national products, either natural or manufactured, may enjoy the exemption aforesaid, the political authority from the country of origin shall be required to certify to the origin of said article, and custom-house collectors at the port of shipment shall certify in a similar manner that such product is a natural product of the respective country and that its origin is genuine.

ART. 11. The exemptions contained in the foregoing article shall not apply—

1. In respect to Guatemala and Salvador, to salt and sugar.

2. To the natural or manufactured products, the monopoly of which actually is, or may hereafter be, established in each of the contracting Republics for the benefit of the State.

3. To articles of illicit commerce and, in general, to all such articles as the Governments may agree to exempt.

ART. 12. Whosoever should in any manner defraud, or intend to defraud, the public treasury of any of the contracting parties under cover of any of the provisions of this treaty shall be prosecuted and punished as the fiscal laws of the respective countries may prescribe.

ART. 13. In respect to the commercial relations between the above-mentioned Republics and Costa Rica, it is agreed, as a general proposition, that free importation shall be limited for the present only to such national products as can not be obtained in any of the other countries in quantities sufficient to meet the necessities of consumption, such articles to be freely designated and the extent of the exemptions established for each year by correspondence between the respective departments during the next preceding year.

ART. 14. The merchant vessels of any of the four contracting parties shall be regarded as national (home) vessels while on the seas, coasts, and ports of any of the other countries. They shall enjoy the same exemptions, franchises, and concessions accorded to such vessels and shall pay no other dues nor be burdened with other charges than those affecting vessels of the respective countries.

ART. 15. Diplomatic and consular agents of the contracting Republics in foreign cities, towns, or ports shall extend to the persons, vessels, and other property of the citizens of any of the aforesaid Republics the same protection due to the persons, vessels, and other property of their respective fellow-citizens, and they shall not ask for such services

any other or higher fees than those usually charged in the case of their own fellow-citizens.

ART. 16. With a view to encourage commerce among the contracting Republics, their respective Governments shall take the necessary steps tending to an agreement for the establishment of a national merchant marine for the coastwise trade, or to make contracts with or grant subsidies to the steamship companies carrying on the trade between San Francisco, California, and Panama, and between Colon and Puerto Barrios.

ART. 17. The high contracting parties, recognizing the necessity and great advantage of promoting and supporting the establishment of the best means of communication between the respective States hereby agree to grant, as each country may determine within its own territory, the necessary concessions for the construction of railroad and the establishment of new submarine cables and wireless telegraph stations.

They equally bind themselves to improve as much as possible their telegraphic and telephonic means of communication, it being agreed that telegraphic communication shall not be subject to any higher rates than those established by the respective tariffs for interior service in each Republic.

ART. 18. There shall exist among the contracting Governments a complete and regular exchange of official publications of all kinds. This exchange also applies to all scientific and literary publications made within their respective territories by private individuals, and to this end every publisher and owner of a printing establishment shall be bound to supply their respective Department of Foreign Relations immediately after publication with the necessary copies for the exchange. For the purpose of due preservation and easy consultation each Government shall deposit one copy of said publications in such public library as it is deemed convenient.

ART. 19. Public instruments delivered in one of the contracting Republics shall be valid in the others when duly authenticated and made in accordance with the laws of the Republic where they originate.

ART. 20. The judicial authorities of the contracting Republics shall execute all requisitions in civil, commercial, or criminal matters relating to summons, examinations, and other legal proceedings.

Other judicial acts in civil or commercial matters growing out of personal actions shall have within the territory of any of the high contracting parties the same force as in the respective local courts and shall be executed as in the latter when duly authorized by the supreme tribunal of the Republic wherein they are to be executed. Such authorization exists when the essential conditions required by each particular legislation, as well as the rules governing in each country the execution of sentences, have been complied with.

ART. 21. The contracting Republics, desirous that crimes and offenses committed within their respective territories shall not be left unpunished, and in order to prevent that criminal responsibility should be evaded by the escape of the offender, do hereby agree, reciprocally, to surrender persons seeking refuge within their respective territories, charged with, or convicted of having committed in any of the countries, either as principals, or as accessories, any of the following crimes, to wit: homicide, arson, robbery, piracy, embezzlement, abigean (cattle stealing), counterfeiting of money, forgery of public documents, breach of trust, malversation of public funds, fraudulent bankruptcy, perjury, and, in general, any crime or offense that can be prosecuted without the necessity of a formal accusation, and which the common penal code of the country wherein the crime was committed, punishes by imprisonment for a period exceeding two years, even when the penalty for that particular crime is less, or different, in the country where the criminal has taken refuge.

ART. 22. The penalty of two years' imprisonment establishes the nature of the extraditable crime or offense, when such extradition is requested during the judicial proceedings, but does not limit the effects of the proceedings if, either by extenuating circumstances or other evidence favorable to the accused person, he will be condemned to a lighter penalty.

Should extradition be requested by virtue of the sentence of a court, the accused person shall be surrendered in case the penalty inflicted be no less than imprisonment for one year.

ART. 23. No extradition shall be granted in the case of a person under sentence for or charged with a political crime or offense, even when such crime or offense may have been committed in connection with another crime or offense calling for extradition.

It devolves upon the courts of justice of the Republic where the fugitive is found to determine the nature of political crimes or offenses.

The person surrendered can not be tried or condemned for political crimes or offenses, or other acts in connection thereof, committed prior to the extradition.

ART. 24. Extradition shall not be granted:

1. If the offender whose extradition is requested has already been tried and sentenced for the same act committed in the Republic where he resides.

2. If the act for which extradition is demanded is not considered as a crime or offense in the Republic where he resides.

3. If in conformity with the laws of the claiming Republic or that of refuge the action or penalty has been prescribed.

If the person whose extradition is requested has been charged with or condemned in the country of refuge for an offense or crime committed within its territory, he shall not be surrendered until acquitted

by sentence of the court, or in case of having been condemned, not until such sentence has been served or he has been pardoned. In case of urgency, temporary detention of the accused may be requested by telegraphic or postal communication to the Minister of Foreign Relations, or through the respective diplomatic agent or consul in default of the former. Such temporary arrest shall conform with the rules established by the laws of the country, but if within a month, reckoned from the day when the arrest was effected, no formal demand of the prisoner has been made such temporary arrest shall cease.

ART. 25. The high contracting parties are not bound to surrender their respective citizens, but they shall prosecute them for violations of the penal code committed in any of the other Republics, and the Government in whose territory such violation was committed shall transmit to that of the nationality of the accused all such proceedings, information, and documents in the case, as well as the objects constituting the *corpus delicti*, and all other evidence necessary to establish the guilt and to expedite the action of the court. This being done, the trial shall proceed to its end, and the Government of the country of trial shall inform the other interested governments of the final disposition of the case.

ART. 26. Extradition shall always be granted, even in case the alleged offender may fail, because of his surrender, to discharge contractual obligations. In such cases the interested parties shall have the right to bring the proper action before the competent judicial authorities.

ART. 27. The surrender shall always be made on condition that if the penalty attached to the crime or offense for which the extradition is requested is not the same in the claiming nation as in the nation of refuge, the lower penalty shall be applied to the offender, and in no case the death penalty.

ART. 28. If the accused or condemned person whose extradition is requested should be equally claimed by one or more of the Governments, for crimes committed by him within their respective jurisdiction, he shall be surrendered in preference to the Government having first demanded his extradition.

ART. 29. For the extradition of criminals the respective signatory Governments shall negotiate either directly or through diplomatic channels. In submitting the request for extradition specification shall be made of the evidence or the principle on which the proof, that in accordance with the laws of the Republic where the offense or crime was committed is sufficient to justify the arrest and trial of the accused.

The sentence, accusation, warrant of arrest, or any other equivalent legal proceedings shall also be submitted stating the nature and gravity

of the alleged offenses and the penal dispositions applicable thereto. In case of escape of the offender after sentence has been passed, or before the penalty has been fully completed, the requisition shall relate such circumstances and be accompanied only by the sentence.

ART. 30. In order to facilitate proof of ownership of the property stolen or taken from one of the Republics to any of the others, the authorization and authentication of the proper documents may be made by the highest political authorities of the department wherein the crime has been committed, and pending the appearance of the interested parties, the judicial authority of the country where such property is found shall direct it to be deposited, and to this end a telegraphic request from any of the authorities above mentioned shall be sufficient. Upon the establishment of the right ownership of said property, it shall be delivered to the proper owners, even when the offender is not amenable to extradition, or when such extradition has not been decreed.

ART. 31. In all cases when the detention of the fugitive is demanded he shall be informed within twenty-four hours that extradition proceedings shall be instituted against him, and that within the peremptory term of three days from notification he may oppose such extradition by alleging—

1. That he is not the person whose extradition is requested;
2. Any material defects that may exist in the submitted documents; and
3. That the request for extradition is contrary to law.

ART. 32. In case the proof of the alleged facts is needed, proceedings shall be had in accordance with the prescriptions contained in the laws of procedure of the Republic to which the request has been made.

When the proof has been established, judgment shall be passed without further proceedings, within ten days, establishing whether or not extradition shall be granted.

Against such decision, and within three days following its notification, the legal remedy prescribed by the laws of the country where the fugitive is found shall be granted, but five days at the latest, after the expiration of this term, final judgment shall be passed.

ART. 33. Expenses incurred by reason of the arrest, support, and transportation of the person whose surrender is requested, as well as the expenses incurred in the delivery and transportation of the property to be returned or forwarded because of its connection with the crime or offense, shall be defrayed by the Republic making the request.

ART. 34. The high contracting parties do hereby solemnly declare that they do not hold themselves, nor do they hold the other Central American Republics as foreign nations, and that they shall continuously endeavor to preserve among them all their family ties and the

greatest cordiality in their reciprocal relations, uniting in a common cause in case of war or difficulties with foreign nations, and amicably and fraternally mediating in case of private disturbances.

ART. 35. In their endeavor to maintain peace and to forestall one of the most frequent causes of disturbance in the interior of the Republics and of restlessness and distrust among the Central American people, the contracting Governments shall not allow the leaders or principal chiefs of political emigrations, nor their agents, to reside near the frontier of the countries whose peace they seek to disturb. Neither shall they employ in their respective national armies emigrants from any of the other Republics, and, should the interested Governments so request, such emigrants shall be concentrated at one point. Should the political emigrants resident in any of the contracting Republics incite or encourage revolutionary work against any of the other Republics they shall forthwith be exiled from the respective territory. All these measures shall be enforced irrespective of the nationality of the person against whom issued. But any Government before issuing such orders shall weigh the burden of the proof submitted or the evidence obtained by such Government.

ART. 36. The present treaty is of a perpetual nature, and always obligatory as regards peace, friendship, and arbitration, but as regards commerce, extradition, and other stipulations it shall remain in full force for a term of ten years from the date of exchange of the ratifications. If, however, one year before the expiration of such term none of the high contracting parties should have officially notified the others of its intention to terminate the treaty as stated, it shall continue to be obligatory for one year after the said notification.

ART. 37. This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in the city of San Salvador, within two months from date of the last ratification.

ART. 38. As the principal stipulations contained in the treaties made heretofore between the contracting countries are condensed or properly modified in the foregoing treaty, it is hereby declared that all such former treaties shall remain without effect and be abrogated when the present treaty is duly approved and the exchange of ratifications has been made.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing treaty in the city of San Jose de Costa Rica on the 25th day of the month of September, 1906.

LUIS ANDERSON.
SALVADOR GALLEGOS.
SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ G.
F. ANGUIANO.
JOSÉ FLAMENCO.
SOTERO BARAHONA.

CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL-AMERICAN
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, desirous of promoting the common interests of Central America, have agreed to establish an International Bureau whose duty it shall be to guard and look after such interests, and in order to attain such important object, they have entered into a special convention, and for this purpose the following plenipotentiaries have been appointed:

By Costa Rica, His Excellency, Licentiate DON LUIS ANDERSON.

By Salvador, Their Excellencies DRS. SALVADOR GALLEGOS and SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZALEZ.

By Guatemala, Their Excellencies Dr. FRANCISCO ANGUIANO and the Licentiate JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

By Honduras, His Excellency Gen. SOTERO BARAHONA.

Who, after presentation of their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to carry into effect the aforesaid purpose, in the following manner:

ARTICLE 1. The signatory Governments hereby agree to establish an International Central American Bureau, composed of one delegate from each Government.

ART. 2. The presidency of the Bureau shall be alternately discharged by the respective members, and to this end the alphabetical order of the names of the contracting nations shall be followed.

ART. 3. The duties of the Bureau shall be those deemed necessary and expedient for the realization of its object as provided in this convention. The Bureau, however, shall specify said duties in the regulations to be drawn, and is authorized to frame such rules relating to its internal organization as may lead to the successful discharge of its mission, which is to preserve and encourage the Central American interests under its care and supervision.

To obtain this end the contracting Governments bind themselves to give the Bureau all the support and protection necessary for the proper discharge of such important purposes.

ART. 4. The Bureau shall submit every six months, to each of the signatory Governments, a detailed report of the work accomplished during the elapsed six months

ART. 5. The Bureau shall be located in the city of Guatemala, and must be established not later than the 15th of September of the coming year, 1907.

ART. 6. The diplomatic and consular agents of the contracting Governments shall give the Bureau all the support requested from them, furnish the Bureau with such data, information, and news as may be needed, and comply with such other requests as the Bureau may deem it proper to make.

ART. 7. The expense for the maintenance of the Bureau shall be paid on equal shares by the signatory nations.

ART. 8. The Bureau shall have an organ of publicity for its work and shall endeavor to maintain relations with other institutions of analogous nature, particularly with the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington.

ART. 9. The Bureau shall be a means of intercourse among the signatory countries, and shall communicate to the respective Governments such information and reports as may be deemed necessary for the development of the relations and interests entrusted to the Bureau.

ART. 10. The life of this convention is indefinite and shall last while the contracting parties do not deem it proper to terminate it, but in case of denunciation the ordinary procedure shall be followed.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have subscribed the foregoing convention in the city of San Jose de Costa Rica on the 25th day of September, 1906.

LUIS ANDERSON,
SALVADOR GALLEGOS,
SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ-G.,
F. ANGUTANO,
JOSÉ FLAMENCO,
SOTERO BARAHONA.

CONVENTION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL-AMERICAN
PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, recognizing the great importance and transcendence of inspiring education in a spirit of Central Americanism, and uniformly develop it along the lines established by modern pedagogy and being animated by the desire of putting into practice and effect such principle, have agreed to enter into a convention, and to that effect have appointed the following delegates: Costa Rica, His Excellency Licentiate Don LUIS ANDERSON; Salvador, their Excellencies Drs. SALVADOR GALLEGOS and SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZALEZ; Guatemala, their Excellencies Dr. FRANCISCO ANGUTANO and the Licentiate JOSÉ FLAMENCO; Honduras, His Excellency Gen. SOTERO BARAHONA, who, after presentation of their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed to the following convention.

ARTICLE 1. The Republics of Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, prompted by the desire to establish a common education system, essentially homogeneous, tending to effect the moral and intellectual unification of the sister countries, have agreed to establish the expense and for the benefit of all, a pedagogical institute, having departments for men and women for the technical education of teachers. Costa Rica shall be the seat of such institute.

ART. 2. It is understood that as regards personnel of instructors, buildings, furniture, and scientific materials the pedagogical institute of the four associated Republics shall be on a level with the best of its kind.

ART. 3. The installation, organization, and financial administration, as well as the general control of the institute, devolves upon the Government of Costa Rica, but the other interested Governments may, whenever deemed proper, appoint a delegate to the governing board of the institute. The Government of Costa Rica shall report annually to the other Governments on the progress and conditions of the institute.

ART. 4. The personnel of instructors, as well as all laboratory, library, and other scientific materials, shall be selected in Europe by a competent person.

ART. 5. Each Republic is entitled to keep as many as one hundred normal school pupils in the pedagogical institute, fifty of each sex, but they shall never send less than twenty of each sex.

ART. 6. When the estimate is made of the extraordinary expenses of installation, including buildings, furniture, and scientific materials, as well as the expenses for bringing in the personnel of instructors, such estimate shall be transmitted to the interested Governments, who will place at the disposal of Costa Rica their respective share in such expenses.

In view of the progressive expansion and development of the Central American Pedagogical Institute the Government of Costa Rica is authorized to construct special buildings, outside of the large centers of population, in healthy, cool places, appropriate for mental work.

ART. 7. Ordinary expenses for salaries, boarders, management, etc., shall be defrayed by Costa Rica at the beginning of each school year.

ART. 8. The pedagogical league herein agreed upon, which is the first step toward the unification of the systems of education, shall be in force for the term of twenty-five years, to be extended at the will of the high contracting parties.

ART. 9. The present convention shall be ratified by correspondence between the interested Governments, and once ratified it shall become operative forthwith.

ART. 10. The Republic of Nicaragua shall be invited to become a party to this Central American Pedagogical Union.

Done at the city of San Jose de Costa Rica, on the 24th day of September, 1906.

LUIS ANDERSON.
SALVADOR GALLEGOS.
SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ G.
F. ANGUIANO.
JOSÉ FLAMENCO.
SOTERO BARAHONA.

RECEPTION OF NEW MINISTER FROM COLOMBIA IN THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTÉS was received in his capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia to the United States by President ROOSEVELT on October 18, 1906.

On the occasion of presenting his credentials Minister CORTÉS spoke as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your Excellency's hands the letters of credence which designate me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia near the Government of the United States as well as the letters of recall of my predecessor, Señor Dr. DIEGO MENDOZA.

"It gives me especial pleasure to represent my country in the United States, on account of the admiration and sympathy I have for this country, as well as the greater importance which the relations of the United States with the Latin peoples, inhabiting so considerable a portion of the American Continent, are each day assuming. The growing development of the United States and its importance as a power of first rank in the world are of peculiar importance and delicacy in the American Continent, peopled as it is to-day by two distinct races in origin, religion, and language. This situation is of itself perilous and calls for a high spirit of justice to avert conflicts in which might may overcome right.

"I venture to believe that day by day this idea will be more impressed upon the American people, the visit which the eminent statesman charged with the Department of Foreign Relations of this country has just made to South America being an important step. He has visited the greater part of the Latin countries, he has come in touch with the ability of its public men, and he has seen the capacity of our peoples for government, commerce, and industry.

"The eloquent words with which he has enriched the excursion, and the fraternal interest he has shown for the well-being of the Latin race, demonstrate that, with the proper cooperation of the United States, the time is at hand when lofty sentiments in the international relations of the entire American Continent shall prevail in all sincerity. Along this line the Government of Colombia and its representative in this country will have much pleasure in lending their aid, thus contributing to honorably drawing closer the relations which bind Colombia to the United States.

"I take advantage of this opportunity to solemnly advert to the words which Mr. Root uttered in his speech at Cartagena when he honored Colombia with his presence at the end of the past month.

My country will treasure this oration as a prized page in its history, and I wish to convey to Your Excellency the high appreciation which the Colombian people feel for it, as well as the President of the Republic of Colombia, to whom it refers in gratifying and eulogistic expressions.

"I extend to Your Excellency, in the name of the people and Government of Colombia, warmest wishes for the prosperity of the American people and for the personal welfare of Your Excellency, to which I would also respectfully add my own good wishes."

The reply of President ROOSEVELT was couched in the following terms:

"MR. MINISTER: It is indeed very pleasing to me to welcome you as the newly accredited Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia and to receive from your hands the letters of credence which you present in that honored capacity. I also accept the letters whereby your esteemed predecessor's withdrawal is announced.

"The close relations which have existed in the past since the enfranchisement of Latin America, and which I firmly trust will continue and attain larger growth in the coming years between the Republic of Colombia and the United States, call for an especial intimacy and cordiality between the two Governments and peoples. Standing as Colombia does at the threshold of the great southern continent and representing as your nation does the high aspirations of liberty and self-government to which Bolivar devoted his energies and attained a foremost station among the patriotic liberators of American history, it is fitting that your country and mine should clasp hands in good-fellowship, and that to your countrymen should be more earnestly conveyed the message of trustful friendship and sincere sympathy borne in the name of the people of the United States to their brethren of the lands of the Southern Cross by the American Secretary of State in his recent voyage. May that message, and the happy response it evoked in all quarters, be fruitful of lasting good in the minds of all American lovers of country and freedom, whether Latin or Anglo-Saxon, and strengthen the bonds of fellowship between the peoples of the two western continents to their common good.

"I am impressed and deeply gratified by the assurance you convey that your efforts as the representative of the Government of Colombia will be to give expression to these sentiments of confraternity and to contribute to the end my countrymen desire—the closer drawing together of the relations that join the two countries. Be assured, Mr. Minister, that your cooperation toward the realization of this purpose will be most valuable, and, I doubt not, most beneficent.

"For your country I utter the sincere hope and wish that peace

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and prosperity may ever be its good fortune, and for yourself, Mr. Minister, I bespeak the personal friendship and esteem of those among whom your honorable mission calls you to dwell."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

EXPORTS, FIRST EIGHT MONTHS, 1906.

The figures of Argentine exports for the first eight months of 1906 are as follows, corresponding returns for the same period of the preceding year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

		Eight months—	
		1906.	1905.
Oxhides:			
Dry	number	1,576,666	1,158,008
Salt	do	1,085,659	1,228,873
Horsehides:			
Dry	do	85,061	57,646
Salt	do	9,461	104,105
Sheepskins	bales	32,097	37,147
Hair	do	2,904	4,113
Tallow	pipes	16,589	22,409
Do	casks	53,981	69,016
Do	hogsheds	2,362	14,609
Goatskins	bales	7,397	8,701
Wool	do	266,204	319,071
Wheat	tons	2,011,353	2,349,986
Linseed	do	886,694	502,576
Malze	do	1,590,851	1,503,705
Flour	do	81,825	85,209
Bran	do	108,398	100,885
Pollards	bags	39,300	85,858
Oilseed	do	140,847	127,395
Hay	bales	1,188,631	671,284
Quebracho	tons	199,950	169,953
Quebracho extract	do	35,382	29,670
Butter	cases	94,500	136,562
Mutton, carcasses	number	2,217,477	2,426,458
Beef	quarters	1,422,407	1,286,460

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF ROSARIO, FIRST HALF, 1906.

The port of Rosario shows the following arrivals and departures for the first six months of 1906, the figures for the corresponding period of 1905 being also given for purposes of comparison:

		Six months—	
		1906.	1905.
Ocean-going steamers entered		363	398
Coasting steamers entered		458	429
Tonnage		946,290	950,083
Sailing vessels entered		40	47
Coasting vessels entered		291	334
Tonnage		81,808	83,650
Total tonnage		1,028,098	1,033,743
Produce exported	tons	1,054,237	1,111,013
Produce imported	do	382,977	386,544

SUGAR OUTPUT OF TUCUMAN.

The data of the sugar crop of Tucuman Province up to August 31, 1906, indicates 1,282,428 tons of cane milled by 28 mills, the total sugar product of which was 73,695 tons. Compared with the preceding year an increase in the amount of cane milled to the extent of 206,367 tons is noted, though a decreased yield of sugar of 658 tons is reported.

UNLOADING OF INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL AT BUENOS AYRES.

The "*Boletin Oficial*" for July 6, 1906, contains a decree regulating the unloading of inflammable material in the port of Buenos Ayres. Under these regulations the following materials are not admitted to the port and must be discharged at La Plata:

Sulphuric, nitric, and hydrofluoric acids; alcohol in casks or demi-johns, sulphur, benzine, carbide of calcium, ethers of all kinds, phosphorus, matches of all kinds, gas in cylinders, petroleum, naphtha, tar, sulphide of carbon, and essence of terebenthine.

A limited amount of these materials may, however, be unloaded in the port of Buenos Ayres provided that certain precautions are observed and the inflammable goods contained in the cargo do not exceed a total of 25 tons.

PROJECTED FREE ZONE.

A bill has been submitted to the Argentine Congress having for its object the establishment of a "free zone" in the port of La Plata, in which merchants will be able to store merchandise received from foreign countries without payment of customs duties or inland taxes, which will be payable only on such imported commodities as are afterwards distributed throughout the Republic. The Buenos Ayres "Standard" for September 16, 1906, states that such a measure will make La Plata the emporium of all foreign merchandise brought to the River Plate in transit for the interior of the Republic, or for Paraguay, Bolivia, the river ports of Uruguay and a part of Brazil.

The main provisions of the bill are as follows:

Article 1 authorizes the Executive to admit merchandise arriving from abroad into the port of La Plata, or into a portion thereof, and of the adjacent lands free of customs duties and internal taxes, but not including storage if the merchandise should be deposited in the fiscal warehouses.

Article 2 authorizes the merchandise so admitted to be kept in the warehouses and to be mixed, classified, and divided into groups, etc. Factories may be founded and all kinds of industrial operations may be effected in the free zone.

Article 3 permits the establishment of warehouses by private companies, etc.

Article 4 provides that the merchandise introduced or elaborated may be reexported or exported freely at any time. The merchandise which leaves the free zone for the custom-house zone or other part of the Republic will be submitted to the tariffs and to the fiscal taxes in accordance with the laws in force as if it had arrived directly from abroad. Articles elaborated in the free zone will be subject to the duties on the raw materials employed in the process.

Articles 5, 6, and 7 provide for the isolation of the free zone, for the expropriation of the private property required, and for the construction of the necessary works.

Article 8 prohibits habitation in the free zone and the purchase and sale by retail and the consumption of merchandise therein—exception being made in the matter of persons required as guards.

BOLIVIA.

IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, JULY-OCTOBER, 1906.

Following is a statement showing the shipments of merchandise from the ports of New York and San Francisco, United States, to Bolivia during the months of July to October, 1906, as reported by the Bolivian Consuls at the ports mentioned:

Month.	Via.	Value.
PORT OF NEW YORK.		
July	Mollendo	\$27,901.67
	Antofagasta.....	23,728.55
	Pará	3,482.15
	Rosario	989.77
	Arica.....	440.00
	Total.....	56,540.14
August	Antofagasta.....	31,072.32
	Mollendo	12,150.47
	Pará	11,891.72
	Montevideo.....	623.55
	Rosario	1,836.00
	Total.....	57,574.06
September.....	Mollendo	48,182.42
	Antofagasta.....	33,516.47
	Pará	4,082.00
	Arica	544.00
	Manaos	310.00
	Rosario	162.41
	Montevideo.....	616.50
	Total.....	87,413.80
October	Mollendo	86,325.05
	Antofagasta.....	21,070.40
	Pará	4,162.01
	Manaos	2,905.91
	Rosario	1,224.00
	Puerto Suarez.....	453.90
	Total.....	116,141.27

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Month.	Via.	Value.
	PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.	
July	Mollendo	\$13, 925. 02
	Antofogasta	3, 303. 45
	Total	17, 228. 47
August	Antofogasta	6, 185. 17
	Mollendo	5, 200. 00
	Arica	1, 500. 00
	Total	11, 585. 17
September	Mollendo	56, 607. 50
	Antofogasta	10, 487. 76
	Arica	26. 85
	Total	67, 072. 11
October	Mollendo	36, 219. 07
	Antofogasta	338. 10
	Total	36, 552. 17
	Total, port of New York	317, 669. 27
	Total, port of San Francisco	131, 387. 92
	Grand total	449, 057. 19

REVENUES OF TARIJA, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The revenues obtained at the national custom-house of Tarija, Republic of Bolivia, during the first half of 1906 amounted to 72,558.08 *bolivianos*, which, compared with the sum of 55,482.90 *bolivianos* of the same period of 1905, show an increase in favor of the first half of 1906 of 17,075 *bolivianos*.

PROPOSED PUBLIC HEALTH LAW.

A bill relative to public health was submitted to the Senate of the Republic of Bolivia on August 10, 1906. It provides, in the first place, for the creation of a general bureau of public health, which shall be in charge of the supervision of the national health and sanitation; a physician shall be at its head, and it shall have the necessary number of employees.

Further, the bill proposes the creation of the office of director of health in each capital of the departments, and of provincial physician in each provincial capital. The directors of health shall be under the direct supervision of the general bureau of public health, and the provincial physicians under the director of health of the respective department.

The general bureau of public health shall have power to enact ordinances and prescribe fines not exceeding 200 *bolivianos* for the violations thereof.

TIN FROM THE MALAY PENINSULA.

As the sliding scale of prices for Bolivian tin is regulated by the quotations for the Straits Settlements product, the following report

on the subject by United States Consul-General D. F. WILBER, of Singapore, is pertinent:

"The output of all the tin-bearing States of the Malay Peninsula for the first six months of 1905 and 1906, expressed in tons of 2,240 pounds, was 24,940 and 23,985, respectively.

"The amount of export duty, in United States currency, collected on the product based upon the price, which was higher this year than last, shows considerable increase this year over last year, although the output shows a decrease. It was \$2,642,333 in 1906 and \$2,448,990 in 1905.

"The amount of tin exported from the Straits Settlements to the United States in the first seven months of 1903 was 13,671 tons of 2,240 pounds each. During that period England took 13,644 tons; Continental Europe, 4,061 tons; total, 31,376. In 1906 the amounts for a like period were: To the United States, 8,115 tons; England, 20,540 tons; Continental Europe, 4,492 tons; total, 33,147 tons, a total increase of 747 tons in 1906 over 1905, and 1,771 more than for a like period in 1903. The consul writes:

"The report of the commissioner of mines for the first four months of the year shows a decreased output from the native States of Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan of 442 tons. Report from the State of Pahang not yet received. The exports of tin from the colony show an increase for the first seven months of the present year over the same period in 1905 of 747 long tons, proving conclusively, with a decreased output, that considerable stock was carried over the new year. Conditions here at no time warranted either the extraordinary advance or decline in price last spring, which from this end looked extremely speculative.

"Shipments of tin direct to the United States have fallen off greatly the past three years. For the first seven months of this year they were 40 per cent less than during the same period in 1903, while the shipments to England increased 33½ per cent. London, it is said, controls the tin market, and America consumes 40 per cent of the world's output."

BRAZIL.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC—CABINET.

The inauguration of Dr. AFFONSO A. MOREIRA PENNA as President of the Brazilian Republic took place on November 15, 1906. The new Presidential Cabinet is composed of the following members:

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron DO RIO BRANCO; Minister of War, Marshal HERMES DA FONSECA; Minister of Marine, Admiral

ALEXANDRINO DE ALENCAR; Minister of Finance, DAVID CAMPISTA; Minister of Industry and Railways, MIGUEL CALMON; Minister of Justice, TAVARES DE LYRA.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1906.

Customs revenues at Brazilian ports for the six months January to June, inclusive, 1906, were as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1905 being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manãos	8,969,322	8,745,490
Belem	14,784,183	16,091,892
Maranhão	1,902,100	2,338,831
Pernambuco	497,096	576,897
Fortaleza	2,107,068	2,058,664
Natal	132,628	78,859
Parahyba	623,150	415,889
Recife	8,644,028	8,398,024
Macelo	830,426	810,307
Aracaju	164,381	151,026
Bahia	6,496,663	7,618,347
Victoria	176,274	214,796
Rio de Janeiro	39,431,012	38,680,867
Santos	19,167,099	17,365,515
Paranaguá	987,328	662,103
Florianópolis	614,207	256,722
Rio Grande	4,267,892	4,625,389
Porto Alegre	4,128,204	3,670,291
Uruguayana	573,105	564,176
Santa Anna do Livramento	111,901	190,385
Corumbá	718,292	634,824
Total	115,328,850	114,413,744

From the above figures it will be seen that there has been a total increase of revenue at the 21 ports mentioned of 913,106 *milreis* for the first half of the current year as compared with 1905. An increase is shown in 14 cases, the most noticeable being Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Porto Alegre. Among the 7 ports showing a shrinking of receipts the most marked are Belem and Bahia.

COMMERCE OF SANTOS, JANUARY-AUGUST, 1906.

The trade of the port of Santos for the first eight months of the year 1906, from January to August, inclusive, is valued at £12,056,765, as compared with £10,365,256 in the corresponding period of 1905, thus showing an increase of £1,691,509 for the current year. Exports figure for £8,092,279 in 1906, against £7,102,145 in 1905, and imports are reported at the valuations of £3,964,486 and £3,263,111, respectively. Thus, an increase of £990,134 for exports and of £701,375 for imports is noted.

THE COFFEE MARKET IN SEPTEMBER, 1906.

In its regular report on the coffee market, issued monthly, the "American Grocer" for October 10, 1906, states that the notable fea-

tures of September's coffee movement were: The heaviest recorded receipts at Rio and Santos for the first quarter of the crop year; an increase of 1,396,968 bags in the world's visible supply; smaller deliveries in the United States and Europe than during August and for the same month in 1905; heavy arrivals in the United States and Europe; lighter sales on the exchange showing a decline from the preceding month of 1,092,750 bags.

The total deliveries in the United States for the month were 479,442 bags, and in Europe 828,422 bags, making a total for the month of 1,307,864 bags, as compared with 1,397,818 bags in September, 1905. The total deliveries for the year 1905-6 were 16,758,186 bags and in 1904-5 they were 16,163,353 bags.

The world's visible supply on October 1, 1906, was 12,153,621 bags, against 10,756,653 bags on September 1 and 12,624,693 bags on October 1, 1905.

Receipts at Rio de Janeiro in September were 575,000 bags; at Santos, 1,904,000 bags; total at the two ports for the first quarter of 1906 being 5,556,000 bags against 4,094,000 bags in the same period of 1905. The average annual receipts at Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the past three years have formed 44 per cent of the total crop; therefore on the basis of this estimate the 1906-7 crop should be about 12,600,000 bags.

The visible supply of the world on July 1, 1906, was 9,600,000 bags, which, added to the Brazil crop (variously estimated from 12,600,000 bags to 14,452,000) and other growths of coffee aggregating usually about 4,500,000 bags, there will be a total of 26,700,000 to 28,552,000 bags to meet the calculated requirements for the year, which are placed at from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 bags. This would make the visible supply on July 1, 1907, practically the same as for the opening of the year 1906.

COFFEE MOVEMENT, AUGUST, 1906.

[*"Boletim da Associação Commercial"* of September 11, 1906.]

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of August, 1906, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Entries.....	361,928	405,930	1,590,424	1,127,172
Shipments.....	262,636	318,122	1,226,810	735,277
Sales.....	145,500	172,000	1,084,950	435,399
Daily average of entries.....	11,675	18,094	51,626	36,360
Daily average of shipments.....	7,245	11,139	39,767	23,718
Entries from July 1.....	615,533	645,341	2,449,741	1,795,646
Shipments from July 1.....	400,409	539,717	1,637,228	1,117,908
Stock on hand August 31.....		341,544	1,181,799	1,361,351

REPORT ON PERINI FIBER.

The new Brazilian linen plant (*Canhamo Brazilensis Perini*) is to be brought to the notice of the world in a very short time, for present promises are that not only has the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro given a large plantation for the experimental and practical culture of the plant, but that it will also give a direct bounty or subvention of 30 *contos* of *milreis*, at present exchange amounting to about \$10,000 American gold, annually for a period of five years in behalf of the enterprise of developing the plant and its manufacture.

In his message to the legislative assembly of his State, Dr. NILO PECANHA, president of the State and vice-president elect of the Republic, spoke favorably of this matter, as follows:

"A new culture under Government auspices, i. e., *Canhamo Brazilensis Perini*, or commonly called Brazilian or Perini flax, will materially add to the State revenues. This recently discovered fiber combines both the qualities of hemp and flax, and its usefulness, until lately, has been altogether unknown. Dr. VICTORIO PERINI first discovered it in its wild state in the forests of San Francisco, at an altitude of about 1,000 meters above the sea level, and having gathered some seeds planted some and experimented with the product at his plantation near Rodeiro.

"By this means he was able to domesticate and classify the plant and discover means by which its industrial culture could be perfected, and to study its practical value when used in the manufacture of cloth, cordage, and paper, and for which the Federal Government issued to him on June 29, 1904, patent rights founded upon his useful discoveries.

"Having read the reports of the experiments and having examined the more than satisfactory samples of the manufactured products made in Italy, and before taking any decided steps, I completed my observations by a visit to the plantation originally planted by Doctor PERINI. It at once occurred to me that a new culture had been found which might be destined to revolutionize the weaving industry of the world and an event which marks a new era for our farming industry was taking place.

"I shall use every means possible to advance the interests of this great coming industry, which has a world-wide market and which seems to be a valuable successor to coffee culture in lands which are now used for the former basis of our State prosperity.

"With this strong conviction I have leased to Doctor PERINI and JOHN KNIGHT the Boa Vista plantation, at which there are now being erected the necessary machinery, tanks, and the like, for the commercial preparation of the fiber, and for the culture of which modern plows, cultivators, and other implements have already been imported. The above-named planters have agreed to erect a similar factory or

establishment at Nictheroy to serve the needs of the planters on the Leopoldina sections.

"To give a vigorous impulse to this new industry, in view of the moderate tariffs, it will be necessary to offer the producers a free market for any quantity. With this explanation I ask the legislative assembly to appropriate a subvention of 30 *centos* annually for a period of five years for the first factory erected by the above-named planters at Boa Vista for the direct utilizing of the fiber and residue and wood of the valuable plant. The culture now being made at the botanical gardens in Nictheroy will enable the Government during the coming year to furnish the planters gratis with a large amount of seed."

THE JERKED BEEF INDUSTRY.

With the purpose of developing the Rio Grande jerked beef industry, the Brazilian Government has under consideration an increase of the duty on that commodity from January 1, 1906. The Republic of Uruguay is the principal base of supply for the "*tasajo*" or jerked beef industry, the Rio Grande output ranking next in importance. For the season ending July 31, 1906, 1,573,300 cattle were used in this industry, of which 909,600 represented Uruguay, 375,000 the Rio Grande establishments, and 288,700 the Argentine Republic.

In the preceding season, of a total of 1,514,900 head of cattle Uruguay furnished 798,800, the Argentine Republic 411,100, and the Rio Grande 305,000, an increase of 70,000 for the latter and considerable decline for the two other localities under consideration.

PORT IMPROVEMENT WORKS OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The President of Brazil approved on April 18, 1906, the provisions of the contract made with the United States engineer, Mr. ELMER LAWRENCE CORTHELL, for the construction of improvement works at the port of Rio Grande do Sul. The port is to be made a maritime port of the first order, available for navigation by vessels drawing 10 meters of water. The works to be constructed comprise the following: The opening of a channel from the mouth of the Canal do Norte to deep sea water, formed by the construction of two moles built of masonry, for which the concessionaire is to receive 20,000,000 *milreis* in bonds of the public debt bearing 5 per cent interest; at the outer extremity of each mole is to be built a small light-house, and buoys equipped with lighting apparatus are to be moored at points from the entrance of the channel to the inner port.

The work of dredging the channel and building the moles is to be begun within fifteen months from the signing of the contract and concluded within six years from the same date. In the inner port a channel of approach not less than 130 meters wide, and deep enough

to permit the entrance of vessels of 10 meters draft, is to be dredged from the Canal do Norte to Lago da Magueira, and parallel to this another channel, having a minimum width and depth respectively of 50 meters and 3 meters, for navigation by small craft. In the southern part of the port, close to the city of Rio Grande, a channel 1,500 meters long, 230 meters wide, and not less than 10.4 meters deep will be dredged, having contiguous to it a smaller channel for small vessels. The contract also provides for the construction of a wharf 1,500 meters long, equipped with steam cranes, tramways, warehouses, and all the requirements of a modern port.

The concessionaire is to have the usufruct of these works up to the 31st of December, 1973, after which they will revert to the Union. For the remuneration and amortization of the capital employed the concessionaire has the right to levy certain wharfage and dock dues.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS ON RUBBER GROWING.

A series of valuable reports have been made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States covering rubber culture and trade in various parts of the world.

Reporting from Calcutta, Consul-General MICHAEL states that Ceylon is capable of yielding a large part of the world's rubber supply. The production of rubber is proceeding rapidly and intelligently in all parts of the island. It is the most attractive industry on the island and promises the richest rewards.

In 1865, when her coffee plantations went down before a disease that no one was able to check, Ceylon planters turned to rubber. The results surpassed expectations. Year after year the acreage assigned to rubber trees increased till it is now 75,000 or more acres. In 1900 there were 1,750 acres, yielding 7,300 pounds. This sold at \$1 per pound. In 1905 there were 40,000 acres; the yield was 150,400 pounds, which sold for \$1.58 per pound. The 75,000 acres of to-day will doubtless yield a correspondingly larger amount, for which a correspondingly larger price will be paid. The Ceylon rubber, largely of the Para kind, contains 94 to 95 per cent caoutchouc and loses only 1 per cent in washing; hence its high price.

The rise in price in recent years of Para rubber was rather remarkable. For example, it was \$1.19 per pound in 1903, \$1.42 in 1904. The rise in price in recent years of fine Para and plantation Para rubber is also worth noting. For example, fine was \$1.16½ in 1903 and \$1.28 to \$1.29½ in 1906; plantation Para was \$1.19 in 1903 and \$1.43 to \$1.45 in 1906. As it costs little either in care or in coin to cultivate rubber, Ceylon is taking to it kindly. The island is eminently suited both by soil and climate to its cultivation. The yield to each tree is about 2 pounds, and the trees run 120 to 150 to each acre, thus yielding from \$300 to \$450 an acre. Not only Ceylon, but India,

Burma, Java, Borneo, and the Malay Peninsula are putting in rubber trees whenever possible, and usually the Para variety.

Consul-General MICHAEL calls attention to an exposition of rubber products to be held in Paradenya, three and a half hours by rail from Colombo, capital of Ceylon.

Consul J. C. McNALLY reports that the rubber industry has risen in Belgium to one of great importance.

The port of Antwerp, he says, is the distributing center of the world for this article, and is at the same time the world's greatest market. The yield of the Kongo Free State is sent in, which amounts to nearly 10,000 tons yearly. The manufacturers do not confine their operations to the Kongo rubber alone. They work the South and Central America, West Indies, Madagascar, Java, and other rubbers. The Belgian manufacturers make countless varieties of articles from the product.

The declared value of the imports last year for Belgian use was 18,705,136 pounds of raw rubber, valued at \$14,768,554. Exportations were 14,965,977 pounds, valued at \$11,816,410. Of worked rubber the declared importations were 1,194,431 pounds, valued at \$632,832; exportations, 340,055 pounds, valued at \$267,423. The above figures apply only to the special commerce or that used in Belgium. The quantities and values of that passing through the country is many times in excess of the above figures.

"Export," a leading German trade journal, states that it is possible to push the rubber-yielding plants, parasites, and trees to the high position, compared with their yields, qualitatively and quantitatively, in the past, occupied by the sugar-beet roots of to-day compared with those of seventy-five or one hundred years ago, when the beet-root sugar began its wonderful career.

At one time Brazil furnished 75 per cent of the world's total supply. This has fallen off to one-half. Still it has in its soil and climate the capacity to go up again to its former position.

From Maranhão, in the north, to San Calarnia, in the south, trees of the coarser or inferior kinds are being planted. These grades are increasing. In 1903 Brazil exported 662 tons of Mangabeira rubber, worth about \$483,200, and of Maniçoba rubber, 1,722 tons, worth \$1,646,000. In 1904 she exported of these, respectively, 855 tons, worth about \$768,655, and 2,216 tons, worth \$2,350,610.

In 1905, over 700 tons of Mangabeira and 2,900 tons of Maniçoba rubber figure on the list of Brazilian exports, while "seringa" was exported to the amount of more than 35,000 tons. The values of the three grades are given as \$723,755, \$4,172,910, and \$67,182,160, respectively.

At 83 cents for 2.2 pounds, raising rubber in Brazil does not pay, and that was the average price for the inferior grades. When the

export tax of 23 per cent of the market price is added, as it is in many provinces, plus all the other costs, raising rubber of the cheap grades is far from being what it might be or what it ought to be. The yield of Para in 1899-1900 was 9,957 tons, valued at \$13,930,000; the yield for 1904-5 was 11,740 tons, valued at \$16,849,725.

CHILE.

THE PRODUCTION OF NITRATE IN 1906.

According to figures published by the "*Asociación Salitrera de Propaganda*," the production of nitrate in the Republic of Chile from April to July, 1906, was 12,897,455 Spanish *quintales*, as against 12,252,733 Spanish *quintales* produced during the same period of 1905, an increase of 419,616 Spanish *quintales* in 1906.

The world's consumption of nitrate during the first half of 1906 was 27,490,703 Spanish *quintales*, as compared with 25,643,379 Spanish *quintales* consumed in the same period of 1905, an increase in the consumption of the first half of 1906 of 1,847,558 Spanish *quintales*.

During the first half of 1906 there were consumed in the United States 4,518,451 Spanish *quintales* of the article in question, as compared with 3,444,847 Spanish *quintales* consumed during the same period of the previous year, an increase of 1,073,604 Spanish *quintales* in favor of 1906.

BANK STATEMENT, JULY 31, 1906.

The status of the banks of the Republic of Chile on the 31st of July, 1906, was as follows:

Banks.—Chile, Santiago, Mobiliario, A. Edwards y Compañía, Español de Chile, Alemán Transatlántico, Chile y Alemania, Tarapaca y Argentina, Talca, Concepcion, Curico, Melipilla, Ñuble, Credito, Popular, Lanquihue, Arauco, Tacna, Punta Arenas, Italiano, Unión Comercial, Nacional, Industrial de Chile, Mercantil-Tacna y Minero.

FUNDS.	
Capital and funds	\$161,000,227.81
Deposits	342,275,086.40
Other accounts	150,717,033.28
Total of debit	<u>653,992,347.49</u>
On hand:	
Cash	\$5,543,067.60
Paper money	37,849,754.25
Checks	<u>27,372,223.38</u>
Total on hand	70,765,045.23
Advances	395,213,098.89
Other accounts	<u>188,014,203.37</u>
Total of credit	653,992,347.49

COMPARATIVE TRADE VALUES, 1905.

The report of the British Foreign Office on Chilean commerce for 1905, recently issued, states that of the total import trade of the Republic, amounting to 188,596,418 *pesos*, the United Kingdom furnished 37.71 per cent; Germany, 25.23 per cent; the United States, 10 per cent; France, 7.5 per cent; and Australia, 4 per cent, the remaining 15.56 per cent being divided among other contributing countries.

Of the export trade, valued at 265,209,192 *pesos*, the United Kingdom took 38.20 per cent; Germany, 27.58 per cent; and the United States, 16.14 per cent.

PORT MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO, 1905.

The returns of shipping in the port of Valparaiso for the year 1905 show the foreign and coasting trade to have comprised 1,103 ships of 1,748,891 tons register, as compared with 1,060 ships of 1,720,787 tons in 1904. British shipping leads in both foreign and coasting trades, as is shown by the following table:

	Number of vessels.		Tonnage.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
FOREIGN TRADE.				
Chilean	55	56	85,606	92,171
British	211	204	528,227	499,162
German	90	87	265,462	248,012
COASTING TRADE.				
Chilean	387	341	345,696	337,050
British	171	160	212,830	213,061
German	18	15	47,158	47,634

TRADE WITH URUGUAY DURING 1905.

According to reports from the Chilean consul-general in Uruguay, the trade between Chile and Uruguay during the year 1905 was as follows:

Exports from Chile to Uruguay, \$90,679; imports into Chile from Uruguay, \$249,532. The principal exports from Chile to Uruguay were: Peas, \$24,979; cacao, \$13,452; dried peaches, \$13,237. The principal imports from Uruguay into Chile were the following: Tallow, \$145,490; grease, \$57,317; wheat, \$19,797.

The trade between Chile and Uruguay during the years 1900-1905 was as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1900.....	\$110,638	\$490,378	1903.....	\$108,835	\$290,451
1901.....	87,684	289,547	1904.....	77,437	253,928
1902.....	89,110	134,737	1905.....	90,679	249,532

POSTAL MOVEMENT DURING 1905.

In the report of the Director-General of Posts of Chile recently submitted, the following statement of the postal movement of the Republic during 1905 is contained. The volume of mail matter carried during the year in reference was 59,207,074 pieces, distributed as follows: Letters, 22,887,628; postal cards, 703,607; registered matter, 395,637 pieces; official letters, 1,010,325; business documents, 11,177; samples, 36,051; parcels-post orders, 622,256; printed matter, 33,939,275 pieces; valuables, 218.

Comparing the total amount of pieces of mail matter carried during the year 1905 with that of the year 1904, an excess of 5,364,073 pieces is shown in favor of 1905.

TRADE WITH ECUADOR IN 1905.

The report of the Chilean Consul-General in Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the year 1905, recently published, contains the statistics relating to the commerce between Chile and Ecuador, from which the following figures have been taken:

Imports from Ecuador into Chile, 1,003,553 *suces*; exports from Chile to Ecuador, 240,236 *suces*. The principal articles imported from Ecuador were: Coffee, 708,264 *suces*; sugar, 84,805 *suces*; fresh fruits, 148,697 *suces*; straw hats, 11,170 *suces*. The principal exports from Chile to Ecuador consisted in the following articles: Beans, 55,728 *suces*; lentils, 34,428 *suces*; raisins, 26,365 *suces*; groats, 29,661 *suces*; cocoanuts, 25,917 *suces*.

COLOMBIA.**FISCAL REVENUES, FEBRUARY-JULY, 1906.**

The collector of new taxes of the Republic of Colombia submitted his report for the six months from February to July, 1906, on August 1, 1906, and according to the "*Boletín de Nuevas Rentas*" published in September, 1906, the revenue derived from each of the different taxes during the period under review was as follows:

Tax on national liquors.....	\$576,616.49
Tax on foreign liquors.....	85,162.67
Tax on cigarettes.....	200,911.43
Tax on matches.....	27,257.43
Tax on tobacco.....	287,357.27
Tax on hides.....	418,517.84
Tax on salt.....	126,907.37
Export duties.....	93,570.17
Port dues.....	102,757.51
Stamp tax (in 75 days).....	21,397.99
Distilleries.....	2,801.94
Interests on delayed payments.....	2,671.40
Total.....	1,945,828.41

PATENTS GRANTED TO AMERICAN INVENTORS.

Among the patents for inventions and improvements granted in Colombia during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1906, a statement of which is published in the review of the Department of Public Works and Improvements of the Republic for the month of September, 1906, are the following, granted to American inventors:

962. May 18. Reginald Aubrey Fressenden, Washington, D. C.: Exclusive right during fifteen years for the use and sale, or exploitation, of certain "new and useful improvements on a signal system."

969. July 23. Sidney Theodore Muftly, Philadelphia, Pa.: Exclusive right during twenty years for the use and sale, or exploitation, of the "improvements on a process and apparatus for the continuous extraction of precious metals from ores, by means of cyanide solutions."

971. July 24. Huff Electrostatic Separator Company, Portland, Me.: Exclusive right during fifteen years for the use, sale, and exploitation of "certain new and useful improvements on a process and apparatus for the electrostatic separation."

REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES TRADE-MARKS.

The review of the Department of Public Works and Improvements of Colombia for the month of September contains a statement of the trade-marks registered in the Republic during the months of April, May, June, and July, 1906, among which are the following United States trade-marks:

152. May 31. The Oliver Typewriter Company, Chicago, Illinois: The word "Oliver" printed on labels of any size and color or engraved in the typewriters or parts thereof.

153. May 31. The Æolian Company, New York: The word "Themo-dist" printed on labels of any size and color or engraved in the mechanical piano players or parts thereof.

154. June 26. Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, New Jersey: The word "Vectrola" printed on labels of any size and color or engraved in the talking machines or parts thereof.

164. July 25. Alice Balaguer, New York: A design representing a woman holding a coat of arms in one hand and a bottle in the other; the woman is under an ornamented arch, above which there is a bird upon a map of the world; in the lower part the words "Dr. Lovett Medicine Company" are written. This trade-mark is used in the sale of medicines and specifics to purify the blood.

165. July 30. Standard Oil Company, New York: The "Radiant" printed on labels having, besides, the following words: "From Prall Works—New York, U. S. A.—Oil.—The Guaranty Patent Cans;" trade-mark used in the sale of oils and petroleum for lighting purposes.

166. July 31. Postum Cereal Company (Limited), Battle Creek:

The words "Grape-nuts" printed with colored types on the center of a label upon a stripe of any color; the words "Germine Grape-nut" are written on the upper part, under which words is a facsimile of the signature of C. W. Post; the words "Fully cooked, Predigested" appear on the lower part; under the stripe dividing the label are several descriptions relating to the qualities of the product. This trade-mark is used in the preparation and sale of cereal food products.

MISSION OF A FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AGENT.

The Government of Colombia, in its desire to develop the resources of the country in accordance with the most improved methods employed abroad, has formally authorized an official agricultural agent to proceed to foreign lands, make reports on conditions, and forward to Colombia samples and information touching the various cultures of which greater knowledge is sought.

The contract celebrated between the Minister of Public Works of the Republic and Señor ANTONIO IZQUIERDO in August, 1906, has been approved by the Executive and contains the following provisions:

Señor IZQUIERDO is to visit the United States, France, Egypt, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, and Japan during the course of a year from September, 1906. He is to investigate and report on the progress of agriculture and stock raising in those countries, and to forward seeds, plants, and animals necessary to the improvement of Colombian industries.

In the United States he is to investigate the growing of cotton, foodstuffs and their preservation, such fruit trees as are adapted to the climates of Colombia, and the preservation of fruits and vegetables according to the latest improved methods. In Egypt he shall investigate cotton growing and the character of the soil producing it. In Ceylon the growing of different varieties of rubber, extraction methods, and the preservation of the plants shall be studied, while the *sansivera*, a plant indigenous to the island, shall also be reported on. Coffee culture in Java and the system employed for enhancing its trade reputation in comparison with the best-known varieties of other countries is to have especial attention, while Sumatra is to be visited for a study of the tobacco for which that island is famous. Japanese silk culture and manufacture will be studied with the purpose of applying the information to a Colombian development of the industry.

Not only will samples of products illustrating these various industries be collected and forwarded to Colombia, but Señor IZQUIERDO is also authorized to ship such machinery as may be suitable for illustrating the methods of cultivation and manufacture.

It is also purposed to promote the immigration of Japanese agriculturists, a report on the subject being desired as the result of personal inspection of their hygiene and mode of work.

1192 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Angora and Thibetan goats, for breeding purposes, are to be shipped to Colombia, and seeds of Normandy apples and the *papa* of Paraguay from Marseille.

Government facilities are furnished the agent for the promotion of his enterprise, and monthly reports as to its progress are to be made to the Minister of Public Works of Colombia.

COSTA RICA.

BUDGET FOR 1906-7.

The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa Rica, on July 28, 1906, approved the budget of receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year 1906-7. The estimated receipts are fixed at 7,332,164.28 *colones*, distributed as follows:

	<i>Colones.</i>
Customs	4,200,000.00
Liquor tax	1,450,000.00
Tobacco tax	190,000.00
Stamped paper	60,000.00
Stamp tax	50,000.00
Public-land revenue	25,000.00
Bills of health	3,000.00
Pacific Railroad	225,000.00
Postal and telegraph revenues	225,000.00
Public register	30,000.00
National printing plant	12,500.00
Las Mercedes farm	3,000.00
Fines	5,000.00
Balance of loan for the Pacific Railroad and the Alajuela branch line..	703,664.28
Other revenues	150,000.00
Total	7,332,164.28

The amount appropriated for expenses by the law in reference is 7,331,395.48 *colones*, the distribution of which is the following:

	<i>Colones.</i>
Legislative power	112,545.00
Executive power	677,584.00
Judicial power	188,480.00
Department of Improvements	1,594,412.93
Department of Justice	328,280.00
Department of State	107,780.00
Department of Worship	50,680.00
Department of Beneficence	73,080.00
Department of Public Instruction	1,139,345.05
Department of War	624,900.00
Department of Police	337,910.00
Department of Marine	43,520.00
Department of the Treasury	2,052,878.50
Total	7,331,395.48

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL STATISTICS.

The following data of the areas devoted to certain crops in the Republic of Costa Rica for the year 1905 are from "*El Censo General del Departamento Nacional de Estadística, Sección de Agricultura, 1905-6*:"

Crop.	Department.			
	San Jose.	Alajuela.	Cartago.	Heredia.
Sugar cane.....	4,200.55	6,228.25	1,691.50	1,171.12
Kidney beans.....	3,508.75	3,861.50	1,097.00	610.00
Indian corn.....	10,858.25	12,495.75	5,338.25	2,208.00
Plantains.....	4,407.25	2,334.25	8,700.00	2,501.00
Bananas.....	89.00	196.75	150.00	42.00
Rice.....	611.50	1,687.12	-----	15.00
Coffee.....	14,623.90	10,804.50	7,127.25	9,984.00
Tobacco.....	163.53	238.94	322.67	52.67
Cacao.....	30.75	170.44	28.00	45.00
Rubber.....	8.66	604.71	62.00	80.00

Crop.	Department.			Total in—	
	Guanacaste.	Puntarenas.	Limon.	Manzanas.	Acres.
Sugar cane.....	1,050.58	938.50	59.50	14,795.00	25,590
Kidney beans.....	468.50	533.50	17.75	10,087.00	17,447
Indian corn.....	4,956.25	2,196.25	44.00	38,091.75	65,887
Plantains.....	1,764.00	1,586.00	130.00	16,434.50	28,427
Bananas.....	23.50	23.00	23,112.74	23,636.99	40,885
Rice.....	848.25	749.50	1.00	3,412.37	5,902
Coffee.....	351.50	138.50	113.00	43,142.65	74,636
Tobacco.....	52.50	53.65	-----	393.96	1,546
Cacao.....	77.77	98.00	987.50	1,437.46	2,486
Rubber.....	5,947.60	12.10	896.00	7,611.06	13,166

The Republic has 310,613 acres in cultivated pasture, 341,643 acres in natural pasture, 996,266 acres in woods, and 1,417,943 acres in wild mountain land. About two thirds of all the woodland and the wild mountain land is in the one Department of Guanacaste.

There are in the Republic 308,160 cattle, 79,690 hogs, 51,887 horses, and 2,987 mules.

APPRAISEMENT OF SHEET IRON FOR CHIMNEYS.

Pursuant to the provisions of a decree of the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, published in "*La Gaceta*" of August 22, 1906, sheet iron for chimneys shall be appraised as chimneys from the 15th of October, 1906.

CUBA.

REVENUES FROM CONSULAR FEES, 1903-4 TO 1905-6.

According to official data, the revenues derived from consular fees in the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal years 1903-4 to 1905-6 were as follows:

1903-4.....	\$280, 722.56
1904-5.....	325, 339.50
1905-6.....	380, 784.56
Total.....	986, 846.64

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign commerce of Cuba, according to the latest returns received by the United States Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, aggregates practically \$200,000,000 per annum, the imports being \$95,000,000 and the exports \$110,000,000. The population is, in round numbers, 1,500,000, and the area 43,000 miles, or about equal to that of the State of Virginia.

Of the imports 45 per cent were in 1905 drawn from the United States, and of the exports 86 per cent were sent to the United States. There has been a steady gain in the share of the imports drawn from the United States, the share in 1894 being 39 per cent; in 1902, 42 per cent, and in 1905, 45 per cent. The share of the exports sent to the United States was, in 1894, 85 per cent; in 1902, 77 per cent, and in 1905, 86 per cent.

Of the exports during the fiscal year 1905, amounting to \$110,000,000, sugar alone is valued at \$63,000,000; tobacco, crude and manufactured, \$27,000,000, and fruits about \$3,000,000. Of the imports, amounting to \$95,000,000, cotton manufactures were, in round terms \$9,000,000; breadstuffs, including rice, \$9,000,000; cattle, horses, and mules, \$7,000,000; meats, \$7,000,000; machinery, \$6,000,000; manufactures of iron and steel not classed as machinery, about \$4,000,000; leather and manufactures thereof, \$3,500,000; wines, malt liquors, and spirits and other beverages, about \$3,000,000; manufactures of fibers, nearly \$3,000,000; vegetables, \$2,500,000; wood and manufactures thereof, \$2,000,000; oils and fats for industrial purposes, \$1,500,000; dairy products, a little less than \$1,500,000; fish, \$1,250,000; paper and manufactures thereof, \$1,000,000; wool and manufactures thereof, \$1,000,000, and glass and glassware, a little less than \$1,000,000.

The tables which follow show the principal articles forming the trade between the United States and Cuba in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906:

Trade of the United States with Cuba for the fiscal year 1906.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
IMPORTS.		EXPORTS—continued.	
Sugar	\$60,208,148	Coffee, green or raw	\$1,376,175
Leaf tobacco	13,510,367	Corn	1,230,306
Cigars and cigarettes	3,963,902	Cotton cloths	1,049,406
Iron ore	2,052,501	Vegetables	919,800
Bananas	1,000,603	Lard compounds	806,956
Molasses	528,746	Furniture	720,358
All other articles	3,715,564	Steam engines	701,637
Total	84,979,831	Milk	655,277
EXPORTS.		Pork, salt or pickled	651,197
Wheat flour	3,189,609	Scientific instruments	658,684
Lard	2,755,313	Eggs	642,890
Boards, planks, deals, joists, scantling, etc.	3,459,604	Builders' hardware, and saws and tools	641,548
Cattle	1,977,088	Electrical machinery	528,565
Coal, bituminous	1,801,586	Hams	520,582
Boots and shoes	1,779,796	All other	19,865,676
Carriages and cars	1,435,244	Total	46,377,277

REPORT OF THE CUBAN RAILWAY.

The gross earnings of the Cuban Railway, as stated in the report for the year 1906 and forwarded to the shareholders, totaled \$1,619,081, against \$1,029,258 the previous year.

The operating expenses were \$1,056,555, against \$733,635 last year, leaving the net earnings at \$562,525, against \$295,623 last year. The net income was \$287,860, against \$37,448 last year. The directors' report contains information of a fairly large loan secured from the Cuban Government without interest. The report is in part as follows:

For the accommodation of the public the railway was opened for traffic about December 1, 1902, while the work of construction was going on, and from this time to the end of 1904, when the main line construction was substantially completed, it was operated by the Cuba Company.

The branch to Antilla (the Nipe Bay terminus) was not completed until the summer of last year, and since that time considerable additions have been made to the wharves and other terminal facilities. A branch line of 12 miles from Cacocum to Holguin is now practically completed.

The lines on June 30, 1906, consisted of the following: Main line Santa Clara to Santiago, 356 miles; Antilla (Nipe Bay) branch, 31 miles; Sancti Spiritus branch, 8 miles; Ponupo branch, 11 miles; Jatibonico branch, 3 miles; Holguin branch (under construction), 12 miles; total, 421 miles.

The lines were originally laid with pine sleepers from the Gulf States, native hard wood not being available at the time. Anticipating

the early decay of these, large replacements have already been made with native hard wood, which has an average life of from twenty to thirty years or more. All of the important bridges are of steel and masonry, but there are many small bridges of timber which are being rebuilt either in native hard wood or in a permanent form. To assist the company in providing for these heavy replacements and to enable it to devote its current funds to the general betterment of the property and the development of its traffic, the Congress of Cuba in 1906 granted a loan to the company of \$798,450 until the 15th of December, 1916, without interest. Of this amount, \$266,150 is yet to be received from the Government. Against this loan the Government has the right, after 15th December next, to apply the amounts due to the company for mail and other Government transportations as they shall accrue.

ECUADOR.

SUSPENSION OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The new tariff promulgated by Señor Don ELOY ALFARO, Acting President, on July 12, 1906, to go into effect November 1, and which was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for September, has been suspended by the following decree:

ELOY ALFARO, intrusted with the Supreme Government of the Republic, considering:

That the new customs tariff, based upon the protectionist system, necessary to the development of the national industry, has not met with the approbation of certain commercial centers, and

That so important a law, intended to reconcile the interests of commerce and of the national revenue, and to establish an equilibrium in the budget, should be more thoroughly discussed in order to attain the best results; decrees:

Article sole. The execution of the said customs tariff, which was to go into effect on the 1st of November next, is suspended and it will be submitted as a proposed law to the consideration of the National Convention.

The Minister of Finance is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in the National Palace in Quito, on the 19th of September, 1906.

ELOY ALFARO.

C. ECHANIQUE,

Minister of Finance.

A true copy.

R. M. SÁNCHEZ,

Assistant Secretary of Finance.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The telegraphic tariff in force at present in the Republic of Ecuador is the following:

Five words for the signature and address are allowed free of charge. Every separate figure or number, conjunction, or article is considered as one word.

For the first ten words or fraction thereof, 20 *centavos* of *sucre*; for the next ten words or fraction thereof, 10 *centavos* of *sucre*. The payments must be made in telegraphic stamps.

RAILROAD FROM HUIGRA TO CUENCA.

The "*Registro Oficial*" of the Republic of Ecuador, in its number of August 23, 1906, publishes the text of the contract entered into between the Government of the Republic and Messrs. EDUARDO MORLEY and GEORGE P. ALTENBERG for the construction and exploitation of a railroad from Huigra to Cuenca, the extent of which is estimated in 150 kilometers. Pursuant to the terms of the contract the concessionaires shall, within six months from the ratification thereof, organize, in England or the United States, a company under the name of "Pacific and Amazon Railway Company;" they shall make a deposit of \$60,000 American gold to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract; other conditions, besides, are imposed on them relating to the construction of the line, its management, etc.

The concessionaires are authorized to issue bonds for the construction of the line to the amount of \$3,000,000 gold, which bonds shall be guaranteed by the Government.

After thirty-five years, and until the end of the seventy-five years of the term of the contract, the net receipts of the railroad shall be divided in the following manner: Forty-nine per cent for the Government and 51 per cent for the concessionaires.

In order to facilitate the construction of the line, the concessionaires are authorized to issue stocks to the same amount of the bonds, which stocks shall be distributed in the following manner: Forty-nine per cent for the Government and 51 per cent for the concessionaires.

The concessionaires shall have the right to exploit the mines in the Provinces of Cañar and Azuay, and in the oriental zone. They are also authorized to construct the necessary branch lines.

GUATEMALA.

COFFEE SHIPMENTS FROM CHAMPERICO.

The exports of coffee from Champerico during the fiscal year 1905 amounted to 38,264,514 pounds, and in 1906 to 33,776,153 pounds.

San Francisco proved the best customer, having taken an annual average of 10,000,000 pounds for those two years. Other shipments from Champerico were, for the fiscal year 1906, 12,495 pounds of skins, 97,194 pounds of rubber, and 152,258 pounds of dry hides.

HAITI.

PAYMENT OF IMPORT DUTIES IN GOLD.

A law promulgated by the Government of Haiti on August 21, 1906, and becoming immediately effective, provided that all import duties at Haitian ports should be paid in American gold or in national currency (*gourdes*) at the rate of 300 per cent, and also abolished the surtax of 25 per cent on the import duties which was payable in gold. The law further authorized the Government to reestablish by decree the old taxes which were formerly in force on articles of alimentary consumption.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for July, 1906, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the same month of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the month under review was \$14,972,975.91 in silver currency, as declared in the custom-houses; an increase of \$2,434,287.36 as compared with the same month of 1905.

The exports for July, 1906, were valued at \$19,844,820.76, showing a decrease of \$1,222,399.92 as compared with the same period of the previous year.

The detailed imports during the month under review were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	July.	
	1906.	1905.
Animal substances.....	\$1,854,504.53	\$1,156,173.14
Vegetable substances.....	2,517,166.60	1,711,998.09
Mineral substances.....	4,371,788.13	3,811,945.00
Dry goods.....	1,835,594.27	1,643,296.46
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	662,880.02	555,620.07
Beverages.....	621,452.15	575,729.86
Paper and its applications.....	427,093.81	377,986.62
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,824,080.21	1,574,267.41
Vehicles.....	367,248.52	272,388.38
Arms and explosives.....	289,025.21	561,490.85
Miscellaneous.....	702,145.56	357,842.97
Total.....	14,972,975.91	12,538,688.55

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EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	July.	
	1906.	1905.
Precious metals	\$9,883,116.55	\$10,747,410.18
Other articles	9,961,704.21	10,319,810.50
Total	19,844,820.76	21,067,220.68

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	July—	
	1906.	1905.
Mexican gold coin	\$1,367.00	
Foreign gold coin		\$2,999.98
Gold in bars	1,700,413.09	2,966,956.42
Gold in other forms	481,064.13	207,184.86
Total gold	2,182,844.22	3,175,141.23
Mexican silver coin	1,246,414.00	4,778.00
Foreign silver coin	14,084.00	16,712.05
Silver in bars	5,473,831.68	6,921,708.04
Silver in other forms	966,492.65	628,069.88
Total silver	7,700,272.33	7,571,268.95
Total gold and silver	9,883,116.55	10,747,410.18
Antimony	108,265.00	153,152.00
Copper	2,397,325.00	2,313,960.00
Marble		31,198.00
Plumbago	4,800.00	1,000.00
Lead	379,041.56	741,906.00
Zinc	156,736.12	12,504.50
Other metals	964,022.38	82,637.70
Total	13,893,306.61	14,083,568.88
Vegetable products:		
Coffee	419,118.00	657,401.50
Cascalote and tanning barks	100.00	11,006.00
Rubber	215,483.00	75,074.00
Chicle	35,490.00	39,399.85
Beans	24,325.00	43,396.00
Fruits	9,655.65	5,854.00
Chick peas	755,190.00	458,645.00
Guayule	76.00	4,504.00
Horse beans	300.00	52,690.00
Heniquen	2,106,667.00	2,928,151.00
Ixtle	244,242.00	163,420.88
Woods	149,759.00	99,081.30
Maize	1,772.00	8,717.00
Mahogany	3,533.00	5,015.00
Dyewoods	44,877.00	43,479.73
Xacaton	114,442.00	209,802.00
Leaf tobacco	159,069.00	109,972.00
Vanilla	413,464.00	676,115.00
Other vegetables	156,247.00	47,064.65
Total	4,853,809.65	5,638,788.91
Animal products:		
Cattle	159,861.00	409,591.50
Skins and hides	585,844.00	584,140.68
Other animal products	36,000.00	31,623.66
Total	781,705.00	975,355.84
Manufactured articles:		
Sugar	129,869.00	175,916.00
Flour and pastes	62,117.00	32,600.00
Rope	332.00	
Dressed skins	11,843.00	13,701.00
Straw hats	17,592.00	31,449.00
Manufactured tobacco	34,848.00	30,348.75
Other manufactures	24,241.50	27,011.80
Total	280,342.50	311,626.55
Miscellaneous articles	35,657.00	57,881.00

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Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	July—	
	1904.	1905.
Europe.....	\$5,812,388.91	\$6,081,764.89
Asia.....	186,865.76	95,179.73
Africa.....	17,489.91	2,373.00
North America.....	8,928,054.56	6,266,369.83
Central America.....	708.33	2,211.35
South America.....	17,865.12	39,244.67
West Indies.....	14,674.06	18,084.71
Oceania.....	566.00	2,451.00
Total.....	14,972,976.91	12,538,698.56

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	July—	
	1904.	1905.
Europe.....	\$7,406,038.39	\$6,576,432.61
North America.....	12,141,617.47	14,082,763.39
Central America.....	47,667.99	116,288.75
South America.....	2,190.60	78,939.69
West Indies.....	247,727.00	511,667.69
Total.....	19,844,820.76	21,067,120.93

The total commerce of the Republic during the fiscal year 1905-6 was as follows: Imports, \$220,651,074.49 silver currency; exports, \$271,138,809.32 silver currency; total trade, \$491,789,883.81 silver currency.

This is equal to an increase of 23.82 per cent in the imports and 30.03 per cent in the exports, as compared with the commerce of the preceding fiscal year, and creating a balance of trade amounting to \$50,487,734.83 in favor of Mexico.

DETAILS OF THE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES DURING 1905-6.

The following table, shows the details of the trade of the Republic of Mexico with the United States during the fiscal year 1905-6, as published in the official bulletin of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic for the month of September, 1906. The figures for 1904-5 are given by way of comparison.

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Exports to the United States.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Logwood.....		\$4, 487
Chicle.....	\$1, 357, 458	1, 495, 866
Coal, bituminous.....	93	8
Coffee.....	2, 162, 785	2, 649, 864
Copper.....	15, 775, 111	17, 810, 576
Ittle.....	1, 405, 184	1, 283, 311
Sisal.....	15, 534, 514	15, 791, 090
Oranges.....	43, 082	49, 537
Hides and skins.....	3, 391, 295	4, 097, 889
India rubber.....	185, 951	866, 283
Lead.....	3, 511, 975	3, 315, 241
Sugar.....	646, 578	89, 276
Leaf tobacco.....	34, 884	12, 481
Mahogany.....	826, 868	460, 209
Miscellaneous products.....	2, 564, 029	3, 079, 426

Imports from the United States.

Articles.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Agricultural implements.....	\$364, 093	\$541, 280
Cattle.....	392, 115	666, 962
Hogs.....	76, 720	167, 386
Sheep.....	41, 914	62, 599
Horses.....	239, 078	299, 821
Books, maps, etc.....	182, 685	337, 985
Indian corn.....	300, 586	991, 892
Oats.....	15, 516	43, 695
Wheat.....	26, 991	2, 117, 128
Wheat flour.....	242, 299	165, 473
Carriages and bicycles.....	50, 173	90, 846
Automobiles and parts thereof.....		422, 626
Cars and wagons.....	1, 186, 131	1, 664, 827
Watches.....	47, 838	77, 360
Coal.....	2, 770, 751	3, 014, 351
Copper.....	1, 148, 480	1, 264, 239
Raw cotton.....	3, 768, 126	1, 620, 443
Cotton goods.....	270, 143	265, 064
Other cotton manufactures.....	609, 981	556, 238
Fertilizers.....	1, 647	1, 766
Fruits.....	205, 758	228, 414
Hides and skins.....	11, 260	8, 664
Hops.....	5, 441	8, 464
Scientific apparatus and instruments.....	880, 987	1, 078, 212
Steel.....	887, 031	1, 280, 682
Hardware.....	825, 890	1, 142, 995
Electric machinery.....	925, 065	974, 248
Sewing machines and parts thereof.....	558, 123	696, 543
Locomotives.....	368, 126	466, 536
Typewriting machines.....	268, 718	348, 072
Tanned hides.....	77, 077	88, 663
Boots and shoes.....	1, 116, 598	1, 529, 364
Tar.....	15, 773	21, 463
Turpentine.....	7, 822	7, 359
Oils:		
Mineral, crude.....	786, 618	776, 353
Mineral, refined.....	223, 887	436, 394
Vegetable.....	692, 751	822, 161
Paper.....	554, 629	891, 899
Paraffin.....	506, 015	451, 965
Beef:		
Canned.....	39, 636	27, 562
Salted.....	3, 061	10, 912
Tallow.....	80, 270	82, 312
Pork.....	41, 504	45, 095
Hams.....	121, 775	117, 999
Lard.....	343, 059	528, 748
Oleomargarine.....	10, 851	14, 208
Butter.....	126, 744	180, 619
Cheese.....	42, 828	41, 785
Seeds.....	88, 024	104, 767
Sugar, refined.....	28, 512	228, 756
Leaf tobacco.....	166, 005	98, 914
Tobacco, manufactured.....	17, 781	30, 262
Wood, unmanufactured.....	696, 903	1, 076, 334
Lumber.....	1, 922, 853	1, 943, 145
Furniture.....	647, 475	848, 279
Miscellaneous articles.....	20, 721, 259	27, 542, 139

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SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR NOVEMBER, 1906.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of November, 1906, is \$44.62, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST QUARTER OF 1906-7.

According to official data recently published the revenues collected in the various custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico during the first quarter of the fiscal year 1906-7 were as follows:

Month.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Port dues.	Total.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
July.....	3,737,727.26	64,926.77	79,819.14	3,882,473.17
August.....	3,863,906.70	91,312.70	97,412.69	4,052,631.09
September.....	4,117,145.12	80,041.49	81,027.00	4,278,213.61
Total.....	11,718,778.08	236,280.96	257,758.73	12,212,817.77

The revenues collected during the same period of the fiscal year 1905-6 were as follows: Import duties, 9,325,630.60 *pesos*; export duties, 208,918.30 *pesos*; port dues, 195,557 *pesos*; total, 9,730,105.90 *pesos*.

CONSOLIDATION OF NARROW-GAUGE LINES.

Announcement is made in the New York "Journal of Commerce" for October 30, 1906, that a consolidation of all the narrow-gauge lines in Mexico has been effected and will be known hereafter as the Mexico, Oaxaca and Yucatan Railroad. The total mileage of the roads is 1,300. They extend from Mexico City to the city of Oaxaca, Santa Lucretia, Tehuantepec, and Concepcion. From Concepcion a line is to be constructed to Merida, the capital of Yucatan, while another will be built to the port of Belize, British Honduras, a total distance of 1,070 miles. The total expenditure will be \$40,000,000. The promoter of the enterprises is WILLIAM G. SEEVERS, of New York, and the capital comes from Philadelphia.

OPERATIONS OF THE MEXICAN RAILWAY, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The declaration of an 8 per cent dividend on first preferred and of 3½ per cent on second preferred stock of the Mexican Railway, as recently announced in London, indicates the remarkable prosperity of the line. The gross earnings of the road, for the first six months of 1906, amounted to \$3,717,008.94, and the operating expenses were \$1,863,731.23, making the net earnings amount to \$1,853,277.71. For the corresponding period of 1905 the gross earnings are quoted as

\$3,335,592.06 and the operating expenses \$1,759,280.17, making the net earnings \$1,576,317.87, which at the time was considered a remarkable record.

Both the freight and passenger departments contributed their share to the final result as noted by the end of June, 1906, the increase in the freight section being \$279,650, and in the passenger department \$23,527.66.

According to the figures published for July, August, and September of the present year, the indications are that the second half of the year will show a still larger advance over reports for previous half-yearly periods.

TRADE OF PORFIRIO DIAZ.

United States Consul L. A. MARTIN, reporting on the trade of Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, says that the foreign trade of the city shows a wonderful increase. The total imports during the last six months of 1905 increased from \$2,834,077 to \$4,053,910 and the exports from \$2,841,598 to \$3,286,258, compared with the corresponding period of 1904. The principal articles of import were: Lumber, \$641,155; cotton, \$527,150; machinery, \$435,248; merchandise, \$410,326; iron pipe, \$289,265; wheat, \$121,190; shoes, \$198,394; coal oil, \$155,500; lard, \$77,225; textile fabrics, \$61,786; cotton-seed oil, \$77,300; leather, \$48,150; and crockery, \$67,310. The exports consisted of the following principal articles: Hides, \$292,645; pecans, \$128,508; goatskins, \$263,420; colamine, \$138,737; ixtle, \$109,150; horses and mules, \$42,573; beer, \$178,893; rubber, \$66,074; and merchandise, \$83,369. The imports from the United States amounted to \$3,444,712, an increase of \$906,464, and the exports thither were valued at \$3,203,818, an increase of \$361,338, compared with the corresponding six months of 1904. The imports from Germany for the last six months of 1905 amounted to \$363,853; from England to \$131,751; Japan, \$25,113; and France, \$39,454. The only countries to which articles were exported, besides the United States, were Cuba, which took \$47,693 worth, and France, \$29,747 worth.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION, 1900-1906.

The production of gold and silver in the Republic of Mexico for the six years' period 1900-1906, as shown in the following tables, indicate the great mineral wealth of the country:

	Silver.	Gold.
1900-1901	^a \$62,267,123	\$12,359,902
1901-2	59,200,752	14,510,986
1902-3	60,534,545	20,463,679
1903-4	60,193,958	19,504,626
1904-5	60,890,276	23,613,717
1905-6, six months	48,178,898	16,051,192

^a Mexican currency.

The figures published for the exports of these metals during the fiscal year 1905-6 give silver shipments worth \$125,400,083.77 and gold \$31,695,777.38 Mexican currency.

The total silver product of the world in 1904 was \$168,890,238 United States currency, of which the share furnished by the United States was \$57,682,000. The product of the latter country in 1905 was fixed at \$58,938,900, of which \$21,153,543 represent the exports for the year.

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Mexican statistics of public instruction show that the State of Jalisco has a school for every 2,354 inhabitants; Aguascalientes, for each 3,103; Campeche, for each 1,236; Coahuila, for each 2,090; Chihuahua, for each 2,731; Durango, for each 2,468; Guanajuato, for each 4,596; Hidalgo, for each 1,020; Mexico, for each 936; Michoacan, for each 2,888; Morelos, for each 687; Nuevo Leon, for each 1,158; Puebla, for each 886; Queretaro, for each 1,444; San Luis Potosi, for each 2,592; Sinaloa, for each 1,041; Sonora, for each 1,092; Tabasco, for each 1,018; Tamaulipas, for each 1,177; Tlaxcala, for each 700; Veracruz, for each 1,268; Yucatan, for each 792; and Zacatecas, for each 1,316.

UTILIZATION OF GUAYULE REFUSE.

The Continental Rubber Company, of Mexico, is making experiments with the guayule plant, after the rubber has been extracted therefrom, in its application as fuel. These experiments are being made under the supervision of Mr. W. D. SYMONS, chemist and experimentalist of the company in Torreon, and who is at present in the Mexican capital, where the experiments are being conducted.

The rubber is extracted from the plant by the milling process and the plant reduced to bagasse. The Continental Rubber Company has been making experiments with this refuse for some time in its application as fuel for the operation of the machines for the extraction of the rubber. At the present time this refuse constitutes one-half of the fuel used; but the experiments which are being made are for the purpose of ascertaining whether the refuse in question can be an absolute substitute for coal, which is very expensive. The fuel consumed by the factories of the Continental Rubber Company costs about \$300 daily, and by utilizing the refuse which remains of the guayule after the rubber has been extracted that amount could be greatly reduced. If the results of the experiments are satisfactory, as is probable, the cost of the manufacture of rubber will be considerably reduced.

It is estimated that the Continental Rubber Company has invested \$4,500,000 gold in guayule plantations and factories, and the produc-

tion of its three factories of Torreon, Saltillo, and Ocampo is said to be of about 500,000 pounds monthly.

CUSTOMS SURTAX AT SPECIFIED PORTS.

Two decrees, issued by the Executive of the Mexican Republic on October 13 and 20, 1906, respectively, provide that from January 1, 1907, merchandise imported through the custom-houses of Coatzacoalcos and Mazatlan shall pay a surtax of 2 per cent on the import duties which, in accordance with the laws in force, are chargeable thereon, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent prescribed by the decrees of October 26, 1893, and June 4, 1896, being, therefore, increased to said limit.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF GUANO.

The Mexican Government, in a contract entered into September 18, 1906, and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of September 24, 1906, has authorized Mr. GEORGE F. ARCHER to exploit the guano existing in the Arcas and Arenas islands, in the Gulf of Mexico, for the period of ten years from the date of the promulgation of the contract. The concessionaire shall pay the Government 75 *centavos* per ton extracted; he shall commence the works of exploration within six months from the date of the promulgation of the contract, and guarantee the fulfillment of the terms thereof with a deposit of 3,000 *pesos* in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, during the month of September, 1906, was as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Cane sugar.....pounds..	606	\$25	Gold bullion and dust..ozs..	6,223	\$125,578
Mescal.....gallons..	25	30	Silver bullion.....do.....	86,800	192,504
Portland cement.....pounds..	6,700	67	Feathers.....		2
Hides.....do.....	74,990	7,198	Salted fish.....		8
Fresh meat.....		52	Soup pastes.....		31
Preserved fruits.....		118	Potatoes.....bushels..	367	361
Beans.....bushels..	10,660	16,080	Cheese.....		45
Cattle.....head.....	88	568	Ready-made cotton clothing.....		26
Musical instruments.....		25	Salt.....pounds..	110,100	445
Vegetables.....		17	Leaf tobacco.....do.....	1,674	639
Lemons.....pounds..	1,100	17	Wheat.....bushels..	42	42
Milk.....		14			
Corn.....bushels..	18	11	Total.....		343,873
Oranges.....pounds..	1,188	20			

1206 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora, in September, 1906, were as follows:

Animal products	\$28,253.30
Vegetable products.....	55,584.66
Mineral products.....	408,765.56
Textiles, and manufactures thereof	55,020.63
Chemical products	6,065.43
Liquors and beverages.....	3,234.60
Paper and products thereof	4,566.43
Machinery and apparatus.....	26,033.02
Vehicles.....	12,784.61
Firearms and explosives	14,636.82
Sundries.....	26,045.28
Total.....	640,990.51

Country of origin:	
United States	549,920.83
Germany	19,533.78
Spain	35,175.00
France	15,577.50
England.....	19,259.82
Japan	432.15
Switzerland.....	1,001.43
Total.....	640,990.51

The customs duties collected during the month mounted to \$127,437.41.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of September, 1906, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 112,807 packages of merchandise. During the same month 11 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 124,147 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in September, 1906, were as follows:

Products.	Value.	Products.	Value.
Heniquen	\$6,199	Hair.....	\$42
Coffee	2,945	Lead bullion.....	36,747
Hides	8,211	Metals.....	443
Hides, loose	4,077	Ores.....	32,500
Ixtle.....	6,394	Sarsaparilla.....	107
Goatskins	1,345	Vanilla	26
Deerskins	222	Alligator skins.....	78
Rubber, crude.....	1,193	Heron plumes.....	1
Tobacco, leaf.....	421	Honey.....	84
Cigars.....	43	Cedar.....	1,113
Broom root	120	Mahogany	6
Chicle	635	Copper	3,228
Fustic.....	6,255	Mexican dollars.....	372

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, entered through

the custom-house in Nogales, Arizona, during the month of August, 1906, was as follows:

Products.	Quantity.	Value.	Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Mescal.....gallons.....	31	\$30	Lead ore.....pounds.....	13,200	\$396
Cane sugar.....pounds.....	6,572	262	Soup pastes.....		20
Leather belting.....	100	100	Potatoes.....bushels.....	411	404
Hides.....pounds.....	89,327	10,377	Ready-made cotton clothing.....		9
Fresh meat.....		14	Salt.....pounds.....	1,200	13
Pickles.....		20	Leaf tobacco.....do.....	2,208	660
Preserved fruits.....		469	Wheat.....bushels.....	8	8
Vegetable fibers.....		77	Cheese.....		10
Beans.....bushels.....	13,237	19,949	Gold bullion and dust.....ozs.....	6,722	183,902
Milk.....		7	Silver bullion.....do.....	111,637	190,474
Corn.....bushels.....	160	124			
Bird feathers.....		386	Total.....		377,711

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Arizona, to the State of Sonora in August, 1906, were as follows:

Animal products.....	\$22,092.26
Vegetable products.....	30,960.53
Mineral products.....	146,733.01
Textiles and manufactures thereof.....	18,023.48
Chemical products.....	5,690.92
Spirits.....	2,296.93
Paper and products thereof.....	5,679.07
Machinery and apparatus.....	65,274.72
Vehicles.....	6,040.05
Firearms and explosives.....	12,588.63
Sundries.....	25,588.72
Total.....	340,878.32
Country of origin:	
United States.....	256,669.37
Germany.....	1,226.10
Spain.....	71,596.20
England.....	10,186.68
France.....	904.50
Italy.....	140.70
Japan.....	138.69
Switzerland.....	16.08
Total.....	340,878.32

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$66,730.03.

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia advises that the exports from the port of Philadelphia to the Mexican ports of Progreso, Tampico, and Veracruz during the month of September, 1906, consisted of merchandise to the value of \$130,590.57, as shown in the following table:

Tools.....	\$325.76
Powder.....	14,500.00
Coal.....	44,283.90
Petroleum.....	71,480.91
Total.....	130,590.57

NICARAGUA.

MINING CODE.

TITLE I.—*Mines and mining property.*

ARTICLE 1. The State is the owner of all mineral deposits of gold, silver, copper, platinum, mercury, lead, zinc, bismuth, antimony, cobalt, nickle, tin, arsenic, iron, chromium, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, rhodium, iridium, tungsten, and sulphur, and of deposits of saltpeter, precious stones, coal, and other fossil substances, notwithstanding the proprietary right of corporations and private persons to the surface of the earth under which the deposits are situated.

ART. 2. Private persons are allowed the right to prospect and dig into lands by whomsoever owned in search of the deposits referred to in the preceding article, and to dispose of the same as owners, with the requirements and under the rules prescribed in this code.

ART. 3. Deposits referred to in Article 1 are free for acquisition by private persons, whatever may be the origin of the deposits and the form of their ore beds, with the exception of deposits of sulphur and saltpeter, of coal and other fossils, whose exploitation shall be made by contract with the Government of the Republic.

ART. 4. Likewise are free for acquisition by private persons minerals which may be found on the unoccupied lands of the State or of the municipalities.

ART. 5. Precious stones and metals found detached in a natural state on the surface of the ground in unclosed lands, by whomsoever owned, shall belong to the one first taking possession thereof.

ART. 6. Building or ornamental stone, sand, slate, clay, limestone, pozzuolana, peat, marl, and other substances which may be found on unoccupied lands of the State or of the municipalities, shall be for common exploitation by private persons, without prejudice to the right of the State or of the municipalities to grant the same, in extent and under conditions specified in special contracts or established by appropriate rules.

ART. 7. The substances enumerated in the preceding article found on lands of private ownership belong to the owner of the land.

ART. 8. Gold and tin bearing sands and other mineral productions of rivers and placers are for free use, if on unoccupied land, by whomsoever owned. Nevertheless, when the exploitation is carried on in fixed establishments, mining claims shall be constituted.

ART. 9. Clearings, dump heaps, and washings of abandoned ore beds are an integral part of the bed to which they belong; but meanwhile the ore bed has not become subject to individual ownership, these shall be considered for common use. Likewise shall be for

common use the dump heaps and washings of old mining plants abandoned by their owners, when found on unfenced or unenclosed lands.

ART. 10. The existence of a mineral deposit being recognized, the surface of the land shall be subject, according as the development of the works may require, to the easement of being occupied to the full extent necessary for the convenient exploitation of the deposit for the establishment of rock heaps, dumps, furnaces, and machines for extracting and working the metals, alone or mixed with others, for houses for workmen, and transport ways to the common roads, not alone for the products of the mines but for the materials necessary in the exploitation and work.

ART. 11. The surface of the land, if uncultivated or uninclosed, shall likewise be subject to the easement of using the wood thereon in the works of the mine, but the right to cut wood shall cease if the land owner deliver the same already cut.

ART. 12. The easements mentioned in the two preceding articles shall be established by prior indemnity, not alone for the value of the land occupied and for the materials taken therefrom, but also for all damage, whether caused to the surface owner or to any other person.

ART. 13. Roads opened by one mine may be used by others in the same locality, and the cost of maintaining the same shall be apportioned between them pro rata according to the use made thereof.

ART. 14. The surface of the land as well as that adjacent thereto is subject to the easement of pasturage for the beasts employed in the exploitation of the mine, while the said land remains uncultivated or uninclosed, and to the use of the natural waters for drinking purposes by employees and beasts. Works may also be erected on the said lands for the purpose of making use of the waters necessary to this end and for the movement of machinery of utility and exploitation, provided that the water is not made unfit for the use for which it is reserved. In all of which it is understood that there shall be prior corresponding indemnity.

ART. 15. Water proceeding from the underground works of mines belongs to the mines.

ART. 16. Mines are real property distinct and separate from the land or the surface thereof, although the mine and the land may belong to the same owner. Title, possession, use, and enjoyment of mines is transferable as other property, subject to the special provisions of this code.

ART. 17. Things or objects set apart permanently by the owner for the exploitation of the mine are considered as accessory realty of the mine, such as buildings, machinery, pumps, instruments, tools, and animals. But animals and things used in personal service; in transport or commerce in minerals, products, and tools; provisions for

exploitation or other personal goods of the proprietor or exploiter shall not be considered as realty.

ART. 18. Mines are not susceptible of material division. Neither are partners in a mine allowed to individually take exclusive possession of one or more particular workings. Nevertheless the interest of two or more partners may be divided into parts or shares.

ART. 19. The law concedes perpetual ownership of mines to private parties under the condition of paying annually a license tax for each hectare in superficial extent therein included, and it is understood that this ownership is lost and devolves upon the State for failure to comply with this condition and the preliminary proceedings established in this code.

TITLE II.—*Research or prospecting.*

ART. 20. The right to prospect and dig into lands by whomsoever owned in search of mineral deposits may be exercised freely on lands not inclosed or given over to cultivation.

ART. 21. In order to be empowered to carry on research work on unirrigated cultivated lands, permission from the owner or manager of the land shall be necessary. In case of denial by the owner or manager, the district judge of the locality may give or deny permission, without further recourse, on prior verbal hearing of the parties interested.

ART. 22. The permit granted by the judge as provided in the preceding article shall fix the number of persons who may be engaged in the research and shall be extended with the following conditions:

First. That the research be performed necessarily when there are no crops growing on the land.

Second. That the time of the research shall not exceed sixty days counting from the date the permit issues.

Third. That the solicitor of the permit give prior bond, if the land owner exact it, to respond in indemnity for all damage that through the research, or owing thereto, may be caused to the land owner.

ART. 23. One having obtained a permit from the judge to carry on research work on particular lands, shall not for any cause whatever solicit a new permit in regard to the same land.

ART. 24. If for a justifiable cause the research has not been performed within the specified time, the permission may be transferred to another appropriate time by virtue of a new permit from competent authority.

ART. 25. The judge shall not grant permission for prospect holes in houses, gardens, orchards, nor on any kind of irrigated property nor on unirrigated lands containing groves or vineyards.

ART. 26. Prospect holes or other mine workings shall not be opened at a less distance than 50 meters from any building or railway, nor on

land in declivity superior or inferior to any road or canal, within the same distance, without special permit from the political chief of the department, who shall grant permission if there be no objection in the opinion of an engineer appointed* for that purpose, and shall prescribe such means of security as the case may require.

ART. 27. The provisions of the preceding article shall be observed when works shall be undertaken at a distance of less than 100 meters from canals, aqueducts, watering places for cattle, or other kinds of springs.

ART. 28. Submarine works for the purpose above indicated can not be undertaken in established ports without permission of the commandant of the port, and upon prior expert report.

ART. 29. Likewise permission from the proper military authority in order to execute the said works at a less distance than 1,500 meters from fortified places is necessary.

ART. 30. Violation of the preceding articles shall be punished with a fine of from 50 to 100 pesos without regard to indemnities due for damage which may be caused.

TITLE III.—*Persons who may acquire mines.*

ART. 31. Every person capable of owning real property in Nicaragua may acquire mines in all legal ways, except those persons designated in the following article.

ART. 32. It is prohibited to acquire mines or any part or interest therein:

First. To mining engineers who may exercise administrative functions in mining matters within the limits where said functions are exercised.

Second. To mining judges to whom is committed the administration of justice in mining cases within their jurisdictional territory.

Third. Children under paternal control of the said functionaries.

ART. 33. The prohibition of the preceding article does not include mines acquired by the said functionaries, their wives or children, by title of inheritance.

ART. 34. A mine or part of a mine or stock in a mining company acquired in contravention of the provisions of article 32 shall be treated as without owner, and shall be adjudicated to the one soliciting or denouncing the same.

ART. 35. No one can acquire by discovery, registration, or concession more than three mining claims on the same mineral vein, but any person, not under legal disabilities, may by other titles acquire without limitation as many claims as he wishes.

ART. 36. A grown-up minor may, without the consent of his father or guardian, acquire mines by discovery or registration, and these shall form part of his private industrial property.

TITLE IV.—*Discovery of mines and the means of constituting ownership.*

ART. 37. The discoverer of mines, where within a radius of 4 kilometers no other mine is registered, is called *discoverer on a virgin ridge*.

ART. 38. The discoverer of a mine within a radius of 4 kilometers of a registered mine is called *discoverer on a known ridge*.

ART. 39. The first who shall apply for registration is held to be the discoverer, except in the case where it is proven that there was fraud in forestalling the making of the declaration, delaying thereby that of the true first discoverer.

ART. 40. He shall not be taken as discoverer who does mining work by order of or on account of another, but the discoverer is he in whose name the work is performed.

ART. 41. The discoverer of a mine must make the declaration of his discovery before the proper judge.

In making it he should set out his name and the names of his partners, if there be any; the more peculiar and characteristic signs of the place where is situated the prospect hole, shaft, or working in which the mineral is found; the designation of the kind of mineral, and the name he wishes to give to each one of the claims to which he is entitled. A sample of the mineral shall accompany the declaration.

ART. 42. The claims must be registered and demarked separately.

ART. 43. There shall likewise be set out in the declaration whether he be discoverer *on a virgin ridge* or *on a known ridge*.

ART. 44. The discoverer *on a virgin ridge* has the right to three mining claims. All others may acquire only one by virtue of discovery.

ART. 45. The extent of ground allowed to a miner in order to exploit his mine is called a claim.

ART. 46. The claim is a solid with rectangular base and indefinite depth inclosed within vertical planes, and comprehends a surface extent of 5 hectares as a maximum and 1 hectare as a minimum in form as hereafter determined.

ART. 47. The discoverer *on a virgin ridge* alone shall have the right to apply for claims within a radius of 4 kilometers, counting from the shaft of the newfound claim, during the fifty days following its registry.

ART. 48. The judge before whom the declaration is made shall certify thereon the hour of presentation, and shall make an entry in a numbered register which he shall keep for this purpose, and give a receipt to the party interested if so requested to do.

ART. 49. The same judge shall cause the declaration to be registered and the registry published.

ART. 50. Registry is the complete transcript of the declaration or petition and of the judgment thereon, with the certificate of the day and hour of its presentation entered in the registry of discoveries, which shall be kept by every district court.

ART. 51. The publication of the registry shall be made in a newspaper of the Department, if there be one, for three times, once every ten days at least.

ART. 52. If there be no newspaper in the Department, publication of the registry shall be made by means of written notices, which shall be affixed, for the period of thirty days, to the court-house door and in two of the most frequented places.

ART. 53. The discoverer, within ninety days, counting from the date of registry, shall be obliged to open up the lode or vein of his discovery, sinking on the body of the vein a shaft, tunnel, or gallery, or combination of these, to the depth from the surface of 8 meters at least, in order that there may be known the kind of mineral, the thickness, direction, and inclination of the vein, and other facts establishing the existence of the mine and characterizing it.

ART. 54. The shaft or mine entrance treated of in the preceding article being opened, the discoverer is bound to mark out provisionally his claim with conspicuous boundary marks placed in each extremity thereof, following which he must confirm his registry by means of a petition addressed to the judge of the district, in which he shall set out the facts characterizing his mine, the courses which he has provisionally measured and marked out for his claim, and the extent, expressed in hectares, comprehended therein.

This petition shall be registered the same as the declaration.

ART. 55. The obligations specified in the antecedent article shall be complied with by the discoverer within the period allowed for opening up the shaft.

ART. 56. The records referred to shall serve as a provisional title to ownership of the mine until, on petition of the discoverer or party interested, the definitive title be ordained upon measurement of the claim made by judicial order.

ART. 57. Definitive title of ownership of the mine must be ordained within one year, counting from the date of registry.

ART. 58. If the discoverer does not wish to obtain a provisional title, but prefers the ordaining of the definitive title at once, he shall so set it out in his petition for confirmation of the registry.

ART. 59. If the discoverer does not open up the shaft, or having opened it up does not confirm his registry, he shall be taken to have abandoned his rights.

ART. 60. Error in any of the facts set out in the confirmation of the registry may be corrected at any time, and the correction shall be

ordered recorded in the registry; all of which, it being understood, is without prejudice to third parties.

ART. 61. Those claiming better right to a discovery must file their demand within the period allowed the one registering for confirmation of his registry. A demand filed subsequently thereto will not be heard.

TITLE V.—Claims for exploration on a known ridge.

ART. 62. Ninety days after confirmation of the registry any legally capable person may solicit a claim in order to prospect the land on the course pointed out in continuation of the claim marked out by the discoverer.

These petitions shall be recorded in the registry in the same manner as the declarations of discovery.

ART. 63. If it occur that two or more persons solicit claims of this kind on the same course, the first presenting his claim shall be preferred and successively for the others in the order of priority.

ART. 64. If the concessioner does not find the mineral or lode, or does not register in the period provided in article 53, he shall lose his rights, and the claim shall be granted to the first person applying therefor, so long as the concessioner may not have discovered or registered. But having done well-directed and competent work, and not having been able to find the lode on account of the ridge being very steep, or for any other cause not imputable to him, the concessioner may solicit an extension of time, which will be granted after prior examination of reasons and report by the Engineer, but under the condition that the period of extension shall not exceed the original period.

TITLE VI.—Demarcation or measurement of claims and acquisition of definitive title of ownership.

ART. 65. In order to proceed to the demarcation or measurement of a claim the owners of contiguous mines must be previously cited, personally if they are known or live in the department, or through the manager of the mine when the owner lives elsewhere. If neither the owner nor the manager is found in the locality the former shall be summoned by means of a proclamation affixed for fifteen days to the court-house door and inserted for three times in a newspaper, if there be any such in the department.

The parties cited shall have fifteen days in order to claim a preferential measurement for their mine or mines.

ART. 66. Priority in the declaration of a mine gives preferential right in regard to demarcation and measurement thereof as against mines of more recent date.

ART. 67. There being no opposition to the petition for measurement, or the disputes arising therefrom having been finally adjudged, the judge shall order the making of the measurement, giving notice previously to the parties of the day on which it shall take place.

ART. 68. The party interested shall make the measurement of the claim, in the presence of two witnesses, through any mining engineer, or in default of an engineer by an expert named by the judge.

ART. 69. The engineer or expert must first inspect the mine, and it following that there is mineral ore or a lode and that the legal amount of work has been regularly performed, he shall proceed to demark the claim, apportioning the lines of length to the one or other side of the shaft, as the mine owner may have set out or requested in his petition for confirmation of the registry or as he may then request, provided there be no contiguous mine owners, or if such, no opposition therefrom. But the said shaft must always be included within the lines of the claim. The engineer shall at the same time collect specimens of the ore and mark the spots where the boundary stakes are to be placed. These stakes shall be stable, durable, and plainly perceptible.

ART. 70. Every one of the parties interested shall have the right before the judge to name an expert, who may assist at the measurement and demarcation, watch over the operations being carried on, and make on the land remarks and demands in connection with the proceedings, data, and expert estimates.

ART. 71. The width of the claim shall be measured upon a perpendicular horizontal to the direction of the vein, apportioned to the one or other side, as the mine owner may request. But there shall not be granted more than 10 meters across the dip of the vein, if the contiguous mine owners object.

ART. 72. In order to fix the width, the following scale will be observed:

From 30° up to 45° , inclusive, 200 meters.

From 45° up to 50° , inclusive, 165 meters.

From 50° up to 60° , inclusive, 135 meters.

From 60° up to 65° , inclusive, 115 meters.

From 65° up to 90° , inclusive, 100 meters.

ART. 73. The length of the claim shall be that which necessarily results in order to make the number of hectares solicited by the mine owner, taking for a basis the width measure, and shall be measured following the course of the vein, beginning at the point of outcropping designated by the mine owner, provided that the works treated of in article 53 be left within the lines of the claim.

ART. 74. In irregular lodes and in auriferous and stanniferous sands the claim shall be measured with the length and width solicited by the miner, sufficient to complete the area which may have been granted to him.

ART. 75. Claims solicited in order to prospect the ground in continuation of a known mine must be demarked in a way so as to leave no free space between the one and the other.

ART. 76. A claim must always be entire. If it should occur that there is not sufficient land to make up the quantity on account of the interposition of other claims, the claim will be confined to the land which may be free up to the conflicting claim. The measure can not be completed by jumping over an intervening grant.

ART. 77. An area of ground less than one hectare remaining between the measurement of several claims shall be added to the first registered contiguous claim. If it exceeds one-half hectare it shall, for legal purposes, be considered as a complete hectare.

ART. 78. Engineers or experts shall make use of the magnetic north in order to fix courses, and always when possible shall determine the position of the works, which may have served them as a base of operation, with respect to the fixed and perceptible objects of the land, noting their distances therefrom. In places where the astronomical meridian has been marked the engineer shall take care to note the angle of magnetic declination.

ART. 79. Having finished the measurement the engineer shall draw up a record of the proceedings, which shall contain a precise, clear, and circumstantial account of the manner in which he has performed the work and the result thereof, and also of the observations and claims made by the assisting experts named by the parties interested.

ART. 80. The above said record, signed by the engineer, the assisting experts, the parties interested, and two witnesses, shall be presented to the judge, who, finding it complete and in legal form, or after having corrected the irregularities which he may have noted, shall order it to be recorded in the register and copies to be given to the parties interested.

ART. 81. Should differences arise between the engineer and the experts upon points of skill, the judge shall name another engineer or expert to act in common with those disagreeing. The new measurement resulting in a majority of agreeing opinions, the inscription of the record shall be ordered in conformity with the opinion of the majority and in the form prescribed in the foregoing article.

ART. 82. The proceedings taken in conformity with the foregoing articles shall be unalterable and shall conclusively establish the property title in the mine, without being subject to question except for expert mistake plainly appearing in the record itself or on account of fraud or deceit.

ART. 83. A demarked claim shall also be corrected upon the petition and at the expense of a miner locating within its limits or in the neighborhood thereof, upon the allegation that the same has greater extent than that assigned by the title.

ART. 84. In the correction, procedure shall be in the same manner as prescribed in respect to the original demarcation and measurement.

ART. 85. The mine owner is obliged to preserve and keep standing the boundary stakes of his claim, and he shall not alter them nor change them; all under a penalty of not less than 50 nor more than 500 pesos, without regard to criminal responsibility should he have acted maliciously.

ART. 86. When, through accident or fortuitously, any boundary mark is thrown down or destroyed the mine owner must notify the judge, so that he may, after summoning the contiguous owners, order it replaced in its proper position.

TITLE VII.—*Rights of the mine owner in his claim and of encroachments on mines.*

ART. 87. The grantee of a mine is exclusive owner, within the bounds of his claim to an unlimited depth, of all mineral substances which may exist or be found therein.

ART. 88. Contiguous or nearby mine owners have the right to inspect neighboring mines personally or by means of an engineer or experts named by themselves or by the judge.

ART. 89. When the above-mentioned inspection is requested on account of suspicion of encroachment or through fear of inundation, the engineer or expert may measure the works adjoining the mines of the complainant.

ART. 90. A denial of this right or any difficulty or obstacle put in the way of this inspection or examination will be taken as presumption of bad faith.

ART. 91. If from the measurement made by the engineer or expert named by the judge the fact of encroachment is proven, the judge shall order the work provisionally suspended and shall fix seals on the dividing points, meanwhile the interested parties litigate their rights in an action at law.

ART. 92. Every encroachment renders liable the one encroaching for restitution of the value taken as appraised by experts, and without prejudice to being held responsible for larceny, if bad faith is shown.

ART. 93. Bad faith is presumed when the encroachment exceeds 20 meters.

TITLE VIII.—*Exploitation of mines, and obligations due therefrom.*

ART. 94. Mines must be worked and exploited according to the rules of the art, the security and police ordinances prescribed by this code, and regulations which may be promulgated for that purpose.

ART. 95. For the purposes of the preceding article, mines shall be under the observation of Political Chiefs, who shall determine their

inspection in manner and at the times appearing to them most convenient.

ART. 96. The mine owner or exploiter shall place at the disposal of the inspector appointed to inspect the mine the essentials necessary for the performance of his duty.

ART. 97. If required he must also exhibit the books, plans, roll of workmen, and other data which may serve to give full knowledge of the exploitation.

ART. 98. Owners and managers of mines are obliged to keep well ventilated their works so that workmen may not choke nor be suffocated by the accumulation or retention of gases or unhealthy misama, nor be drowned by the infiltration or accumulation of water.

ART. 99. It is prohibited to managers or owners of mines, under a penalty of from 50 to 300 pesos, and without prejudice to civil or criminal responsibility in case of casualty, to permit work in mines when the lamps burn with difficulty or go out for want of air.

ART. 100. It is likewise prohibited, under a penalty of from 25 to 200 pesos, to permit the carrying on of work in the dark.

ART. 101. Mine owners are obliged to secure the roofs and walls or sides of the works in passageways and arches by means of timbering, rubble work, walls, tailings, etc., as demanded by the consistency of the rock or the nature of the vein, under the penalty for the first time of paying a fine of from 50 to 300 pesos, and for the second time of losing the mine, if, having been required by the Political Chief they should not construct the works of security deemed by him necessary in the places as prescribed according to the report of the inspector.

ART. 102. The draining of mines on to a lower level shall not be undertaken without the permission of the Political Chief. In the permit, which will be granted upon prior report by the inspector, shall be set out the precautions necessary to be taken in order to prevent accidents.

ART. 103. Violation of the preceding article will be punished by a fine of from 50 to 200 pesos, without prejudice to civil or criminal responsibility in case of accidents.

ART. 104. If for want of proper drainage damage is caused to another mine on a lower level, the owner of the mine causing damage shall be obliged to pay indemnity as assessed by experts.

ART. 105. In passageways, whose inclination exceeds 35° , solidly-fixed hand rails must always be maintained, in order to secure easy entrance and exit for the workmen.

ART. 106. Should the mean inclination amount to 40° there must, in addition to the hand rail, be provided steps cut from the rock itself or artificially constructed.

ART. 107. Violation of the two preceding articles shall be punished with a fine of from 50 to 100 pesos.

ART. 108. Ladders placed in the cuts must be properly constructed for the security of the workmen. Violation of this article shall be punished with a fine equal to that set out in the preceding article.

ART. 109. If the workmen have to descend into the mine through shafts in cars or cages, the mine owners shall, in order to avoid accidents, use cables of the first quality and safety appliances as prescribed by the Political Chief upon prior report by the inspector.

ART. 110. In mining operations safety fuse shall be used for blasting.

ART. 111. In preparing for blasts only such tamping rods are to be used whose ends are of soft iron, bronze, or other material which will not cause sparks in the use thereof.

ART. 112. The employment of women, or of boys under 12 years of age as laborers in the interior of mines is prohibited, under a penalty of from 10 to 50 pesos.

ART. 113. Mines are subject to the easement of ventilating other mines needing ventilation and of permitting the subterranean passage of water from other mines in the general direction of drainage. On the surface they shall be subject also to the transit necessary for the work; and as well on the surface as in the interior, to all those services or uses, which without preventing or making difficult exploitation, may yield a profit to other mines. It is understood that in all of which prior payment for damages must be made, as shall be estimated by experts.

ART. 114. Damages occasioned to a mine by exploitation work on another mine shall be indemnified by the owner of the latter at a just valuation by experts, without prejudice to any penalty to which said work may have given rise. If the exploitation is to be extended under dwellings or edifices the person doing the work shall be obliged to give bond to guarantee indemnification for damages which the works may cause.

ART. 115. When, in consequence of a visit of inspection to a mine, it appears to the inspector that the life of persons or safety from exploitation may be endangered for any reason, he shall prescribe means tending to do away with the cause of danger.

ART. 116. In case of protest, one or more engineers, named by the Political Chief at the cost of the persons interested, shall be heard, and the Chief should regulate his decision according to the opinion of the majority.

ART. 117. If from the report of the inspector it appears that there is imminent danger, provisional suspension of the work shall be ordered, notwithstanding any protest.

ART. 118. If through an accident occurring in any mine death or grave hurt has happened to any person, or if the safety of the operatives or of the mine is endangered, the owners, directors, or managers shall be obliged, under a penalty of from 50 to 300 pesos, to give

immediate notice to the proper judge, who, together with the engineer or expert who may be in the place, shall proceed without delay to draw up a *précis* of the happening and its causes, and shall prescribe means to end the danger and to provide for its consequences. To this end he shall make use of the tools, operatives, and animals of the mine, and of whatever may be necessary in order to accomplish his object.

ART. 119. Inspectors of mines shall in every case be appointed by the Political Chief of the department, selecting by preference for the employment a mining engineer, and only in case there be none such, an expert will be named instead.

ART. 120. In the districts in which there is much activity in mining industry, the Executive Power may name the inspectors as permanent officials.

ART. 121. The fines prescribed by this code shall be imposed by the judge of the district and shall be covered into the proper subtreasury.

TITLE IX.—*Tunnel work in mines.*

ART. 122. A mine owner may exploit his mine by means of tunnels begun outside of his claim on land not occupied by other mines.

ART. 123. If in order to perform these works it is necessary to begin them on another's claim, or to traverse this, in whole or in part, and no agreement can be reached with the owner, permission must be sought from the proper judge.

ART. 124. The judge will accord the permission, upon prior report of the engineer, if it appears that the following circumstances are verified:

1. That the work is possible and useful.
2. That the work can not be undertaken from other points without incurring excessively greater cost.
3. That it will not considerably disable or make difficult the exploitation of the mine to be traversed by the tunnel.

ART. 125. Each one of the parties may name an expert to proceed in common with the one named by the judge; and for this purpose the latter must beforehand notify them of the day on which he will proceed to the examination of the ground.

ART. 126. If differences should arise between the engineers or experts, procedure shall be had as in the case set out in article 81.

ART. 127. The judge on granting the license shall fix the course of the tunnel or work and the maximum extent which may be given to it in the neighboring claim, in conformity with the opinion of the engineer or experts. The builder of the tunnel may not vary from the said course or size in the progress of the work without procuring a new license, which will not be granted except upon the judgment of the engineer.

ART. 128. It is not necessary to procure a new license when the variations are accidental or in avoidance of difficulties which may present themselves in the work.

ART. 129. Before beginning the tunnel or work the party engaged therein must give bond to indemnify for damage which may be caused to the mine through which it is proposed to pass.

ART. 130. The owner of the traversed mine must respect the traversing shaft or gallery, not interfere with its supports, and abstain from taking out ore in cuts so that its walls remain less than 2 meters thick; but the party building the tunnel shall answer for the damages caused to the mine owner by this obligation.

ART. 131. Should the party building the tunnel encounter any mineral deposit in the neighboring claim, he shall not exploit it nor work it, but shall be limited to following his tunnel and turning over to the mine owner the ore, deducting therefrom the cost of taking it out.

ART. 132. Owners of mines, which drain through the tunnel, or whose exploitation is facilitated thereby, shall compensate the builder of the said tunnel, on the assessment of experts, either for the value of the benefit they may receive or for the cost of obtaining this benefit by other means. This regulation is extended to the case of drainage by shafts.

TITLE X.—Alienation title by prescription and sale of minerals.

ART. 133. Mines may be alienated between living persons, and transmitted on account of death, in the same manner as other real estate.

ART. 134. Possession of mines is ordinarily acquired by legally verified registry, and when this has taken place the registered mine is subject to the prescriptions governing recorded property.

ART. 135. For the transfer of surveyed mines, and for the creation of positive rights therein, there shall be in each department a registry of mines in charge of the district judge.

ART. 136. The registry of mines shall be governed by the same dispositions governing the registry of immovable property in so far as they may be applicable.

ART. 137. The transfer of mines, whose registry has not been ratified or respecting which final property title has not been constituted, will be verified by inscription in the book of discoveries.

ART. 138. The sale of mines will not be held as complete while public record has not been made; notwithstanding, the private written contract in such agreements shall be held as a covenant to convey.

ART. 139. The period of occupancy necessary to acquire mines by prescription shall be five years in ordinary prescription and ten years in extraordinary prescription, without distinction between parties present and those absent.

ART. 140. Minerals shall not be replevied or recovered in any way when bought in the stores of mines; from a well-known miner; in the presence of the judge or of witnesses not employed by the buyer; upon a certificate of the proper authority whence the mineral proceeds, in which is stated that the seller actually works a mine of the kind of metal sold, or that he has acquired said minerals by legitimate title.

ART. 141. The purchase of stolen minerals, not verified with the requisites set out in the preceding article, subjects the buyer to the presumption of concealing stolen property.

ART. 142. In the case of the preceding article it shall be sufficient for the claimant to prove that minerals have been stolen from him, and that those replevied are of the same kind as produced by his mine.

TITLE XI.—*Hiring of workmen by time.*

ART. 143. The contract for hiring the services of workmen for a specified period exceeding one year shall be in writing, but the workman shall not be obliged to remain in the said service for more than five years, counting from the date of the contract.

ART. 144. If no time has been specified the services may cease at the option of either party. Nevertheless, in the case of overseers, mechanics, or other operatives of the same class, either party must give notice to the other, of at least fifteen days, of his intention to cancel the contract, although no stipulation to that effect had been made.

ART. 145. If the workman having contracted for a specified time with stipulation for notice should unseasonably quit without good cause, he shall pay to the employer an amount equal to one month's wages, or to the stipulated time of the notice, or to the number of days thereof not elapsed, as the case may be.

ART. 146. The employer who in a like case dismisses the workman shall be obliged to pay him a like sum, and also the costs of going and coming, if on engaging his services the employer caused him to change his residence.

ART. 147. Bad conduct or insubordination of the workman, or that he has become unfit through any cause to do work for more than one month, shall be good cause in respect to the employer for putting an end to the service.

The employer, notwithstanding, must attend to the cure of the laborer who may have been hurt or made sick on account of his service in the mine, or on account of an accident therein.

ART. 148. Bad treatment on the part of the employer, or failure to pay wages at the usual or specified times, shall be good cause in respect to the workman.

ART. 149. The workman who runs away after having received an advance on his wages without returning the same shall be held guilty of fraud.

ART. 150. The books of a mine shall be accredited when regularly kept by an employee and not by the owner himself—

1. In regard to the amount of wages.
2. In regard to payment of wages and the time made.
3. In regard to the amount advanced to the employee for account of the current month.

ART. 151. Contracts entered into for the performance of specified work or labor and those having to do with services of managers, bookkeepers, and other employees of this category, although they may have been entered into for a specified time, are not subject to the above dispositions, but to the common law.

ART. 152. Salaries and wages earned in the current month by the laborers and other employees of the mine shall be paid, in preference to other obligations, from the products of the mine. Even the tools and utensils can be sold for this purpose.

ART. 153. In regard to the other property of the miner, in cases of insolvency, the salaries and wages of the laborers and employees shall have the same preference granted by the common law to clerks and servants.

TITLE XII.—*Mining companies.*

ART. 154. A company exists when two or more persons in common work one or more mines in accordance with the provisions of this code.

ART. 155. Companies are formed—

1. By the fact of registering a mine in company.
2. By the fact of acquiring part ownership in a registered mine.
3. By a special contract to form a company. This contract must be executed as a public document and recorded in the registry of mines.

ART. 156. All business appertaining to a company shall be treated of and settled in meetings by a majority vote. It is sufficient to hold meetings that there be present one more than half of the associates entitled to vote, after prior notice to all, including those not entitled to vote. The notice shall set out the object of the meeting and the day and hour on which it will take place.

ART. 157. The notices shall be given by means of advertisements and proclamations. The advertisements shall be published in a newspaper of the department for three times during a period of fifteen days. The proclamations shall be affixed during the fifteen days to the court-house door. Should there be no newspapers the proclamations shall be sufficient.

ART. 158. Associates having a right to vote, or their representatives, if known, shall be personally notified if they reside in the

department in which the mine is located. Otherwise the advertisements or proclamations shall serve as sufficient notice.

ART. 159. When, in the minutes of meetings held, there is made to appear the day, hour, and purpose of a new or of successive meetings the members present shall be considered as personally notified.

ART. 160. The calls or notices shall be issued by the president of the company whenever he sees fit, or on the request of any of the associates.

ART. 161. For want of a president the notice may be issued by two or more associates, or by the manager, if this power has been conferred upon him. Likewise, in the case of refusal by the president, the notice may be issued by two or more partners.

ART. 162. The company or its directory may appoint a representative fully empowered to perform any acts relating to the company.

ART. 163. Those shall have a right to vote in the deliberations of the associates, unless there is a stipulation to the contrary, who own a share or part interest representing at the least 4 per cent of the ownership of the mine. Those possessing less shares, being agreed, may join together in order to form as many votes as their shares will make.

ART. 164. To constitute a majority the number of votes and not the number of voters is to be taken into account. The votes of a single owner shall not alone make a majority. When these amount to one-half of the shares, or more, the voting shall be considered as a tie.

ART. 165. The judge shall decide ties without further appeal, whatever may be their cause, taking into consideration what is most conformable to the law and to the interests of the company.

ART. 166. Associates may freely and effectively dispose of their interests in the company, but charges and obligations affecting them shall remain in force.

ART. 167. The administration of the company belongs to all the associates, but they may delegate this authority to one or more persons elected by themselves by a two-thirds vote of all present.

ART. 168. The term of office, attributes, duties, and emoluments of the administrators shall be determined in meeting if they be not stipulated in the articles forming the company.

ART. 169. The administrators can not without special authority contract debts, mortgage the mines in whole nor in part, sell ore nor bar metal, nor appoint nor dismiss the managers of the works. In all cases the associates may prevent the sale of ore and bullion by paying the proper expenses and quotas.

ART. 170. If not otherwise stipulated, the expenses and products shall be divided in proportion to the interest or shares which each associate may have in the mine.

ART. 171. A stipulation which deprives any associate of all participation in the benefits or products is void.

ART. 172. Distribution of the benefits or products shall be made when the majority of the associates so determine, and in the event of not coming to an agreement, when the administrator of the company and the manager of the mine shall deem expedient.

ART. 173. Distribution shall be made in ore, bar metal, or in money, as agreed on by the associates. In case of no agreement the distribution shall be made in money.

ART. 174. The amount and extent of work to be performed in the mine with the products yielded thereby shall be determined by the majority of votes, provided that the value does not exceed the half of the products.

ART. 175. If the mine does not yield sufficient products, the associates shall fix the assessment needed to meet the expenses. In this case, in order that the agreement be obligatory, the votes of those representing two-thirds of the total interest or shares in the mines must be cast therefor; but in no case can an associate be obliged to contribute for works to reduce or smelt the ore produced in the mine.

ART. 176. The administrator of the company may dispose of the share of the ore, bar metal, or money, belonging to the defaulting associate, sufficient to cover the expenses and assessments which have not been paid.

ART. 177. There is default:

1. In not paying the assessments within the time fixed for so doing.
2. When, there being no stipulation or agreement covering the case, these assessments are not paid within thirty days from the date when made.
3. If, having incurred expenses without making assessments, or if the expenses have exceeded the amount of the assessments paid in, the proportionate amount is not paid within fifteen days.

ART. 178. Should the mine yield no products, or should there be insufficient to cover the expenses incurred or anticipated, any of the contributing associates may petition the judge that the defaulting associate be required to pay under penalty of being held as abandoning his rights.

ART. 179. Should payment not be made within fifteen days following the summons, the defaulter's interest in the mine is declared abandoned and shall be sold at public auction for an amount not less than the minimum of the amount due thereon. The surplus, if any, will be paid to the defaulter, deducting therefrom the expenses of sale.

ART. 180. Should the product of the sale be not sufficient for the payment of the amount due, the defaulting associate shall remain free from all obligation toward the company.

ART. 181. Should the defaulting associate be not found within the territory of the Republic, the summons shall be made by means of advertisements and proclamations as set out in article 157. But in the

present case the notices must be published five times within the period of thirty days and the placards must be affixed for a like time.

ART. 182. The summoned associate may oppose the pretensions of the concurring associates within the thirty days. The brief in opposition shall be accompanied with the documents and a clear and precise statement of the justifying facts. If no opposition be presented within the fixed period, the judge shall order the sale by public auction of the interest of the associate in arrears.

ART. 183. Grounds of opposition are:

1. Payment of the amounts for which the shareholder was summoned.
2. That the amounts proceed from works executed without the consent of the opposing shareholder in cases where this consent is necessary.

3. That the assessment or amount demanded is intended for the same kind of work.

4. The existence of ores sufficient to cover the debt.

ART. 184. Mining companies are dissolved:

1. By the fact of having united in one person all the interests in the mine.

2. By a declared abandonment of the mine; and

3. When, having formed a company under special stipulations, any of the facts occur, which, as agreed upon by the stipulations, should cause dissolution.

ART. 185. A company dissolved by the last of the above reasons in the preceding article shall legally exist as between the persons who have preserved their interests in the mine.

ART. 186. A company is not dissolved by the death of one of its members. His heirs shall succeed, each to the extent of the interest inherited.

ART. 187. Prospecting companies are constituted by the fact of agreement between two or more persons to carry into effect an expedition having for object the discovery of mineral ores. Such agreement may be made verbally or by public or private writing.

ART. 188. When prospectors or persons charged with making explorations do not receive wages or other remuneration, they shall be deemed associates in that which they may discover.

ART. 189. All persons of the party working for wages, whatever may be the kind of work, discover on behalf of the party employing them. Should there be a prior promise or agreement, this must be in writing.

TITLE XIII.--*Advances to mines.*

ART. 190. By contract to furnish advances a person obligates himself to satisfy the expenses caused by the working of a mine and to repay himself solely from its proceeds.

ART. 191. Contracts for advances must be in writing; and they will have no effect in regard to third persons or creditors unless executed as public documents and recorded in the proper registry.

ART. 192. Advances may be contracted for in a fixed sum, or for a determined period, or to carry on one or more works in the mine.

ART. 193. If the time limit or amount of the advances does not appear in the contract, either of the parties may put an end thereto whenever he sees fit, previously paying the amount due.

ART. 194. The miner may at any time put an end to the contract for advances by renouncing the ownership of the mine in favor of the contractor, the latter giving up his claim for advances already made.

ART. 195. It may be stipulated without limit that payment of the amount due the contractor may be made in metals at a valuation made by the parties themselves or by a third person, as in the case of sale, or in money with the premiums as agreed on.

ART. 196. Likewise it may be stipulated that the contractor shall become owner of a certain interest in the mine in compensation or pay for the advances. In this case the agreement shall be governed by the regulations governing mining companies.

But, if in use of the right granted by article 193, the contractor puts an end to the advances, the interest in the mine of which he may have become owner in virtue of the contract shall revert to the mine owner, without any charge or obligation on the part of the latter.

ART. 197. The advances must be furnished by the contractor at the time agreed on or as the work may require. If, after having been requested, he refuses to pay or delays payment to the detriment of the work, the mine owner may choose between demanding payment in the usual legal manner, or of borrowing money of another person on account of the contractor, or of entering into a new contract for advances, which shall be a prior lien for payment.

ART. 198. Should the miner divert to another purpose the money or supplies furnished without the consent of the contractor he shall be held responsible for breach of trust and the contractor shall have the right to take over the administration of the mine.

The contractor shall have the same right if, the mine being in debt, the miner is shown to be carrying on the administration carelessly and wastefully, in spite of the contractor's representations and protests against this abuse.

ART. 199. If at the expiration of the contract for advances the mine should be in debt the contractor shall have the right to retain it and continue the advances under his own administration until he can repay himself, in the manner stipulated in the contract, with preference over all other creditors except prior mortgagees, not only for what was due him but also for the new advances, with premiums.

ART. 200. If, in the case set out in the preceding article, the contractor does not wish to continue supplying the mine the miner may enter into agreement with new contractors, who shall take preference over the old ones.

ART. 201. The rights granted to the contractor by the preceding articles do not prevent examination or intervention by the owner of the mine, and denial by the contractor of the exercise of this right in regard to any administrative act will deprive the contractor of the administration. The administration shall also end for breach of trust, without prejudice to criminal responsibility.

TITLE XIV.—*Taxes and loss of ownership in mines.*

ART. 202. Mines, the exploitation of which is granted to private parties according to the regulations of this Code, shall pay an annual tax of 5 pesos for each hectare included in the claims.

Mining enterprises whose products are taxed a certain per cent in favor of the public treasury will pay none of the imposts established by this code.

ART. 203. The actual owners of mines shall pay the annual tax prior to the reduction of their measurement to hectares, estimating as a hectare any fraction thereof greater than one-half, and, on behalf of the miner, taking no account of a fraction less than one-half hectare.

ART. 204. The annual tax shall be paid in advance, from the first to the last day of January inclusive, at the subtreasury of the department in which the mine is situated.

ART. 205. The amount of the tax payable by concessionaires prior to the ratification of the registry shall be proportioned to the time wanted to complete the year ending on January 1 of each year.

ART. 206. A mining concession or ownership in a mine shall lapse only for failure to pay the annual tax within the time fixed by this code. In this case, after prior declaration of forfeiture, it will be sold at public auction and knocked down to the highest bidder on condition of continuing to pay the annual tax.

ART. 207. From the proceeds of the sale there shall be retained for the National Treasury double the amount due, which shall be the least bid acceptable; and the balance, after deducting costs, will be turned over to the former owner. The owner may stop the sale of his property by paying an amount double the annual tax due.

ART. 208. Should there be no bidders the judge will order the proceedings to be filed, that in the event anyone appears so requesting the auction sale may be held anew. After the lapse of five years the ground shall be free and denounceable by anyone so interested, unless such a one should prefer the auction sale of the property, paying the tax due for the period elapsed.

ART. 209. During the first fifteen days in February the departmental subtreasurers shall certify to the respective district judges a list of the mining properties which have not paid the annual taxes due.

The failure to perform this duty will subject the subtreasurer to a fine of from 100 to 500 pesos, without prejudice to being compelled to forward the said list.

ART. 210. The judge shall order the publication for five times of notices in a newspaper in the department, if there be such, and for want thereof, of placards, in which shall be fixed the day of the auction sale, which must take place within forty-five days, counting from the date of the first publication of the notice.

ART. 211. The district judges shall forward every three months to the Tribunal of Accounts a list of the measured concessions or which, having confirmed their registry, are recorded in the same period.

TITLE XV.—*Mining zones.*

ART. 212. In order to carry on mining on a large scale, mining zones may be solicited from the Executive power, and these will be granted in area proportional to the means for exploitation possessed by the solicitor. In no case shall the zone contain a greater area than one thousand hectares.

Concessionaires of mining zones shall have the exclusive right to prospect within the zone limits.

ART. 213. The Executive power may also grant to mining enterprises sites or locations to establish smelting works, and the water rights and land necessary for the exploitation of the mines or mining zones, the reduction of their ores, and other like uses.

ART. 214. At the cost of the parties interested there shall be published in some newspaper at the capital, in abstract, and for three times within a month, the petition presented to the Executive power for acquisition of any of the properties mentioned in the preceding article, also communicating the same to the judge of the district in which the property is located. In cases of conflict or opposition between concessionaires, or between these and denouncers, priority in petition made to the Executive power or to the judge shall serve as a ground for preference in the adjudication. Notwithstanding, concessions hereof treated must be submitted to the approval of the legislative power.

ART. 215. Except in the case of succession on account of death, the President of the Republic, the Minister of Fomento, members of the Legislature and the children under parental control of the above said functionaries are prohibited from acquiring mining concessions or any share or interest therein.

ART. 216. Sites and surface concessions intended for the establishment of reduction works shall not have a greater area than 100 hec-

tares, and shall belong exclusively to those to whom they have been granted, as long as they may preserve their property rights by payment of the annual tax. Consequently, they shall have the right to demand the removal of those who may have established or may hereafter establish works, such as farms, fields, dwelling houses, or anything of that class, upon reimbursing the value thereof at a fair appraisement by experts, as also for the value of the land, should this be private property.

ART. 217. If several miners should solicit water rights or sites for the establishment of reduction works, and there should not be sufficient for all, the preference shall be given to the one who gives the best guarantees of working on the largest scale; and under equal conditions, attention shall be paid to priority in presenting the petition.

ART. 218. Every question arising between miners as to the use of waters, cutting wood, boundaries of mining claims, sites, or mining zones shall be submitted to the hearing and decision of a board of arbitrators. The proceedings must be positively terminated within one month, except where the parties shall prove that their witnesses or proofs are outside the territory of the Republic, in which case the board may extend the proceedings up to three months.

ART. 219. Concessions of zones for exploiting gold-bearing sands are subject always to the right of natives of Nicaragua to continue working the same by the means at the time employed, but without the use of machinery, and at a distance at the least of 200 meters from the regular establishments owned by the concessionaires.

ART. 220. Mineral zones are subject to the payment of an annual tax of 20 centavos per hectare of area contained therein. Concessions for sites and reduction works shall pay an annual tax of 2 pesos per hectare.

ART. 221. Payment of the annual tax and forfeiture on account of nonpayment are subject to the regulations in respect to mining claims and, in so much as they are applicable, the remaining provisions of this code shall govern in respect to zones, sites, and reduction works.

ART. 222. In case of auction of a zone, and no sale for failure of bids, the proceedings shall be filed in the Ministry of Fomento in order that any person interested in the auction sale may present himself. But five years of forfeiture having elapsed, the executive power, by virtue of denouncement or of contract, may grant the property right in the said zone, transferring the respective title thereto.

ART. 223. Concessionaires of zones are obliged to construct one mining plant at least within a year from the date of concession. Failing to do so they shall pay, in addition to the zone tax on the maximum area in hectares, the same amount as would be payable by a mining claim.

ART. 224. It shall be a ground for forfeiture of the concession that the zone is not measured within the time allowed, which time may be extended for good cause. The failure by the petitioner for six months to take the proper steps in the matter of his petition for the zone shall be cause for forfeiture of the concession.

TITLE XVI.—*Rights of miners.*

ART. 225. All persons engaged in mining enterprises shall have the right, without payment of any tax, to make use of wood found on national lands or commons within a radius of 5 kilometers of their works, and also the right to the use of such waters as may be free and of all materials needed for their work, without other restriction than the regulations issued by the Executive power or the municipalities, duly approved, governing these matters.

ART. 226. They shall have also the exclusive right to make use of all the woods found on national lands within the zone or claim granted to them, being likewise subject in this case to the regulations issued by the Executive power.

ART. 227. A list of mining companies or individuals, national or foreign, engaged in regular mining works is established.

ART. 228. The list shall be in charge of the Political Chiefs in their respective departments, and shall consist of the registry of the individual or company requesting the same, the name of the mine worked, and the kind of mineral produced. A copy of the registry shall be given to the party interested.

ART. 229. In making the registry the Political Chiefs shall require the definitive property title of the mine and a judicial certificate proving that it is being worked.

ART. 230. The registry lists shall be renewed every six months, and the Political Chiefs shall remit an account of them to the ministry of the treasury for the purposes hereinafter set out.

ART. 231. Miners on the registry lists shall enjoy the special concessions hereinafter set out.

1. The right to export, free of duties or imposts, silver, copper, lead, iron, and other metals smelted by them, with the exception of gold, which shall continue to pay the duty on export now established.

2. The right to import, free of duties and of all kinds of imposts, machines for lifting weights, for crushing and grinding ores, for extracting metal from ores, for working iron and steel, for sawing wood, or for like uses, whether these machines be run by steam or by water power; water pumps, shovels, hammers, machetes, axes, drills, wedges, grindstones, ovens, anvils, and other like tools; powder of all kinds, blasting caps and fuses, illuminating and lubricating oils, crude materials, such as steel for drills, iron in sheet or bars, nails, spikes, screws; pipes of iron, steel, brass, copper, lead, gutta-percha,

or any other material; locks and hinges, rope of steel, iron, hemp, or other material; copper and silver plates and bar copper for smelting; brass, tin, lead, mercury, or any other metal considered necessary to carry on the works; diamonds in the rough or diamond points, diamond drills for drilling rock; all materials employed in assaying or reducing ores, such as crucibles, smelting furnaces, chemical ingredients for mixing and analysis, or to be employed in the milling of ores, or of extracting the gold, silver, and copper which they may contain, the said ingredients may be acids, sulphur, and metallic salts; glass jars for chemical operations, stearine or sperm candles, and cloth tents.

3. Exemption by the employees and workmen employed in the offices and mines from garrison service and council duties during the time they may remain in said work, provided that they are engaged for a service of not less than six months; to which end the managers shall register with the respective departmental commanders the number of operatives indispensable for their work.

ART. 232. The articles specified in No. 2 of the preceding article must be ordered from abroad directly by the owners of the mines or by the managers representing them, and a copy of the said order must be sent to the Ministry of the Treasury. These articles shall be forwarded from the ports to the mines to which they belong. The permit for their transport will be given by the collectors of customs and returned by the alcalde of the municipality in whose jurisdiction the establishments are situated.

ART. 233. Managers of mines are obliged to construct a safe place for storage of powder and other explosives. Such places for storage will not be permitted within the limits of any village.

ART. 234. Managers of mines have not the right to sell powder or other articles prohibited or dutiable under the customs tariff and which have been brought in during the time they have carried on their operations and by virtue of the present concessions. Those violating this act shall be tried as smugglers and shall lose the right to make use of the privileges granted under this title; but registered miners residing in the same district may, in cases of urgent necessity, make loans and sales among themselves of such articles as they may require to continue their operations, after proof of the necessity before the respective local judge.

ART. 235. A mine being abandoned, its owners shall have the right to sell, at not exceeding purchase price and expenses, its machines, tools, and chattels; but before making this sale they shall forward to the Government an inventory of all the material, so that, if it should see fit, the Government may purchase—and for this it shall have a preference to be exercised within two months—all or any part of the said material.

TITLE XVII.—*Transitory provisions.*

ART. 236. Present owners of mines shall be obliged, without prejudice to the rights of third parties, to establish their claims in the form prescribed by this code.

ART. 237. Mines found abandoned on the date on which this code goes into effect are denounceable by any person, and their acquisition and ownership are subject to the regulations set out herein.

ART. 238. In all cases in which this code does not determine the special procedure in mining matters the common law shall govern.

ART. 239. The President of the Republic is empowered to issue such regulations as may be necessary to facilitate the execution of the provisions of this code.

ART. 240. This code shall go into effect on the 1st day of April of the present year, on which date shall be repealed the preexisting mining laws and regulations, even though not in conflict herewith.

Given in the Salón de Sesiones at Managua on the 17th of February in the year 1906.

FERNANDO SANCHEZ, *D. P.*

LEON F. ARAGON, *D. S.*

F. ZAMORA, *D. S.*

Let it be published.

J. S. ZELAYA.

MANAGUA, *February 19, 1906.*

J. IRIAS, *Minister of Justice.*

EXPORTS IN 1906.

The "American," of Bluefields, for September 24, 1906, publishes the following figures showing the exports from the ports of Bluefields and Cabo de Gracias, the data for the first named covering the last quarter of the year 1906, and for the latter the entire fiscal year 1905-6.

Bluefields exports had a total valuation for the quarter in reference of \$410,801.61, of which \$136,561.53 was credited to gold bullion, 10,526 ounces; \$79,415.36 to rubber, 96,916 pounds; \$486.22 to hides, 4,582 pounds, and \$194,338.50 to bananas, 575,000 bunches.

From Cabo de Gracias the year's exports were valued at \$313,877.98, divided as follows: Gold bullion, \$265,581.45; rubber, \$45,372.38; hides, \$2,924.15.

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "American," of Bluefields, for October 15, 1906, publishes the following table showing the value of the gold output from Nicaraguan mines during the year 1906, January-August, inclusive:

January	\$30,695.00
February	52,929.00
March	51,608.00

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April.....	\$57, 828.00
May.....	73, 446.00
June	51, 214.00
July.....	74, 509.40
August	76, 146.50
Total.....	468, 375.90

The total output for 1898 was \$116,000, so that a considerable increase is noted.

PANAMA.

PUBLIC REVENUES FROM SEPTEMBER, 1904, TO JUNE, 1906.

The following figures relating to the revenues collected in the Republic of Panama during the twenty-two months comprised between September 1, 1904, to June 30, 1906, have been taken from the report presented on September 1, 1906, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the National Assembly:

Commercial tax, 1,694,130.80 *pesos*; tax on imported liquors, 750,-469.20 *pesos*; tax on alcohol, 90,056 *pesos*; tax on the retail sale of liquors, 179,812 *pesos*; tax on the slaughter of cattle, etc., 283,520 *pesos*; tax on the slaughter of hogs, sheep, etc., 90,038 *pesos*; lotteries, 82,800 *pesos*; tax on gambling, 34,870 *pesos*; tax on the consumption of foreign salt, 7,200 *pesos*; mining taxes, 3,035 *pesos*; patents and trade-marks, 2,280 *pesos*; stamp tax, 112,300 *pesos*; registration fees, 17,846 *pesos*; export duties, 52,749 *pesos*; land tax, 57,124 *pesos*; tax on pearl fisheries, 4,200 *pesos*; tax on ballast, 2,263 *pesos*; light-house tax (from September 1, 1904, to January 1, 1906), 6,632 *pesos*; revenues from national estates, 155,735 *pesos*; consular fees, 126,746 *pesos*; tax on imported tobacco, 58,333.33 *pesos*; tax on imported cigarettes, 70,000 *pesos*; interest of 6,000,000 *pesos* deposited in the United States at 4 per cent per annum, 873,077 *pesos*; revenues from telegraphic service, 9,372.05 *pesos*; miscellaneous receipts, 84,000 *pesos*.

The figures for receipts from the mail service are not given in this report, as the Post-Office Department of the Republic is in charge of the Department of Foreign Relations.

PARAGUAY.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1903-1905, AND FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The chamber of commerce of Asuncion, Republic of Paraguay, has published the following statistics relating to the foreign trade of the

Republic during the years 1903–1905 and the first half of 1906, showing that the balance of trade is in favor of the country:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1903	<i>France.</i> 17,769,120	<i>France.</i> 21,268,260
1904	17,828,155	15,893,095
1905	23,392,570	26,163,845
First half of 1906.....	8,760,000	10,000,000
Total.....	67,729,845	73,325,200

Although the figures for the first half of 1906 are incomplete, they give an approximate idea of the situation.

PERU.

TRADE WITH NEW YORK, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

In its number of September 15, 1906, "*El Agricultor Peruano*," publishes a report from the Peruvian Consul-General in New York, Señor EDUARDO HIGGINSON, which contains interesting information in regard to the trade between Peru and the port of New York during the first half of 1906.

The Peruvian products imported at New York during the period in reference were the following:

Raw cotton	\$222,250	Straw hats	\$67,498
Cotton threads	63,349	Cane sugar	60,289
Alpaca wool	153,324	India rubber	24,774
Sheep wool	1,236	Miscellaneous products	2,454
Coca leaves	151,967		
Goatskins	135,637	Total	888,705
Deerskins	5,927		

The imports of Peruvian cotton into the United States reach a greater amount than that indicated in the preceding table, as quantities of said product are regularly sent to the United States from Liverpool, where it is deposited for shipment to other markets offering higher prices.

Alpaca is the wool which is received in the United States from Peru in the largest quantities, and the demand for this product is constantly increasing. Coca leaves have become one of the Peruvian products which have the greatest demand—to such an extent that there is at present a sort of a trust for the purchase of this product. The United States is one of the best markets for hats manufactured in Catacaos, which are considered as the best hats of the kind. All Peruvian products are quoted at good prices in the New York market, except coffee, sugar, and silver, the prices of which have undergone disadvantageous falls and fluctuations.

Regarding the exports from the United States to Peru, a considerable increase in the value and quantity of merchandise exported during the period in reference is shown. From January to June, 1906, they amounted to \$1,989,550, while during the same period of 1905 they reached the amount of \$1,533,690, an increase in favor of 1906 of \$455,860. Most of this increase is due to machinery, electrical apparatus, and iron and steel instruments and tools.

During the six months under review two companies for the exploitation of the resources of Peru have been formed in the United States, namely, The Inca Rubber Trading Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and the Peruvian Mining, Smelting, and Refining Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000 also. There are being organized besides other companies, one of which will have a capital of \$10,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF IQUITOS, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

According to official statistical data the total value of imports and exports of the custom-house of Iquitos, Republic of Peru, during the first half of the year 1906 amounted to £800,788.8.93, the duties collected during the same period being £77,360.8.43.

Of the amount reported, £368,197 was credited to imports, exports figuring for the remainder.

Comparing these totals with those of the same period of the years 1902-1905, inclusive, a remarkable increase is observed, thus:

First half.	Value of imports and exports.			Exports and import duties.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1902.....	315,284	7	60	11,127	7	65
1903.....	309,074	7	28	44,057	3	73
1904.....	554,005	1	24	55,007	6	30
1905.....	623,780	5	68	53,658	2	36
1906.....	800,788	8	93	77,360	8	43

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM IQUITOS, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

Official statistics recently published give the following résumé of the rubber exports from the Department of Iquitos, Republic of Peru, during the first six months of 1906, together with the figures corresponding to the same period of the years 1904 and 1905 by way of comparison:

First half.	Kilograms.	Customs duties.			Value of exports.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1904.....	897,141	8,569	9	75	277,092	7	50
1905.....	1,035,924	13,600	0	00	350,400	0	00
1906.....	1,062,497	14,386	2	56	390,564	6	90

UNITED STATES CONSULAR REPORTS ON QUININE CULTIVATION.

As is well known, the cinchona tree, which produces the quinine of commerce, is indigenous to South America, where it was found in dense forests of the mountainous regions of the western parts of the country at a height from 2,500 to 9,000 feet above sea level and in an equable and rather cool climate. The belt in which the tree was found in abundance was about 100 miles wide by 2,000 miles long, and ran through Venezuela, New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. All of the species, of which there are many, do not grow indiscriminately, but seem to be confined to limits by altitude and climatic conditions. The varieties grown in India and Java and which gives the best results are the *Cinchona officinalis* and the "*succirubra*" and the "*ledgeriana*," yielding a high percentage of quinine and growing well at an altitude of 3,000 feet above the sea level.

United States Consul-General WILLIAM H. MICHAEL, of Calcutta, thinks that it will be interesting to Americans to know that the Madras government of India is operating cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris, in the Madras Province, the product of which is converted into quinine at government factories. Mr. MICHAEL states that the total gross receipts from the Government plantations in 1906 were \$80,419, or a net profit of \$19,469. The three plantations are known as Dodabetta, Nedivattam, and Hooker, and are in a high state of cultivation. The crop of bark obtained was 294,000 pounds. This, together with 302,784 pounds purchased from private plantations, was worked up at the quinine factory owned and operated by the government. The amount of quinine produced from this quantity of bark was 16,328 pounds, besides 6,574 pounds of febrifuge. The private producers of cinchona in India have furnished bark to the government quinine factory since 1897, and during that time the number of pounds supplied was 2,386,505, valued at \$214,780.

The total sales by the cinchona department, after having given notice by advertisement to the public, of quinine were 17,446 pounds and 1,756 pounds of febrifuge. The price realized per pound for quinine varied from \$3.60 to \$4 and a fraction. The United Provinces, Burma, Ajmere, the medical depots, hospitals, and native states bought in bulk, while Bombay, Central Provinces, and Bewar took their purchases in quinine packets of 102 grains, at a little over \$4 per pound.

The total production cost of quinine to the factory was a trifle over \$3.20 per pound. The saving to the Government in making its own quinine over what it would have to pay in the open market was about 40 cents per pound.

It is understood that the government will increase its manufactured output as soon as it can be done. The policy of the government in

propagating the cinchona plant and manufacturing its own supply of quinine is, first, to establish and encourage a profitable industry, and second to place the government—both Indian and British branches—in a wholly independent position as regards the supply of quinine, especially for the army and navy in time of war.

United States Consul B. S. RAIRDEN, of Batavia, reports that the sixth public sale of quinine in Java for the year 1906 was held in that city on August 29, with the following results:

There were put up for sale 2,721.60 kilograms (about 5,988 pounds) of government quinine, and 602.88 kilograms (about 1,326 pounds) private quinine. Of the former lot none has been sold. Only 90.72 kilograms (about 200 pounds) of the private quinine has found purchasers at 11.9 florins (\$4.79) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). The quinine sold has been option quinine, i. e., packing at purchaser's option.

SALVADOR.

BUDGET FOR 1906-7.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador of May 28, 1906, contains a law of the National Assembly of the Republic, enacted May 4, 1906, approving the budget of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1906-7; the receipts are estimated at 8,644,295 *pesos*, distributed as follows:

	<i>Pesos.</i>
Import duties	4, 874, 500
Export duties	836, 570
Liquor tax	2, 000, 000
Revenue from stamped paper and stamps	300, 000
Other revenues	633, 225
Total	8, 644, 295

The amount appropriated for the expenditures during the year in reference is 10,209,278.83 *pesos*, in the following divisions:

	<i>Pesos.</i>
Legislative power	42, 230. 00
Executive power	57, 060. 00
Department of the Interior	1, 518, 142. 00
Department of Improvements	845, 472. 00
Department of Public Instruction	1, 016, 544. 00
Department of Foreign Relations	156, 550. 00
Department of Justice	537, 692. 00
Department of Beneficence	458, 456. 00
Department of the Treasury	663, 567. 35
Department of Public Credit	2, 507, 895. 48
Department of War and Navy	2, 405, 670. 00
Total	10, 209, 278. 83

Comparing the amount of receipts with that of expenditures, a deficit is shown of 1,564,983.83 *pesos*.

REVENUES DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1906.

The following figures, relating to the revenues of Salvador during the first quarter of 1906, have been taken from statistics published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic of July 19, 1906. The total of said revenues amounted to 3,112,242.39 *pesos*, derived from the following sources: Import duties, 1,213,230.45 *pesos*; export duties, 431,115.98 *pesos*; stamp tax, 70,281.95 *pesos*; liquor tax, 562,509.64 *pesos*; various revenues, 114,144.28 *pesos*; services (postal, telegraph, etc.), 99,370.46 *pesos*; miscellaneous receipts, 621,589.63.

COMMERCE IN 1905.

United States Vice-Consul H. C. WOODSUM, of San Salvador, submits the following report on the commerce of Salvador, which shows that the United States for the first time is leading all other nations in the import trade:

The imports into Salvador during 1905 amounted to \$4,341,304, a gain of \$330,928, and the exports to \$5,647,698, a loss of \$987,741 compared with 1904. The increase in imports was largely due to the Government's purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs, because of the failure of Salvador's corn crop. The decrease in exports is attributed to the small production of coffee, which fell in value from \$5,388,280 in 1904 to \$4,366,468 in 1905, a decrease of \$1,021,812. The export of indigo has fallen from \$402,922 in 1902 to \$137,658 in 1905. The exports of rubber increased \$3,094, the values being \$23,845 in 1904 and \$26,845 in 1905. It is estimated that 2,000,000 rubber trees have been planted in Salvador during the past few years, all of which will soon be of producing age.

The United States, in 1905, had an import trade value of \$1,352,627, an increase of \$190,288 over 1904. The increases were in cotton goods, tools and hardware, and machinery. The imports of cotton goods from the United States rose from \$303,903 in 1904 to \$434,550 in 1905; machinery, from \$34,697 to \$80,992; and tools and hardware, from \$33,827 to \$60,265. The percentage of imports from all countries was as follows: England, 30; France, 8; Germany, 11; Italy, 2; Spain, 1; United States, 31; all other countries, 17. The exports to the United States showed an increase of \$62,597 over 1904. The percentages of exports were: To England, 15; France, 29; Germany, 18; Italy, 10; Spain, 1; United States, 22; and all other nations, 5.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of September, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending September, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for September, for example, are not published until some time in November.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Coco on cacao crú; (cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	329	4,750	22,118	20,353
Brazil.....	50,288	296,647	515,573	1,141,519
Other South America.....	155,761	88,511	1,503,719	1,663,425
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; (caffé):</i>				
Central America.....	41,036	89,139	5,566,058	5,798,282
Mexico.....	152,404	67,992	2,448,524	2,039,967
Brazil.....	3,634,986	5,764,654	34,090,030	28,271,302
Other South America.....	695,523	900,848	5,025,645	7,786,348
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Cuba.....	10,874	1,237	41,076	39,744
Mexico.....	1,742,706	1,514,311	12,876,728	13,787,208
South America.....	138	62,320	7,126	645,276
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton, non manufacturé):</i>				
South America.....	7,161	25,263	248,770	386,350
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Heuencuen):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,053,848	839,271	11,024,408	9,532,665
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):</i>				
Central America.....	336,061	421,913	3,257,663	4,208,894
Cuba.....	9,201	60,725	1,193,161	1,299,781
South America.....	34,944		435,306	309,404
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</i>				
Mexico.....	5,711	712	9,996	5,894
Cuba.....	251	469	1,496	6,346
Fur skins (<i>Pielos finas; Pelles; Fourrures):</i>				
South America.....	75,500	82,988	361,145	209,279
Hides and skins (<i>Cuecos y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</i>				
Central America.....	44,173	44,595	417,383	430,002
Mexico.....	291,966	332,637	2,913,505	3,422,806
South America.....	960,023	704,336	10,005,230	10,969,647

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	53,926	52,258	612,143	594,632
Mexico.....	21,564	162,320	225,639	1,086,398
Brazil.....	862,319	1,893,362	20,338,519	19,541,815
Other South America.....	144,118	93,893	886,419	871,018
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	280,549	231,414	2,605,514	2,501,418
South America.....	9		9,598	6,966
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,718	226	609,060	66,587
Cuba.....	4,396,205	2,202,708	66,067,279	53,918,016
Brazil.....	66,218		1,332,493	828,646
Other South America.....	242,272	168,905	1,268,979	956,439
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	313	5,973	9,982	80,846
Cuba.....	839,697	1,642,282	8,387,770	11,297,446
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	86,305	28,657	865,879	288,371
Mexico.....	29,281	30,395	252,400	389,685
Cuba.....	17,619	7,816	70,456	183,068
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	57,179	70	8,375,190	6,527,153
Class 2 (combing).....	32,997	4,167	565,415	249,584
Class 3 (carpet).....	3,308	572	674,638	673,370

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	30,657	36,085	315,714	407,135
Cuba.....	16,197	4,827	193,904	101,909
Argentine Republic.....	537,235	375,574	3,608,989	3,502,011
Brazil.....	9,296	4,635	152,380	69,109
Chile.....	16,008	37,056	200,075	351,780
Other South America.....	25,892	22,439	182,661	228,544
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	55,899	83,248	328,909	603,939
Cuba.....	287,685	2,555	1,746,631	965,052
South America.....	10,120	95	52,191	56,472
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,010	14,967	66,517	141,994
Horses (<i>Caballos; Carallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	17,890	36,690	182,537	223,981
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Oréhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	7,785	13,090	34,338	86,583
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	11,294	2,117	454,822	49,788
Mexico.....	121,267	130,909	501,603	919,733
Cuba.....	38,981	54,977	813,446	933,731
South America.....	2,150	938	145,869	11,200
Oats (<i>Avena; Avoine; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	1,235	947	12,439	21,925
Mexico.....	2,338	3,516	17,993	39,927
Cuba.....	19,409	26,686	147,906	195,695
South America.....	2,273	2,257	21,446	17,890
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	137	2,760	11,273	21,528
Mexico.....	63,840	564	358,457	1,366,837
South America.....	26	112,138	487	277,267

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	204,385	139,776	1,604,791	1,219,873
Mexico.....	12,722	10,207	216,717	79,997
Cuba.....	262,641	148,966	2,561,405	2,153,041
Brazil.....	98,087	93,253	824,247	903,244
Colombia.....	86,041	10,997	453,008	84,533
Other South America.....	300,929	243,288	1,903,683	1,977,684
<i>Carriages, etc.:</i>				
<i>Automobiles (Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles):</i>				
Mexico.....	21,841	61,199	136,578	546,064
South America.....	4,247	19,050	42,367	103,459
<i>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	30,177	17,027	297,711	1,860,123
Mexico.....	130,932	228,203	877,903	1,502,769
Cuba.....	57,197	83,223	411,477	985,186
Argentine Republic.....	77,708	126,448	1,284,072	1,376,104
Brazil.....	11,043	27,281	68,074	235,202
Chile.....	154,956	6,255	272,114	142,222
Colombia.....	4,640	1,941	27,358	18,198
Venezuela.....	853	176	5,756	2,875
Other South America.....	14,976	38,255	108,676	222,705
<i>Clocks and watches (Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojos de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres):</i>				
Central America.....	1,575	1,215	8,383	12,085
Mexico.....	3,387	5,317	46,068	61,122
Argentine Republic.....	11,778	7,201	43,145	51,643
Brazil.....	6,653	9,608	42,892	52,296
Chile.....	9,316	1,613	32,927	34,723
Other South America.....	1,936	3,289	41,594	28,929
<i>Coal (Carbón; Carvão; Charbon):</i>				
Mexico.....	166,290	150,584	1,098,004	1,415,920
Cuba.....	214,247	252,248	2,066,745	2,485,647
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobré; Cuivre):</i>				
Mexico.....	120,998	11,984	867,067	849,641
<i>Cotton:</i>				
<i>Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton non manufacturé):</i>				
Mexico.....	202,352	19,869	2,077,240	517,453
<i>Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	122,639	127,795	1,164,421	1,209,301
Mexico.....	20,600	13,496	239,850	168,505
Cuba.....	140,746	89,141	953,148	702,332
Argentine Republic.....	49,796	23,408	346,497	162,720
Brazil.....	67,035	31,555	585,028	353,002
Chile.....	111,628	46,533	637,726	540,052
Colombia.....	23,548	63,470	365,641	593,225
Venezuela.....	37,209	36,002	314,314	342,327
Other South America.....	31,392	30,737	370,308	299,811
<i>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton):</i>				
Central America.....	32,258	64,684	464,549	521,441
Mexico.....	39,772	47,985	491,174	419,711
Cuba.....	39,888	61,857	314,422	373,339
Argentine Republic.....	16,283	19,151	261,983	180,319
Brazil.....	3,490	4,543	53,370	33,692
Chile.....	641	2,261	13,639	21,823
Colombia.....	1,612	2,448	33,594	24,060
Venezuela.....	2,877	2,755	16,614	21,471
Other South America.....	2,573	6,422	39,652	51,123
<i>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):</i>				
Central America.....	12,104	21,202	115,466	185,887
Mexico.....	39,978	155,490	628,422	1,053,001
Argentine Republic.....	23,727	22,147	147,485	350,315
Brazil.....	32,813	45,652	333,865	622,657
Chile.....	21,243	11,445	91,506	130,985
Venezuela.....	4,030	10,034	76,677	70,697
Other South America.....	20,824	11,112	160,391	201,429

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	316	1,623	8,413	24,353
Mexico.....	54,668	94,627	811,442	823,827
Cuba.....	4,608	10,689	46,187	417,892
Argentine Republic.....	26,389	17,542	121,175	131,712
Brazil.....	10,342	57,784	163,833	417,914
Other South America.....	8,939	28,484	110,280	112,505
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....		1,491	269,502	489,368
Mexico.....	66,904	22,853	1,172,508	558,912
South America.....	373,091	227,231	2,040,141	2,215,086
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	25,459	25,518	225,261	239,060
Mexico.....	81,595	76,596	758,256	801,727
Cuba.....	61,851	47,108	467,979	449,039
Argentine Republic.....	47,515	89,949	459,840	619,183
Brazil.....	35,509	35,940	283,476	337,984
Chile.....	19,026	25,902	123,134	198,071
Colombia.....	4,135	6,710	46,947	57,643
Venezuela.....	4,343	5,115	28,770	45,809
Other South America.....	19,136	25,696	176,259	223,529
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	5,632	10,139	71,466	104,856
Mexico.....	58,331	62,993	433,572	606,384
Cuba.....	25,869	20,215	310,483	277,299
Argentine Republic.....	55,803	43,216	450,531	431,048
Brazil.....	26,795	21,659	124,027	176,386
Colombia.....	3,932	8,045	41,705	59,105
Other South America.....	35,636	30,143	279,084	335,647
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	97,400	77,122	133,850	1,062,132
Mexico.....	25,870	106,550	214,861	497,710
Cuba.....	210,684	52,534	273,025	239,634
Argentine Republic.....			207,448	195,745
Brazil.....			127,356	551,370
Other South America.....	7,670	10,750	124,461	493,606
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	6,329	4,452	14,945	36,545
Mexico.....	30,954	35,730	251,441	277,676
Cuba.....	5,483	4,521	50,408	59,715
Argentine Republic.....	7,432	8,929	72,354	78,717
Brazil.....	3,148	1,728	36,536	45,269
Colombia.....	954	1,568	8,998	7,622
Other South America.....	9,517	12,305	124,532	114,174
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	12,043	24,813	113,004	161,855
Mexico.....	6,425	3,980	62,689	54,260
Cuba.....	22,096	17,487	195,094	205,142
Argentine Republic.....	88,216	14,865	214,835	234,590
Brazil.....	8,734	16,680	94,345	122,475
Chile.....	13,242	17,016	44,716	72,233
Colombia.....	2,299	3,482	24,056	50,459
Venezuela.....	3,475	5,735	34,055	55,035
Other South America.....	7,989	23,131	61,903	129,598
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	23,974	33,228	197,105	340,364
Mexico.....	99,158	134,342	1,200,620	1,081,037
Colombia.....	2,683	4,691	44,692	45,749
Other South America.....	18,641	25,880	171,214	225,445

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitran, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	2,774	2,071	16,201	18,329
Mexico.....	1,104	325	11,394	13,051
Cuba.....	5,791	4,802	51,317	56,492
Argentine Republic.....	5,915	23,986	63,332	245,215
Brazil.....	12,867	37,986	331,022	596,048
Chile.....	9,242	4,442	25,827	89,186
Colombia.....	1,473	2,585	13,369	21,836
Venezuela.....	5,840	2,277	24,332	28,319
Other South America.....	40,800	4,421	135,805	96,246
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguarras; Terébinthine):				
Central America.....	2,142	5,745	20,278	39,744
Cuba.....	4,805	6,180	46,894	55,862
Argentine Republic.....	7,787	3,120	96,001	233,318
Brazil.....	7,585	8,257	89,339	111,229
Chile.....	6,800	10,440	58,707	68,708
Other South America.....	3,699	6,144	40,573	62,941
Oil, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes):				
Mexico.....	61,868	71,738	557,414	337,605
Cuba.....	27,105		334,432	440,866
Oil, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):				
Central America.....	20,241	36,387	227,677	316,142
Mexico.....	21,408	38,407	192,558	379,991
Cuba.....	7,382	6,516	238,184	214,520
Argentine Republic.....	166,058	184,668	1,568,761	1,819,079
Brazil.....	220,766	144,205	1,909,994	2,061,098
Chile.....	71,813	77,923	796,823	764,192
Colombia.....	5,082	6,637	85,586	86,142
Venezuela.....	11,139	13,180	108,056	105,269
Other South America.....	85,436	89,527	672,813	666,918
Oil, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales):				
Central America.....	2,707	3,955	24,568	27,249
Mexico.....	60,841	27,223	535,843	535,167
Cuba.....	17,130	12,400	94,856	187,836
Argentine Republic.....	400		19,050	64,588
Brazil.....	5,936	11,154	136,877	207,199
Chile.....	3,912	21,083	27,078	41,631
Other South America.....	13,132	12,321	123,906	137,272
Paper (Papet; Papier; Papier):				
Central America.....	21,552	12,756	141,782	131,256
Mexico.....	25,171	52,137	447,004	481,298
Cuba.....	41,179	41,227	306,298	372,896
Argentine Republic.....	26,231	7,724	199,247	224,699
Brazil.....	6,587	4,232	54,878	62,000
Chile.....	25,229	30,669	187,801	178,824
Colombia.....	884	1,637	28,171	17,523
Venezuela.....	3,513	3,101	35,064	31,318
Other South America.....	7,236	7,622	79,697	83,268
Books (Libros; Livros; Livres):				
Central America.....	5,873	4,137	41,783	46,268
Mexico.....	34,373	16,823	203,708	178,817
Cuba.....	23,489	8,282	175,320	218,443
Argentine Republic.....	3,724	12,086	40,270	84,554
Brazil.....	6,647	10,699	21,666	83,185
Chile.....	45,882	24,158	131,288	136,446
Other South America.....	9,536	4,222	46,724	57,138
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em latas; Boef conservé):				
Central America.....	3,765	5,616	19,891	46,032
Mexico.....	2,364	2,735	30,518	19,074
Cuba.....	1,709	735	13,009	13,846
South America.....	4,109	3,961	26,829	35,974
Beef, salted or pickled (Carne salada ó ahogada; Carne salpata; boef salté):				
Central America.....	8,129	8,478	59,823	90,159
South America.....	27,890	25,352	164,589	192,006

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	22,597	11,908	96,421	100,582
Mexico.....	3,185	4,084	28,037	18,543
Cuba.....	1,466	.....	4,450	9,802
Chile.....	7,774	5,854	21,373	84,022
Other South America.....	2,665	5,179	45,413	38,859
<i>Bacon (Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,664	2,134	8,117	19,946
Mexico.....	2,526	2,936	28,453	35,447
Cuba.....	36,219	20,922	314,554	373,669
Brazil.....	25,789	17,698	78,884	128,096
Other South America.....	1,012	449	11,218	9,181
<i>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambone):</i>				
Central America.....	6,974	7,117	56,443	79,788
Mexico.....	6,985	6,633	90,594	73,740
Cuba.....	40,172	32,486	347,775	404,990
Venezuela.....	2,912	3,387	23,397	30,936
Other South America.....	7,688	4,606	39,227	52,954
<i>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc):</i>				
Central America.....	15,351	18,118	115,173	175,683
Cuba.....	39,265	34,390	333,759	526,751
Brazil.....	80	.....	28,193	218
Colombia.....	.....	173	7,240	688
Other South America.....	16,381	21,634	172,258	200,491
<i>Lard (Mantea; Banha; Saindoux):</i>				
Central America.....	42,298	36,620	347,533	327,732
Mexico.....	23,570	49,263	238,094	356,819
Cuba.....	209,396	145,356	1,746,758	2,155,009
Brazil.....	7,949	58,258	88,024	426,367
Chile.....	9,121	20,297	63,169	130,903
Colombia.....	37,427	2,329	247,263	57,629
Venezuela.....	38,408	24,980	275,129	242,794
Other South America.....	64,782	52,983	312,998	449,646
<i>Butter (Mantegulla; Manteiga; Beurre):</i>				
Central America.....	13,033	13,194	70,518	108,986
Mexico.....	7,590	9,870	98,412	100,600
Cuba.....	4,647	5,382	23,156	45,639
Brazil.....	8,807	5,739	104,364	90,549
Venezuela.....	7,997	9,254	47,730	82,034
Other South America.....	4,649	4,489	30,664	31,931
<i>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</i>				
Central America.....	6,416	5,372	44,366	55,539
Mexico.....	2,918	3,621	30,532	31,513
Cuba.....	864	848	13,303	10,769
<i>Paraffin (Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine):</i>				
Central America.....	4,221	5,014	34,947	46,475
Mexico.....	33,490	46,998	254,020	411,669
South America.....	1,331	8,022	21,517	24,753
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	4,911	5,497	45,190	52,367
Mexico.....	8,171	15,501	87,223	79,656
Argentine Republic.....	1,540	9,008	30,756	28,516
Colombia.....	703	1,808	6,389	10,810
Other South America.....	8,533	15,504	66,582	61,296
<i>Tobacco, manufactures of (Tabaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):</i>				
Central America.....	11,914	14,721	84,411	118,865
Mexico.....	1,372	1,093	16,577	25,965
Cuba.....	6,249	2,727	83,114	84,581
Argentine Republic.....	2,766	204	12,065	4,391
Colombia.....	.....	231	6,560	1,885
Other South America.....	4,836	2,089	37,416	40,898
Wood, and manufactures of:				
<i>Wood, unmanufactured (Madeira sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):</i>				
Central America.....	27,711	67,288	284,207	471,352
Mexico.....	63,173	86,443	588,332	961,117
Cuba.....	6,419	28,689	43,300	160,098
Argentine Republic.....	17,014	9,973	64,215	104,266
Other South America.....	3,920	130,313	80,947

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	30,305	115,293	330,653	805,042
Mexico.....	89,263	155,067	1,207,325	1,699,476
Cuba.....	159,153	176,696	1,330,039	1,924,647
Argentine Republic.....	214,428	583,706	1,562,715	3,478,184
Brazil.....	33,478	142,411	336,578	659,401
Chile.....	24,581	39,544	325,946	529,686
Other South America.....	44,843	97,883	566,585	829,245
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	19,996	15,899	169,335	218,545
Mexico.....	56,481	54,207	527,373	657,257
Cuba.....	54,148	36,034	491,845	462,111
Argentine Republic.....	22,950	34,604	224,089	262,761
Brazil.....	4,834	6,544	24,200	46,057
Chile.....	9,341	5,853	51,735	57,420
Colombia.....	1,255	1,231	29,857	13,883
Venezuela.....	524	1,551	24,573	14,209
Other South America.....	5,467	11,043	74,517	74,599

FOREIGN COMMERCE, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Imports of merchandise by the United States in September, 1906, were valued at \$102,675,785, as against \$101,987,330 for the same month of 1905, a small increase being thus indicated for the month. The nine months of the calendar year 1906 show, however, a considerable increase, the total for 1906 (nine months) being \$948,324,579, as compared with \$872,272,528 in the corresponding period of 1905.

The gain in exports for September, 1906, is not large, the total shipments being \$138,989,307, as against \$135,983,916 in September, 1905. For the nine months' period ending with September a substantial increase in export values is shown, the total being \$1,238,326,777, as compared with \$1,102,551,375 in the same period of 1905.

Gold imports for the month were \$31,419,937, and exports were valued at \$2,278,922. The total imports for the nine months under review were \$111,764,916, as compared with \$30,339,602 in the same time last year. To offset this large import there was an export of \$35,790,962. Silver imports for the month were \$3,253,586, as compared with \$3,840,005 in September, 1905, the exports in the two months being \$3,594,311 and \$5,527,459, respectively. For the nine months ending September, 1906, silver imports and exports were \$32,985,096 and \$45,441,339, respectively, as compared with \$24,506,998 and \$39,443,210, the official figures for the movement of silver in the corresponding period of 1905.

Details of the trade for the nine months are as follows:

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Summary of imports and exports.

Groups.	September—		Nine months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Free of duty:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	\$8,366,544	\$10,833,685	\$80,268,624	\$79,027,558
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	177,486	230,248	2,494,805	2,735,918
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	25,250,813	24,340,047	223,420,178	236,373,725
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	8,156,511	8,077,421	60,069,685	75,617,881
Manufactures ready for consumption	2,454,781	2,436,050	17,445,482	18,525,017
Miscellaneous	333,148	275,784	2,743,777	4,261,922
Total free of duty.....	44,739,283	46,213,235	386,442,551	416,542,021
Dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	1,295,842	1,356,765	12,335,409	13,487,603
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	15,536,863	9,940,663	117,868,568	100,064,086
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	6,477,631	6,786,442	83,774,478	89,369,669
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	10,587,914	11,187,979	85,287,987	103,951,703
Manufactures ready for consumption	22,880,706	26,693,563	184,417,819	223,401,022
Miscellaneous	469,091	497,138	2,145,616	2,409,463
Total dutiable.....	57,248,047	56,462,550	485,829,977	531,782,558
Free and dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	9,662,386	12,210,450	92,604,033	92,515,161
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	15,714,349	10,170,911	120,383,373	102,800,016
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	31,728,444	31,126,489	307,194,656	325,742,394
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	18,744,425	19,265,400	145,357,672	178,669,584
Manufactures ready for consumption	25,335,487	29,129,613	201,863,401	241,523,089
Miscellaneous	802,239	772,922	4,889,398	6,671,385
Total imports of merchandise.....	101,987,330	102,675,785	872,272,528	948,324,579
Duties collected from customs	27,244,147	27,280,011	205,170,176	232,450,187
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.....	59,943,903	53,768,310		
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	12,453,127	14,845,257	100,488,918	228,464,064
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared	24,946,385	28,448,878	214,835,361	256,508,112
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	41,735,593	35,456,630	284,659,880	290,411,273
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	18,152,128	20,283,334	160,546,317	185,593,750
Manufactures ready for consumption	36,607,814	37,824,435	316,825,810	352,294,647
Miscellaneous	315,427	219,624	4,236,280	5,755,400
Total exports of domestic merchandise	134,210,474	137,078,158	1,081,592,566	1,219,027,246
Foreign:				
Free of duty.....	892,094	909,837	10,268,535	9,887,214
Dutiable.....	881,248	1,001,312	10,690,274	9,412,317
Total exports of foreign merchandise	1,773,342	1,911,149	20,958,809	19,229,531
Total exports.....	135,983,816	138,989,307	1,102,551,375	1,238,326,777

COFFEE IMPORTATIONS, 1905 AND 1906.

Coffee importations into the United States in 1906 aggregated 851,668,933 pounds, as compared with 1,047,792,984 in the preceding year, the sources of supply in the two years being as follows:

	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Mexico.....	24,560,329	21,957,672
United Kingdom.....	2,459,301	4,709,788
Germany.....	426,980	1,032,208
France.....	51,835	12,577,123
New Netherlands.....	743,674	445,686
Other Europe.....	58,461	867,121
Central America.....	64,493,896	59,553,448
West Indies.....	5,568,336	6,082,109
Brazil.....	623,307,861	830,259,996
Other South America.....	114,452,693	105,072,194
East Indies.....	18,196,813	12,836,162
Other Asia.....	9,937,696	2,781,387
Other countries.....	352,572	96,867

MACARONI MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION.

The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to foster the growth of hard macaroni wheat in the United States have met with the highest degree of success, approximately 40,000,000 bushels having been produced in 1906, as against half that quantity in 1905. Taking this important fact into consideration, the macaroni manufacturers believe that in the future they can dispel the popular myth that the best macaroni comes from Italy and France, and control absolutely not only the American market, but that of the world as well. Last year over 18,000,000 pounds of macaroni were imported into the United States from Italy and other countries, and more than 50,000,000 pounds manufactured here were sold under spurious and misleading foreign labels.

While the local manufacturers believe that the imported article can be eliminated entirely from the domestic market, and are making their business arrangements on that assumption, they are gratified by the clause in the new national pure-food law which stipulates that domestic products can not be sold under foreign labels. The consumption of macaroni and similar products in the United States is increasing at a remarkable rate, and a fairly correct estimate for 1907 would not fall short of 100,000,000 pounds.

The industry is largely centered in Greater New York, although New Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, and Chicago also manufacture the glutenous product in large quantities.

THE PURE-FOOD LAW.

[PUBLIC—No. 384.]

AN ACT For preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within any Territory or the District of Columbia any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars or shall be sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and for each subsequent offense and conviction thereof shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars or sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court:

SEC. 2. That the introduction into any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from any foreign country, or shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drugs which is adulterated or misbranded, within the meaning of this act, is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall ship or deliver for shipment from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or to a foreign country, or who shall receive in any State or Territory or the District of Columbia from any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or foreign country, and having so received, shall deliver, in original unbroken packages, for pay or otherwise, or offer to deliver to any other person, any such article so adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States any such adulterated or misbranded foods or drugs, or export or offer to export the same to any foreign country, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for such offense be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars for the first offense, and upon conviction for each subsequent offense not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the provisions of this act when intended for export to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the foreign purchaser when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the foreign country to

which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption, then this proviso shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

SEC. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such Bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States district attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of each district attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

SEC. 6. That the term "drug," as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term "food," as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

SEC. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:

In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: *Provided*, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

In the case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

In the case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: *Provided*, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preserva-

tive shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

SEC. 8. That the term "misbranded," as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

Second. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Third. If in package form, and the contents are stated in terms of weight or measure, they are not plainly and correctly stated on the outside of the package.

Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device shall be false or

misleading in any particular: *Provided*, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Second. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: *Provided*, That the term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only: *And provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

SEC. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would attach, in due course, to the dealer under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That any article of food, drug, or liquor that is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, and is being transported from one State, Territory, District, or insular possession to another for sale, or, having been transported, remains unloaded, unsold, or in original unbroken packages, or if it be sold or offered for sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or insular possessions of the United States, or if it be imported from a foreign country for sale, or if it is intended for export to a foreign country, shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found, and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if such article is condemned as being adulterated or misbranded, or of a poisonous or deleterious character, within the meaning of this act, the same shall be disposed of by destruction or sale, as the said court may direct, and the proceeds

thereof, if sold, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, but such goods shall not be sold in any jurisdiction contrary to the provisions of this act or the laws of that jurisdiction: *Provided, however,* That upon the payment of the costs of such libel proceedings and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this act, or the laws of any State, Territory, District, or insular possession, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the Secretary of Agriculture, upon his request from time to time, samples of foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import, giving notice thereof to the owner or consignee, who may appear before the Secretary of Agriculture, and have the right to introduce testimony, and if it appear from the examination of such samples that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, or is otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, or is of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the country in which it is made or from which it is exported, or is otherwise falsely labeled in any respect, the said article shall be refused admission, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery to the consignee and shall cause the destruction of any goods refused delivery which shall not be exported by the consignee within three months from the date of notice of such refusal under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Secretary of the Treasury, when demanded, for the purpose of excluding them from the country, or for any other purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the full amount of the bond: *And provided further,* That all charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods which are refused admission or delivery shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of such payment shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

SEC. 12. That the term "Territory" as used in this Act shall include the insular possessions of the United States. The word "person" as used in this Act shall be construed to import both the plural and the

singular, as the case demands, and shall include corporations, companies, societies and associations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any corporation, company, society, or association, within the scope of his employment or office, shall in every case be also deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such corporation, company, society, or association as well as that of the person.

SEC. 13. That this Act shall be in force and effect from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and seven.

Approved, June 30, 1906.

URUGUAY.

CONSULAR TARIFF.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in General Assembly, That—

SECTION 1. The fees to be charged by consuls-general, district consuls, and vice-consuls shall be in accordance with the following consular tariff:

SERVICES RELATING TO COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

1. For recording and viséing the manifest of cargo of an outgoing vessel at the port of origin:
For every registered ton under 750 tons (no fee for additional tonnage) \$0. 02
2. For recording and viséing the manifest of cargo of an incoming vessel at the port of her itinerary:
For every registered ton under 750 tons (no fee for additional tonnage) 01
3. For recording and viséing a supplementary manifest 5. 00
4. For recording and viséing a manifest of small parcels 2. 00
5. For certifying the clearance in ballast or in transit of a vessel of 500 tons or more 5. 00
From 100 to 500 tons 4. 00
From 50 to 100 tons 3. 00
From 20 to 50 tons 1. 00
(No fee shall be charged to oriental vessels under 20 tons.)
6. For recording and viséing an invoice covering importations by land:
For each loaded wagon 1. 00
For every 100 heads of beef cattle or horses 1. 00
7. For the manifest of live stock transported across the Uruguay River:
For every hundred head of beef cattle, or fraction thereof 2. 00
(And two *centésimos* for each head in excess thereof.)
For every hundred head of horses, or fraction thereof 1. 50
(For each head in excess thereof, 15 mills.)
For every hundred head of sheep, or fraction thereof 1. 00
(And 5 *milésimos* for each head in excess thereof.)
Vessels engaged in said transportation shall not pay other consular fees.

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8. For viséing and authenticating each set of bills of lading	\$1.00
9. For viséing and authenticating receipts for small parcels.....	1.00
10. For certifying invoices up to 200 pesos value.....	1.00
(Any amount in excess of 200 pesos, 1 per cent.)	
11. For viséing receipts for parcels declared as of no value .....	.30
12. For legalizing each crew roll or list	2.00
13. For issuing a duplicate thereof.....	1.50
14. For making changes in a crew roll or list.....	1.00
15. For legalizing the passenger list or the statement that there are no passengers	2.00
<p>Consular agents shall not visé passenger lists of vessels regularly sailing on the Parana, Paraguay, Alto Parana, and Uruguay rivers, except at the first outgoing port, or at the next immediate port if there be no consular agent at the former. The consul, upon viséing such list, shall affix thereto the stamps required to be used at every intermediate port. The master or captain of such vessel shall enter at the foot of this list the names and the places of embarkation of such passengers as may have come on board after the list has been viséed, as well as the names of passengers embarking at such intermediate ports where no declaration of passengers is required.</p>	
16. For viséing and legalizing a bill of health issued by the local authorities..	1.00
17. Nor issuing a bill of health	2.00
18. For renewing a bill of health	1.00
19. Whenever it appears that there has been no alteration in the sanitary condition of the ports on the rivers Parana, Paraguay, Alto Parana, and Uruguay, the Executive power may reduce the number of stopping places in which the steamers on said route are required to provide themselves with bills of health, prescribing the necessary measures for the purpose of securing correct information in regard to the sanitary condition of the ports in question.	
20. The Executive power shall regulate the traffic, passengers, parcels, and small shipments between ports lying very near to both sides of the littoral, and is hereby ordered to decrease, in an equitable proportion, consular fees to be paid by small steamers and small vessels engaged in said traffic.	
21. For issuing a provisional sailing license.....	10.00
22. For extending the period of or renewing a sailing license.....	5.00
23. For legalizing a sailing license	2.00
24. For consular services at the act of changing a foreign for the national flag of a vessel, besides the corresponding fees for recording such act, and receiving in deposit the ship's papers, and other legal fees:	
Vessels under 100 tons.....	10.00
Vessels from 100 to 250 tons.....	15.00
Vessels from 250 to 500 tons.....	30.00
Vessels from 500 to 1,000 tons.....	50.00
Vessels over 1,000 tons.....	80.00
25. For consular services at the act of changing the national flag of a vessel for a foreign flag, besides the corresponding fees for recording such act and receiving in deposit the ship's papers, double the fees above stated shall be collected.	
26. For each permit to change the name or shape of a vessel	4.00
27. For receiving and delivering the ship's papers:	
Of vessels under 100 tons.....	2.00
Of vessels over 100 tons	3.00

28. For certifying the opening, closing, or any other act concerning the books of a ship \$2.00
29. For inspecting a vessel 6.00
30. For attending, when required, the sale of a vessel, or a part thereof, or of articles described in the ship's inventory:
- Fixed fee 4.00
- Plus an additional charge in the following proportion—
- Any amount under 3,000 pesos 1 p. ct.
- Any amount in excess thereof ½ p. ct.
31. For the consul's written approval of the distribution of averages, or for his decision in view of the expert's report declaring that bottomry bonds must be executed, or the cargo unloaded or shipped, or the vessel abandoned 4.00
32. For attending, when required, the act of executing a bottomry bond, on the amount of such bond ½ p. ct.
33. For attending sale of damaged merchandise that can not be preserved until the ship is repaired, on the value of said merchandise ½ p. ct.
34. For attendance at the making of the inventory of a vessel, or going to a shipwrecked vessel, or any other act which requires the consul's attendance, besides the proper fees for recording and other proceedings, and traveling expenses:
- For the first hour \$2.00
- For each additional hour 1.00
35. For deposit of merchandise or salvage from a vessel, made by the consul, whether required by his official duties or requested by the interested parties, besides the storage and custody expenses, on the value of articles deposited ½ p. ct.

CHANCERY AND CIVIL REGISTRY SERVICES.

36. Certificate of nationality issued upon registration on the citizenship record, good for one year \$2.00
37. For a second and subsequent certificate of citizenship issued to a citizen already registered, also good for one year 1.00
38. For issuing a passport 2.00
39. For viséing a passport 1.00
40. For viséing or issuing certificates of marriage, birth, death, residence, and other similar certificates 2.00
41. For examining, verifying, or legalizing signatures in documents 2.00

NOTARIAL SERVICES.

42. For executing open wills, or for taking acknowledgment of a certificate of presentation, or opening of a sealed will:
- For each certificate not over two pages 4.00
- For each additional page50
43. For deposit of a will 4.00
44. For each acknowledgment of a will 3.00
45. If the consul's attendance be required outside of his office in probate proceedings, the making of an inventory, the delivery of property, or in any other transaction in case of death or abandonment, besides the traveling expenses, if any:
- For the first hour 2.00
- For each additional hour 1.00
46. For authenticating a general power of attorney and taking acknowledgment thereof 6.00

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47. For authenticating a special power of attorney and taking the acknowledgment thereof.....	\$4. 00
48. For legalizing a power of attorney.....	3. 00
49. For substituting or renewing a power of attorney.....	4. 00
50. For recording deeds relating to any kind of contracts, protests, declarations, or any other instrument, the acknowledgment of which the consul is required to take:	
For each instrument not over two pages.....	4. 00
For each additional page.....	1. 00
51. For recording or issuing a copy of a document, instrument, or proceeding:	
For the first page.....	1. 00
For each additional page.....	. 50
52. For legalizing a document of deposit or a promissory note.....	2. 00
53. For attending, when required, a sale of personal or real estate; an exchange, transfer, or donation <i>inter vivos</i> , or an establishment of a life annuity, usufruct, or other lien:	
Fixed fee.....	4. 00
Plus a proportional fee as follows:	
On any sum not exceeding 3,000 pesos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
On any sum in excess of 3,000 pesos.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.

JUDICIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

54. For examining a certificate, copy, or any other document, per page.....	. 25
55. For each acknowledgment or proceeding.....	1. 00
56. For examining witnesses, per witness.....	1. 00
57. For receiving or depositing moneys or valuables by the account of private persons.....	2 p. ct.
58. For executing proceedings in which the Consul acts in the capacity of a judicial officer, such as the service of subpoenas or the notification of assignment, waiver, or acceptance of rights, opposition to any act or agreement, acceptance or rejection of reports of experts, umpires, or interpreters, or the appointment of the same, or any other similar proceedings:	
For the first page.....	2. 00
For each additional page.....	. 50
59. When, by order of competent authority or by designation of the interested parties, the Consul administers judicially the estate of an absent person or an intestate, or when he intervenes in the sale thereof, he shall collect:	
On the amount of money collected.....	3 p. ct.
On the net receipts from the estate transferred.....	2 p. ct.
On the balance of the estate which he simply administers.....	1 p. ct.
60. For the administration of estates of citizens who, having disappeared from their places of residence and their whereabouts being unknown, have not left an attorney in fact, or when the power of attorney left by such citizens has lapsed, whenever said administration has been ordered by competent authority or by virtue of the treaties in force, on the net receipts from the estate.....	4 p. ct.
61. For representing and defending the rights of absent citizens before the local courts, the Consul shall collect the same fees usually charged by attorneys in the country where he is accredited.	
62. For the translation of a letter, manifest, or any other document, per page..	1. 00

63. For certificates, copies, or proceedings not mentioned in this tariff..... \$4. 00
64. For attending proceedings not mentioned in this tariff, whenever the Consul's interposition or presence is required, besides the fees for instruments, etc.:
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| For the first hour..... | 2. 00 |
| For each additional hour..... | 1. 00 |

SEC. 2. The office hours shall be fixed by the executive power after consultation with the Consuls-General in the respective countries, making said hours conform as much as possible with hours in which the custom-houses and other public offices in each locality are opened.

SEC. 3. Consular agents shall not collect higher or other fees than those prescribed in the tariff or authorized by law.

They shall mark each document with the number which it has in the consular record book, whether fees be charged or not. They shall state at the foot of each document the section, paragraph, or number of the tariff pursuant to which the respective fees have been collected, and also the total amount thereof.

Fractions below twenty hundredths resulting from the computation of fees to be collected shall be charged as 20 cents.

SEC. 4. If consular services be required on urgent business outside of office hours, or when the urgent completion of business or documents requires the presence of the Consul at his office outside of the regulation hours, said service or extension of time shall be requested in writing and the Consul shall grant the request, in which case he shall be entitled to receive, as personal compensation and independently from the fees fixed in the tariff, the following fees:

During daytime:	Pesos.
For the first hour.....	4. 00
For each additional hour	1. 00
During nighttime:	
For the first hour	6. 00
For each additional hour	1. 50

SEC. 5. When consular services are required outside of the Consul's place of residence, he shall be entitled to collect, besides traveling expenses and independently from the fees fixed in the tariff, a per diem of 3 pesos for his personal expenses.

SEC. 6. For the payment of fees in the different countries the Executive shall fix periodically the respective values of the peso, in accordance with the alterations which the ratio of exchange may undergo.

SEC. 7. Agents or captains of vessels flying the national flag shall only pay 50 per cent of the fees prescribed in the tariff for the clearance of said vessels. This provision does not include fees for bills of lading, invoices, and receipts, which fees shall be paid in full.

SEC. 8. Whenever the interests of the nation shall so demand it, the executive power may extend the privileges accorded oriental vessels by the consular tariff law to coastwise vessels of such foreign

nations as would have granted similar privileges to vessels under the oriental flag.

SEC. 9. The Department of Foreign Affairs shall charge 50 cents for the legalization of Consuls' signatures, plus 25 cents for each day elapsed from the date of the signature to the date of the legalization.

SEC. 10. Diplomatic officers shall collect the respective fees fixed in the tariff whenever they perform consular functions.

SEC. 11. When a vessel, whatever her nationality may be, is cleared from Uruguayan ports, her agent, captain or purser, shall file the following papers with the consular officers for the certification thereof:

(a) The general manifest of cargo with the respective bills of lading and invoices, or the certificate of clearance in ballast.

(b) The manifest of small parcels, together with the receipts therefor, and the supplementary manifest, if any.

(c) The bill of health issued by the local authorities.

(d) The passenger list or the declaration that there are no passengers.

(e) The crew roll or list.

(f) The certificates of origin in the cases prescribed by the sanitary laws, and any other document required by the consul in accordance with the regulations in force.

SEC. 12. Captains of vessels cleared from ports where there are consular agents, who enter any port of the Republic without having the ship's papers properly legalized, shall, besides paying the prescribed fees, be subject to the payment of a fine equal to twice the amount of said fees, which fine must be paid at the bureau of maritime health, the custom-house, and the captain of the port's office, before which said papers must be presented.

This fine shall not be imposed in cases of vessels putting into a port through stress of circumstances or when the omission of the required legalization was due to unforeseen and unavoidable causes.

SEC. 13. The invoices should always be legalized at the port where the merchandise is shipped, even if they refer to articles of other place of origin. Said invoices must express: The number of parcels or packages, the kind of the merchandise, the weight or measurement, the marks of the consignee, the numerical order of parcels, specification of contents, and the value of merchandise shipped to ports of the Republic for exportation.

SEC. 14. National custom-houses shall not clear merchandise which have been declared in their respective invoices or bills of lading at a less value until the consular fees due be paid.

When the agent or consignee has called the attention of the competent officers to such error the fees due shall only be paid at the amount actually due; but in all other cases the amount to be paid shall be double the sum of fees due.

SEC. 15. Except in cases of invoices and bills of lading, in which the computation of fees in the consular office shall be made in accordance with the statements of exporters, consular agents shall be responsible for the accurate appraisal of fees in accordance with the tariff.

SEC. 16. Government officers before documents are presented without the required amount of stamps or the proper consular legalization, whenever this requirement is necessary, shall report the fact to the Department of Foreign Affairs, and withhold the document until the stamps due are affixed thereto, or it is properly legalized.

Officers failing to comply with this provision shall be subject to the payment of a fine equal to double the amount of fees due.

Consular officers failing to ascertain whether the fees due have been paid in full in accordance with the tariff, shall be subject to the same penalty, irrespective of the legal responsibilities they may have incurred.

SEC. 17. All funds collected in accordance with this tariff shall be specially applied to the maintenance and improvement of the consular service, and they may also be applied to the payment of compensations for diplomatic services and to the improvement of the various sections of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

SEC. 18. The Executive power shall prescribe regulations for the enforcement of this act, and shall put them in force five months after the passage of this act, and as soon as the stamps have been issued and the measures to secure the perfect collection of consular revenues have been adopted.

SEC. 19. This act shall be notified, etc.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the House of Representatives at Montevideo, the 12th day of May, 1906.

ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, *President*.

MANUEL GARCÍA Y SANTOS, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN TRADE VALUES, 1892-1905.

A comparison of the figures furnished for the trade valuations of Uruguay during the fourteen years from 1892 to 1905 shows a prosperous commercial condition, as in only two instances have the totals for 1905 been exceeded. The returns are as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1892.....	\$18,404,296	\$25,951,819	\$44,356,115
1893.....	19,671,610	27,681,373	37,353,013
1894.....	23,800,370	33,479,511	57,279,881
1895.....	25,386,106	32,543,644	57,929,750
1896.....	25,630,185	30,403,084	56,033,269
1897.....	19,512,216	29,319,733	48,831,789
1898.....	24,784,360	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899.....	15,652,788	36,574,164	52,226,952
1900.....	23,978,206	29,410,862	53,389,068
1901.....	23,691,232	27,731,126	51,423,058
1902.....	25,617,347	33,602,512	57,119,859
1903.....	25,103,966	37,317,909	62,421,875
1904.....	21,216,689	38,456,167	59,672,856
1905.....	30,777,603	30,774,247	61,551,850

PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The "*Anuario Estadístico*" of the Republic of Uruguay, for the years 1902 and 1903, which has been recently published, gives the number of cattle in the country, in 1902, as 7,029,078 as compared with 3,632,203 in 1860. Horses numbered 659,726 and 518,208 in the two periods, respectively, while the number of sheep had risen from 1,989,979 in 1860 to 17,927,071 in 1902. In 1900, there were 22,674 cattle ranches in the Republic, with an extent of 14,515,104 hectares, carrying 22,134,986 head of live stock. Of these properties 14,442 belonged to natives and 8,232 to foreigners.

The area under wheat culture, in 1902-3, was 265,638 hectares, yielding 142,611 tons; maize, 162,467 hectares, yielding 134,335 tons; canary seed, 541 hectares with 323 tons; barley, 1,027 hectares with 658 tons, and linseed, 33,932 hectares, yielding 2,076 tons.

In regard to the wine industry, in 1892 there were 1,029 vineyards with an extent of 4,149 hectares and 226 bodegas. The yield of grapes was 13,612 tons, producing 7,039,498 liters of wine and 48,868 liters of alcohol.

The pastoral lands in 1902 comprised 15,697,562 hectares and the cultivated areas were 970,878 hectares in extent.

Properties subject to valuation in the same year were rated at \$303,850,000, the ownerships by nationalities and the respective values of the holdings being as follows:

Uruguayans.....	\$166,188,000
Italians.....	35,904,000
Spaniards.....	34,275,000
Brazilians.....	27,941,000
English.....	9,523,000
Various.....	11,569,000

Business capital subject to taxation amounted to \$65,751,000 in 1901, of which \$43,201,000 was located in Montevideo.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1906.

According to figures published by the "Review of the River Plata" for September 14, 1906, the customs receipts at the various custom-houses of the Uruguayan Republic for the month of August, 1906, amounted to \$1,139,808, as compared with \$1,080,347 in the same month of the preceding year.

For the eight months ending August, 1906, the returns are \$8,754,013, as against \$7,563,056 in the corresponding period of 1905.

A comparison with similar eight months' periods in the previous ten years shows that the 1906 figures indicate the largest recorded receipts, the next in value being those for 1905.

THE MAIZE CROP OF 1906.

The production of maize occupies the second place among the cultivations in the Republic of Uruguay. The crop of 1906 was as follows: Seed corn planted, 2,262,790 kilograms; hectares cultivated, 166,361; crop, 81,952,339 kilograms.

STATEMENT OF SEÑOR BERMÚDEZ.

At the request of Señor Don PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Uruguay in Washington, the following statement of Señor BERMÚDEZ and extracts from the speech of the Minister of Finance of Uruguay, Engineer JOSÉ SERRATO, delivered in the Chamber of Representatives at Montevideo, in discussing the general budget for 1906-7, are published:

"This speech," says the Chargé d'Affaires, "will make an epoch in the historical annals of the country; will mark a stage. It has been the conclusive consecration of the financial negotiations of the present Government of Uruguay—financial negotiations which, it is necessary to say out loud, are but the result of its political negotiations. It will mark a stage because of the fact that it reveals a new happening in the financial history of the country, and what is more, it constitutes a new happening in the financial history of the South American Continent.

"The results obtained are surprising in that since we have been an independent nation, in spite of the progress and favorable epochs which the country has enjoyed, we have lived accumulating deficits and refunding consolidations only. Instead thereof, to-day, at the close of war, all the costs of that fratricidal conflict are paid, four millions cash in gold and six millions of debt; three millions are set apart for ways of communication, one million for schools, nearly a million for veterinary and agricultural schools and for the museum and national library.

"The economic condition of the Government employees has been notably improved by the abolition of the tax of 15 per cent on the smaller salaries up to 30 pesos a month, and of 10 per cent on those enjoying a larger salary.

"Moreover, on October 1, twenty-four hours after the close of the month of September, the salaries for this month of all the actual employees of the Government were paid, and on October 2 all classes of pensioners were paid. An impulse has been given to the initiation of all kinds of works and of progress tending to lift the country from its prostration and ruined condition and to direct it into the road of its happy destiny. After all of this, there remains as a surplus 450,000 pesos, after having covered all the expenses of the last fiscal year,

surplus that is destined for ways of communication and public works, these being the works most powerfully reproductive of all in which can be employed the savings and the endeavors of the country.

"Such, in their main features, are the notable financial negotiations of the Government of Señor BATTLE Y ORDOÑEZ. Moreover, this surplus of 450,000 *pesos* will shortly be increased in an enormous manner.

"On February 1, 1907, the bankers who retain in London the 45 per cent of our customs receipts to cover the payment of interest and sinking fund of the consolidated debt and to pay the guaranties of the railroads will, after satisfying these peremptory obligations of the country, return to the national treasury, as balance or residue, an amount which, on the hypothesis that the customs receipts for October, November, and December of the present year will amount to only so much as they amounted to in the corresponding months of last year, will be between 550,000 and 600,000 *pesos*. So that the Government will close the last month of its administration with a true, real, and positive surplus of 1,000,000 *pesos* at the least."

The following are extracts from the address of Minister SERRATO which, by resolution of the Chamber, has been printed in pamphlet form, to be distributed profusely within and without Uruguay as a true history of the pleasing situation of its finances:

"MR. MINISTER: Five months ago the Executive transmitted to the assembly the general budget of expenditures, accompanied by a statement of its management in recent years of the economic financial régime. In this message it was shown that probably at the close of the accounts of the fiscal year 1905-6 there would remain in the public treasury a surplus of 400,000 *pesos*. This flattering result was believed by some, denied by others, and held in doubt by most. It is the unalloyed truth. * * *

"The Chamber must have read without doubt the report formulated by the Auditor-General's office of the Republic, published in the newspapers of the capital, by which it is shown that the surplus at the close of accounts for the fiscal year 1905-6 was 453,000 *pesos*—that is to say, more than the amount set out in the Executive message referred to. This fact of closing a fiscal year with a surplus on hand is a new fact, not alone for our country, but for all the American countries, and especially those of South America.

"Here, as in the other countries, it is the custom to close the accounts of the fiscal year with deficits, deficits that pile up from year to year, and which later it is necessary to consolidate into debts, augmenting the liabilities of the country. But if this fact is new it has an importance much more transcendental and says much more to the country in this case, because it is scarcely two years since the country

was profoundly perturbed, not alone in its national economy, but in all the sources of public revenues.

* * * * *

“Possibly—I cherish the absolute certainty—in a very few months the Public Treasury will receive more than 500,000 *pesos* on account of another surplus. The origin of this is as follows: Take the apportionment of 45 per cent for the account of the consolidated debt and the railway guaranties; take the whole amount—not alone of the interest on the consolidated debt and the guaranties for the railways, but also of the sinking fund established by the contract—that is to say, nine hundred and seventy some thousand pesos for the debt—and there will remain on the 1st day of February of the coming year, to be turned over to the State, something like 550,000 to 600,000 *pesos*. A new fact, which, united to the prior surplus, which as I said a moment ago, corresponds in great part to the past fiscal year, it will result that the last fiscal year has left a surplus of nearly 1,000,000 *pesos*.

“This calculation is not facetious, but perfectly serious.”

VENEZUELA.

TRADE OF PUERTO CABELLO, 1905-06.

The imports into Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, for the year ended June 30, 1906, according to United States Consul J. W. JOHNSON, amounted to \$1,580,508, and the exports therefrom \$4,027,649. The United States led in imports, with \$526,261, England came next with \$449,856, followed by Germany with \$277,457. Of the exports, Cuba took \$1,441,429 worth; France, \$1,265,886; the United States, \$651,062, and Germany, \$345,393, while the exports to England amounted to only \$10,971. The principal articles of export were: Coffee, \$2,137,574; cattle, \$1,266,495; hides, \$194,151; cocoa, \$249,986; goatskins, \$131,845, and sole leather, \$16,717.

TRADE WITH NEW YORK.

The consul-general of Venezuela at New York has made the following comparative summary of the exports of merchandise from New York to Venezuela during the months of January, 1905 and 1906:

Ports.	January, 1905.			January, 1906.			Decrease.	Increase.
	Pack- ages.	Quantity.	Value.	Pack- ages.	Quantity.	Value.		
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	29, 258	2, 086, 363. 80	704, 085. 95	22, 663	1, 182, 283	574, 106	129, 979. 95	.....
Puerto Cabello.	10, 775	519, 143. 90	197, 921. 65	11, 395	474, 681	223, 585	.....	25, 663. 35
Maracaibo	9, 106	460, 669. 25	263, 464. 25	6, 589	362, 215	198, 562	64, 892. 25	.....
Carúpano	2, 132	119, 095. 00	33, 249. 95	1, 382	74, 234	33, 700	.....	450. 05
Guanta	410	29, 249. 00	13, 685. 00	1, 294	62, 780	27, 035	.....	13, 350. 00
Cumaná	524	25, 906. 20	3, 720. 00	227	12, 969	6, 140	.....	2, 420. 00
Ciudad Bolívar.	3, 385	1, 490, 000. 40	234, 551. 00	9, 126	352, 897	149, 825	84, 726. 00	.....
Pampatar .....		.....	.....	751	36, 543	26, 535	.....	26, 535. 00
Total	55, 590	3, 389, 427. 55	1, 450, 667. 80	53, 427	2, 558, 602	1, 239, 448	279, 598. 20	68, 418. 40

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in September, 1906, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first nine months of 1906, as compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animals, living.</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£5,496,612	£5,822,651	£5,887,111
Horses:			
United States.....	68,198	36,086	28,860
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	352,362	200,911	97,893
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	5,650,089	7,829,084	6,179,838
Chile.....	192,485	57,672	285
United States.....	2,150,255	1,828,444	6,190,946
Wheat flour:			
Argentine Republic.....	65,625	251,104	47,956
United States.....	3,459,063	1,420,178	3,823,160
Barley:			
United States.....	1,064,867	604,462	742,741
Oats:			
United States.....	20,851	140,278	963,362
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	3,296,425	3,598,683	3,982,087
United States.....	1,808,307	3,788,000	4,146,017
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,697,508	2,758,445	3,200,979
United States.....	3,998,294	3,574,738	3,904,069
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,848,786	1,861,713	1,870,663
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	184,522	194,041	223,186
Poultry:			
United States.....	191,511	137,745	239,791
Bacon:			
United States.....	4,620,260	4,380,524	5,186,434
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	130,852	146,962	154,483
Hams:			
United States.....	1,995,686	1,859,021	2,187,849
Butter:			
United States.....	203,989	210,873	690,656
Cheese:			
United States.....	390,949	312,504	571,500
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	164,065	107,913	102,816
Central America.....	878,449	694,254	364,561
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil.....	31,176	47,958	375,649
Cuba.....			41,943
Peru.....	891,730	657,278	212,099
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	1,578,787	1,218,845	1,662,449
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	841,020	881,882	965,515
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Copper:			
Ore—			
Chile.....	173,919	265,890	276,590
United States.....	2,228	2,809	312
Regulus and precipitate—			
Chile.....	110,650	185,636	118,062
Peru.....	115,293	75,757	69,966
United States.....	145,038	111,122	160,943

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Wrought and unwrought—			
Chile	£662, 322	£266, 161	£631, 613
United States.....	2, 116, 168	1, 552, 546	1, 590, 840
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	48, 206	10, 862	20, 125
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	333, 859	255, 338	229, 752
Scientific apparatus:			
United States.....	179, 701	239, 533	263, 591
Clocks:			
United States.....	41, 576	49, 504	39, 173
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile	76, 198	78, 747	129, 209
Peru	166, 172	85, 639	137, 819
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	565, 764	280, 236	1, 259, 937
United States.....	20, 487, 224	24, 078, 539	21, 089, 849
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
Argentine Republic	320, 127	789, 478	1, 072, 476
South America	512, 725	493, 068	642, 929
Uruguay	118, 474	85, 692	85, 710
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Flaxseed or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	2, 163, 965	1, 433, 362	1, 021, 181
United States.....	1, 320		146, 664
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	19, 303	189, 117	279, 952
Brazil	48, 509	33, 987	37, 800
Sheepskins:			
Argentine Republic	122, 195	181, 719	121, 272
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	363, 018	359, 761	272, 112
United States.....	827, 473	354, 410	459, 052
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States.....	245, 163	264, 707	349, 707
Leather:			
United States.....	2, 695, 724	2, 223, 940	2, 852, 526
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	327, 725	303, 817	256, 059
Mexico, Central and South America	743, 387	1, 005, 634	1, 550, 574
United States.....	6, 919, 016	7, 127, 618	12, 369, 682

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States.....	£154, 898	£164, 212	£179, 104
Salt, rock and white:			
United States.....	42, 013	40, 224	47, 420
Spirits:			
United States.....	281, 995	285, 505	318, 408
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic	755, 361	859, 644	1, 229, 179
Brazil	527, 207	537, 494	609, 348
Chile	168, 789	296, 110	259, 408
United States.....	63, 710	75, 761	81, 541
Uruguay	214, 616	178, 360	311, 318
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States.....	558, 497	827, 350	642, 428
Skins and furs, undressed:			
United States.....	572, 530	662, 627	787, 105
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	1, 856, 171	1, 624, 023	2, 298, 070
Brazil	1, 160, 458	1, 066, 810	1, 068, 370

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Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
<i>Cotton manufactures, all classes—Continued.</i>			
Central America	£242,748	£241,908	£232,950
Chile	651,741	765,197	917,765
Colombia and Panama	319,885	227,298	437,280
Haiti and San Domingo	127,879	107,842	144,362
Mexico	242,064	218,485	279,197
Peru	275,742	340,562	313,358
United States	1,102,552	1,358,875	1,585,036
Uruguay	330,069	520,045	495,332
Venezuela	349,098	211,877	322,717
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	173,734	212,856	397,862
United States	31,025	17,267	33,962
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	145,445	104,657	123,451
Brazil	4,051	4,486	4,062
United States	756,416	736,347	1,064,747
Linen yarn:			
United States	38,888	39,908	55,526
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	80,559	77,043	121,326
Brazil	59,558	59,343	70,441
Colombia and Panama	12,647	20,195	25,085
Cuba	188,980	166,342	177,190
Mexico	23,055	20,548	25,125
United States	1,616,153	1,843,989	2,067,598
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	255,739	274,655	369,415
Brazil	92,090	102,632	116,216
Chile	157,506	156,100	215,174
Mexico	39,895	46,149	64,508
Peru	59,573	60,526	56,980
United States	252,201	310,253	309,312
Uruguay	59,218	54,411	85,517
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	281,795	290,424	278,544
Brazil	61,720	65,338	45,928
Chile	81,869	70,530	103,085
Mexico	41,435	30,150	39,124
Peru	27,248	17,614	18,781
United States	708,517	1,021,694	819,734
Uruguay	45,737	62,763	56,057
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	27,664	48,055	58,590
Chile	24,483	21,285	45,410
United States	33,268	42,429	69,203
Saddlery and harness:			
Central and South America	35,006	48,342	61,163
United States	41,783	48,415	56,222
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	23,616	22,388	26,285
Brazil	26,490	25,086	28,340
Chile	15,490	10,901	10,518
Cuba	4,492	4,222	4,263
United States	58,859	57,369	64,255
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	49,785	63,210	105,071
Brazil	69,045	89,939	87,082
Chile	25,723	25,740	36,516
Cuba	20,718	21,593	18,009
United States	23,886	23,415	24,651
Iron, pig:			
United States	190,329	587,362	1,039,717
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	25,526	35,528	63,170
Brazil	20,905	22,688	29,470
Chile	19,440	21,389	29,468
United States	42,713	50,390	50,027
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	395,542	452,179	668,316
Chile	30,970	62,891	97,016
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	117,151	76,720	112,480
Brazil	30,705	41,155	36,133
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	56,241	81,069	132,276
Brazil	11,570	15,587	18,344
United States	60,762	51,480	82,459
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	400,682	512,664	767,440
Central America	16,772	25,413	25,998
Chile	67,763	109,087	174,637

BOOK NOTES.

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Articles and countries.	1904.		
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom—Continued.</i>			
Galvanized sheets—Continued.			
Cuba	£20,107	£	20,107
Mexico	55,839	?	55,839
Uruguay	18,011	5.	60,481
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States	685,239	653,841	537,046
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America	260,448	452,515	1,058,615
United States	25	669	641
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	31,794	145,806	171,886
United States	2,362		2,807
Machinery, various:			
South America	169,910	233,240	347,570
United States	18,455	15,442	4,456
Agricultural implements:			
South America	95,847	138,389	183,125
United States	896	334	1,708
Sewing machines:			
South America	48,072	48,014	47,691
Mining machinery:			
South America	30,433	25,934	41,179
United States	644	1,444	850
Textile machinery:			
South America	177,389	123,143	154,125
United States	271,601	267,276	488,187
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	20,387	21,245	37,358
Brazil	7,425	16,858	31,401
United States	9,836	10,483	135,482
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	68,943	95,962	131,521
Brazil	65,845	66,690	87,637
United States	442,002	387,796	425,043
Seed oil:			
Brazil	£36,265	£35,522	43,729
<i>Bullion and specie.</i>			
Gold and silver:			
Brazil	512,475	1,767,986	820,641
Mexico, Central and South America	4,171,030	3,803,923	4,192,121
United States	728,400	727,200	11,941,025

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

A new and interesting book entitled "*L'Argentine au XX^e Siècle*" (Argentine Republic in the XXth century) has recently been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Published by Messrs. ALBERT B. MARTINEZ, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and MAURICE LEWANDOWSKI, an eminent lawyer, with an introduction by CHARLES PELLEGRINI, ex-President of the Argentine Republic, its value is evident. This book, which is especially addressed to business men, merchants, bankers, or manufacturers, rather than to economists or statisticians, reveals the present situation and the economic future of the Argentine Republic, and is replete with valuable information

Regarding the wealth, resources, and possibilities of this great country. In his introduction Mr. PELLEGRINI says in part: "This Republic possesses all the requisite conditions to become in time one of the great nations of the world. Its territory is immense and fertile (its area being equal to that of all Europe with the exception of Russia); it is capable of easily accommodating 100,000,000 men; it possesses all climates, and consequently all productions, ranging from those of the Tropics to the polar regions. Its rivers and mountains are among the greatest of the world. Its maritime frontier is the ocean, which places it in easy contact with the entire world. It is governed by more liberal institutions, especially as regards the foreigner, than any other nation, and it attracts a tide of immigration which it strives to favor. As its immense territories become settled their value increases tenfold. Production increases in enormous proportions, owing to the fact that one family, with the aid of modern machinery, can farm immense tracts of land, producing much more than is necessary for its own consumption. It is this, moreover, that explains the surprising proportion in which exportation from the Argentine Republic increases. These are the real causes of the prosperity of this country, as are shown with numerous details by Messrs. MARTINEZ and LEWANDOWSKI, and as these are not accidental causes, but real permanent ones, they should produce in the southern part of the American Continent the same results as in the north. * * *

"It is a great nation that stands at the threshold of the twentieth century, mistress of an immense inheritance. Immigration and the great increase in the birth rate furnish the necessary labor. All its needs are reserves of capital, which like all new countries it has not been able to create. In no country can European capital find an easier or more advantageous field for investment; and it is this fact, already known to English capitalists, which the authors wish to point out and make known for the greater benefit of French capital. In this they are serving the interests of France, and more especially still those of the Argentine Republic, and it is in the name of my compatriots, as well as in my own, that I am sincerely grateful to them." This volume is divided into four parts, the first dealing with the Argentine Republic from an economic point of view, the second from an agricultural point of view, the third from a commercial and industrial, and the fourth from a financial point of view. Two maps are also published in connection with the work, one showing the railroads of the Republic and the other the distribution of agricultural production.

The student of South American affairs will find much to interest him in a volume recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, entitled "The Republic of Colombia; an Account of its People, its Institutions, and its Resources." The writer, F. LORAIN PETRE, while disclaiming any "pretensions to literary merit," for his book,

has nevertheless prepared a work of more than ordinary interest and charm. His knowledge of the country described was obtained from personal observation made during the year 1904, when by river and rail he made an extensive tour, spending considerable time in Bogota and other large towns of the Republic. In explaining the area of the country it is compared in size to Spain, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark combined, an extent of approximately 480,000 square miles, occupied by about 4,000,000 souls. Much of the land is still virgin forest, practically unexplored. According to Mr. PETRE, the man who has seen most of the southern portion of the eastern plains, along the northern tributaries of the Upper Amazon, is probably the present President of the Republic, who, with his brothers, intrepidly undertook expeditions of discovery. In these unvisited wilds were found immense forests in which grew cacao, rubber, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, vegetable ivory, medicinal plants, and valuable timber in the greatest profusion. It is in the development of these native resources that, in the opinion of the writer, the future wealth of Colombia will consist, though ample tribute is paid to the mines, coffee plantations, and pasture lands. A fascinating description of the great fall of Tequendama, about 20 miles from Bogota, is but one of the many word pictures with which the volume abounds, while a careful suppression of all except most necessary statistics removes it from the realm of guidebooks. A fitting tribute is paid the delicious Colombian coffee, served "black" on the river steamers in the early morning, and more serious attention is given to a consideration of the Panama Canal in its bearing upon contiguous development. A summary of historical happenings from the Conquest up to and including the first half of 1906 is included in the scope of the volume, while questions of national economics are discussed with fairness and discernment. An auto-graph portrait of President REYES forms the frontispiece and the whole is embellished by countless photographs taken by the author.

A feature of the "Review of Reviews" for November, 1906, is a paper by Mr. ARTHUR WALLACE DUNN, giving an authoritative account of the recent South American tour of Secretary ROOT, and the resultant benefits for all sections of the western world. The importance attached by the writer to the journey is shown by the opening sentence of the article, "History has been made by ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, whose visit to the Republics of South America has recently been completed." That the historical setting thus created for the future of America is dependent upon the maintenance of the national integrity of the various Republics is strongly emphasized, both by the various addresses delivered by Mr. ROOT and by Mr. DUNN's comments thereon. The fact that the United States, in looking for commercial development in the markets to the south, found the

field practically preempted by European interests, is shown to be a determining factor in the situation. European enterprise and investments have hitherto checked the enlargement of United States development of trade. To this was added a popular misunderstanding of the real attitude of the northern Republic. As Mr. DUNN states, a tour of South America was not requisite to convince Mr. ROOT of the resources and possibilities of the land, but personal observation has shown them to be marvelous. With closer relations in diplomacy and commerce, the mutual good of all the interested countries will be attained and, though international reforms can not be hurried, a great forward stride has been taken toward the desired goal. The speech of Secretary Root, delivered at the conference at Rio de Janeiro, is published as an addendum to the article.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's book, "The Maker of Modern Mexico, Porfirio Diaz," is a valuable addition to the Columbus Memorial Library, forming as it does authoritative biography of one whom the writer regards "the greatest man of the nineteenth century." Documentary facts concerning the progress of Mexico and the career of its President were furnished by President DIAZ himself, and the long romance of his life, from oblivion to power, is portrayed as the symbol of his country's progress. Especial interest is attached to the account of the attempt to seat an Austrian archduke on a Mexican throne, the details of the overtures made by MAXIMILIAN, and the interview with Marshal BAZAINE, being reproduced from pages of General DIAZ's diary. The subsequent history of the ruler of Mexico and the beneficial results of his Government are dealt with in a spirit of hearty appreciation and understanding, and many charming incidents of daily life and personal intercourse are narrated, in which the home life of the President and his family are sketched. Among the countless beautiful illustrations with which the book abounds is an autograph picture of President DIAZ as he appeared at the age of 74.

The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras, with the desire of creating a community of interests among the various independent States of Central America, have united in the establishment of a Normal School in Costa Rica. The convention providing for the regulations, whereby the institution shall be governed, appears as part of the "*Boletín de Enseñanza*," published at San Jose as the organ of the Department of Public Instruction of the Republic. In its issue for October, 1906, volume 1, No. 1, the statement is made that the present "*Boletín*" is the outgrowth of the "*Boletín de las Escuelas Primarias*." It provides a means, under government authorization, for the publication of decrees, resolutions, reports, etc., bearing upon educational measures through-

out the Republic and such other information as in the judgment of the Department shall be desirable. It is issued fortnightly, and is a valuable medium for the dissemination of useful knowledge.

Under the title "Panama; the Isthmus and the Canal," the John C. Winston Company, of Philadelphia, has issued a readable and timely book written by C. H. FORBES-LINDSAY. Although the author has relied upon official sources for the information contained in the volume, it is, however, pleasurably free from such technicalities as would hinder its perusal by the general reader. The Panama Isthmus and the importance attached to it from its earliest discovery in 1513 to the present time; the various waterways, projected and begun, for traversing it; the glory of its old capital; the various expeditions organized for its seizure, and finally the inception of the present canal enterprise under the Government of the United States are dealt with in detail. From personal observations the prevailing conditions of the Canal Zone are described, and while the difficulties of construction and sanitation are by no means minimized, the greatness of the undertaking and its unquestioned success are held up to the admiration and cooperation of the world. A valuable appendix gives a summary of facts concerning other great canal systems and a map shows the Panama Canal as projected on the 85-foot level.

The "*Boletín del Consejo Superior de Salubridad*" (Salvador), for July, 1906, publishes an important paper translated from the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," prepared by Dr. A. H. DORR, treating of the "Extermination of the Mosquito." The various scientific efforts made toward establishing the knowledge of the effects of mosquito bites in relation to malarial and yellow fever, and the application of that knowledge to a remedy of the evil, are discussed, while an interesting account of the life and propagation of the *Stegomyia* and *Anopheles*, is given. It is to these two classes of mosquitoes that the spread of yellow fever and of malaria is respectively attributed.

The Director of the Cuban Agricultural Experiment Station at Havana, Mr. F. S. EARLE, has an interesting paper in the November issue of "The World To-Day," on Agricultural Cuba. The statement being made that the prosperity of the Island Republic depends almost exclusively on its agriculture, the writer proceeds to a favorable consideration of the topography, soil, and climate. He not only deals with the well known sugar and tobacco plantations, but describes the possibilities for the extensive growing of fruits and vegetables, as well as the upbuilding of cattle and swine breeding on a large scale. The experiment station at Havana was established a little more than two years ago, receiving the hearty support of the Cuban Government, the purpose being to facilitate the introduction into native agricultural life of the latest adaptations of scientific investigations.

From time to time mention has been made in the BULLETIN of the reports furnished the United States Department of Commerce and Labor by its special agent, Mr. LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, on a mission to the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, and Uruguay, and copious extracts have been made therefrom. The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of a complete edition of said reports covering conditions existent in the Republics mentioned. A tour lasting from August to December, 1905, was made through the pastoral and agricultural sections of the countries, the aim being constantly to learn the attitudes and opinions of the men of affairs on the possibility of increasing imports from the United States. Such information was carefully compared with official data covering the matter, and the result of the investigations embodied in the present report. Among the subjects considered are: Geographical, political, and industrial conditions; the latter including pastoral, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing industries; banking; steamship service and rates; trading methods and credits, and the special status of import trade in the three Republics.

In the November-December, 1905, issue of the "*Memorias y Revista de Sociedad Científica 'Antonio Alzate,'*" published in the City of Mexico, is incorporated a report covering the drainage of the Valley of Mexico from 1821 to 1823, presented by Dr. JOSÉ MARIA MORA, commissioned by the Provincial Deputies to investigate the work. This report is mentioned in the historical, technical, and administrative report on the subject—1449-1900—as a model of its kind for clarity and method. It narrates the status of the works in 1823, the additional measures to be employed, the urgent necessity of the enterprise, the monetary condition, and the benefits accruing from the completion of it.

In the "*Boletín de Estadística Fiscal*" for December, 1905, published by the Mexican Government, is compiled a complete statement of the various resources and industries of the Republic for the first half of the fiscal year 1905-6. Prepared on somewhat the same plan as the commercial summary issued monthly by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, it embraces statistics of trade, navigation, customs duties, mining, movement of precious metals, coinage, industries, banking institutions, internal taxes, etc. The data is published monthly and is a valuable compendium of information.

The chemistry of coffee is treated in the October, 1906, number of the "*Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*," the various changes it undergoes in the process of preparation as food being described. The mineral substances in raw coffee are soda, lime, potash, magnesia, oxide of iron, sulphuric acid, and phosphoric acid. The constituents are

greatly altered in proportion through roasting, as the following analysis shows:

Constituents.	Raw.	Roasted.
Fat	11.42	8.30
Ash	3.97	5.17
Sugar	8.18	1.84
Water	8.26	8.36
Gluten	10.68	12.03
Caffeine	1.10	1.06
Cellulose	42.86	44.96
Extractive matter	14.08	26.28

"The National Geographic Magazine" for October, 1906, is devoted principally to an article on "Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles," the data for which was obtained from various official publications. Its geographical and economic importance are plainly defined and the present status of the provisional government, as indicated by the address of Secretary TART at the opening of the University of Havana on October 2, 1906, is outlined. A feature of the article is a series of remarkably fine pictures illustrative of native resources and industries. A Hammond map, 1906, further illustrates the paper.

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Panama. The tortoise shell of commerce; commercial conditions at Bocas del Toro.

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	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo	Caracas.

^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.
^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil	Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, Office of Embassy, 1710 H street.
Mexico	Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Appointed.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic	Señor Don EPIFANIO PORTELA, Absent. Office of Legation, 2108 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Bolivia	Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Chile	Señor Don JOAQUÍN WALKER-MARTÍNEZ, Absent.
Colombia	Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, 1312 Twenty-first street NW.
Costa Rica	Señor Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, 1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.
Cuba	Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Office of Legation, "The Wyoming."
Ecuador	Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Office of Legation, 1222 Connecticut avenue.
Haiti	Mr. J. N. LÉGER, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.
Honduras	Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Nicaragua	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
Panama	Señor Don J. DOMINGO DE OBALDÍA, Office of Legation, "The Highlands."
Paraguay	Señor Don CECILIO BAEZ, Absent. Office of Legation, care of consulate-general, 600-632 Bond Building Washington, D. C.
Peru	Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Office of Legation, 2171 Florida avenue.
Salvador	Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Uruguay	Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Appointed.

MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic	Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT, "The Shoreham."
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CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Chile	Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Office of Legation, 1034 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.
Guatemala	Dr. RAMÓN BENGOCHEA, Office of Legation, in care Consulate-General, 2 and 4 Stone street, New York City.
Mexico	Señor Don BALBINO DÁVALOS, Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.
Uruguay	Señor Don PEDRO REQUENA BERMÚDEZ, Office of Legation, 1752 M street, Washington, D. C.
Venezuela	Señor Dr. RAFAEL GARIBIRAS GUZMAN, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.
WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Brazil LLOYD C. GRISCOM, Rio de Janeiro.
Mexico DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia JOHN BARRETT, Bogotá.
Costa Rica WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Quito.
Guatemala LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.
Haiti HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras (See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua (See Costa Rica.)
Panama CHARLES E. MAGOON, Panama.
Paraguay (See Uruguay.)
Peru IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
Salvador (See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic..... THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.

RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	1
Samples of merchandise.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruit, or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.

FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registra- tion.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.	Currency of country.	Cent- times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	16	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	40	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimes.....	25	3 centimes.....	7½	2 centimes.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimes.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	25	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	10 centavos.....	24 pence.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos.....	50	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes de.....	10	2 centimes de.....	5 centimes de
Guatemala.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centimes de.....	15	2 centimes de.....	10	gourde.....	gourde.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de.....	50	gourde.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	35	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	15 centimes.....	15	10 centimes.....	10	50 centimes.....	25 centimes.
Venezuela.....	50 centimes.....	50	15 centimes.....	15	10 centimes.....	10	50 centimes.....	25 centimes.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Fl. in.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhulen, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans	Belize.
Mexico	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in *italics*):

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Bahia Blanca.
Buenos Ayres.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BRAZIL—

Aracaju.
Bahia.
Ceara.
Macao.
Manaos.
Maranhão.
Natal.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio de Janeiro.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Santos.
Victoria.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Caldera.
Concepcion.
Coronel.
Iquique.
Punta Arenas.
Talcahuano.
Valdivia.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogotá.
Bucaramanga.
Cali.
Cartagena.
Ciudad.
Honda.
Santa Marta.
Quibdo.

COSTA RICA—

Puerto Limon.
Punta Arenas.
San José.

CUBA—

Banes.
Baracoa.
Cibarien.
Cardenas.
Cienfuegos.
Habana.
Manzanillo.
Matanzas.
Nuevitas.
Sagua la Grande.
Santa Clara.
Santiago.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Azua.
Macoris.
Monte Christi.
Puerto Plata.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.

Samana.
Sanchez.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Bahia de Caraquez.
Esmeraldas.
Guayaquil.
Manila.

GUATEMALA—

Champerico.
Guatemala.
Livingston.
Ocos.
San José de Guatemala.

HAITI—

Aux Cayes.
Cape Haitien.
Gonaives.
Jacmel.
Jeremie.
Miragoane.
Petit Godere.
Port au Prince.
Port de Paix.
St. Marc.

HONDURAS—

Amapala.
Bonacca.
Celba.
Puerto Cortes.
San Juanito.
San Pedro Sula.
Tegucigalpa.
Tila.
Trujillo.
Ruatan.
Utilla.

MEXICO—

Acapulco.
Aguascalientes.
Altamora.
Campeche.
Cananea.
Chihuahua.
Ciudad Juarez.
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.
Coatzacoalcas.
Durango.
Ensenada.
Frontera.
Guadalajara.
Guaymas.
Hermosillo.
Jalapa.
Laguna de Terminos.
La Paz.
Manzanillo.
Matamoras.
Mazatlan.
Mexico.

MEXICO—Continued.

Monterey.
Nogales.
Nuevo Laredo.
Orizaba.
Parral.
Progreso.
Puebla.
Saltillo.
San Luis Potosi.
Sierra Mojada.
Tampico.
Tlaxcalpan.
Topolobampo.
Torreón.
Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.
Veracruz.
Victoria.
Zacatecas.

NICARAGUA—

Bluefields.
Cape Gracias á Dios.
Corinto.
Managua.
Matagalpa.
San Juan del Norte.
San Juan del Sur.

PANAMA—

Bovis del Toro.
Colon.
David.
Panama.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.
Chimbote.
Eten.
Iquitos.
Mollendo.
Paita.
Salaverry.

SALVADOR—

Acajula.
La Libertad.
La Unión.
San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Montevideo.

VENEZUELA—

Barcelona.
Caracas.
Carupano.
Ciudad Bolívar.
Coro.
La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.
Torre.
Valera.

XV

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Florida.....	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Baltimore.
Maine.....	Portland.		Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		New York City.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and		Portland.
	Ship Island.		Philadelphia.
	Pascagoula.		San Juan.
	St. Louis.		Galveston.
	New York City.		Norfolk.
	Philadelphia.		
	Manila.		
	Norfolk.		
BOLIVIA.		CUBA.	
California.....	San Diego.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Chicago.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
	Baltimore.		Jacksonville.
	Kansas City.		Key West.
	New York City.		Pensacola.
	Philadelphia.		Tampa.
			Brunswick.
			Savannah.
			Chicago.
			Louisville.
			New Orleans.
			Portland.
			Baltimore.
			Boston.
			Detroit.
			Gulfpport.
			St. Louis.
			New York City.
			Cincinnati.
			Philadelphia.
			Arecibo.
			Mayaguez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Galveston.
			Newport News.
			Norfolk.
BRAZIL.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	San Francisco.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Florida.....	Fernandina.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Pensacola.	New York.....	New York City.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
	Savannah.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	New Orleans.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
	Calais.		Arecibo.
	Baltimore.		Humacao.
	Boston.		Mayaguez.
	Gulfpport.		Ponce.
	Pascagoula.		San Juan.
	St. Louis.		Vieques.
	New York City.		
	Philadelphia.		
	San Juan.		
	Norfolk.		
	Richmond.		
CHILE.		ECUADOR.	
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.		San Francisco.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Chicago.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		New Orleans.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Wilmington.
New York.....	New York City.		Philadelphia.
Oregon.....	Portland.		Aguadilla.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		Arecibo.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		Humacao.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		Mayaguez.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		Ponce.
	Tacoma.		San Juan.
			Vieques.
COLOMBIA.		GUATEMALA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Diego.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.		San Francisco.
Florida.....	Tampa.		Pensacola.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Chicago.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		
Michigan.....	Detroit.		
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
Louisiana.....	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Missouri.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	New York City.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Texas.....	Galveston.
			Port Arthur and
			Sabine Pass.
			Norfolk.
			Richmond.
URUGUAY.		VENEZUELA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	San Francisco.
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Fernandina.	New York.....	New York City.
	Jacksonville.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Pensacola.	Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
Georgia.....	St. Augustine.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
	Brunswick.		Mayagüez.
	Savannah.		Ponce.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		San Juan.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		
Maine.....	Bangor.		
	Calais.		
Maryland.....	Portland.		
Massachusetts.....	Baltimore.		
	Boston.		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are	Metric	0.02471 acre.
Arobe	Paraguay	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 pounds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 pounds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra	Argentine Republic	4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do	Uruguay	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter	Metric	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry)	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba	1.599 bushels.
Do	Mexico	1.54728 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (double)	7.776 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single)	3.888 bushels.
Do	Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Gram	Metric	15.432 grains.
Hectare	do	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry)	do	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid)	do	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo)	do	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 pounds.
Do	Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	Chile	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
Do	Peru	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1.73 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Meter	Metric	39.37 inches.
Pie	Argentine Republic	0.9478 foot.
Quintal	do	101.42 pounds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 pounds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Paraguay	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 pounds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-
		adra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Peru	33.367 inches.
Do	Cuba	33.384 inches.
Do	Mexico	33 inches.
Do	Paraguay	34 inches.
Do	Venezuela	33.384 inches.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram (1/1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.
Centigram (1/100 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.
Decigram (1/10 gram) equals 1.5432 grains.
Gram equals 15.432 grains.
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.
Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

The metric system has been adopted by the following-named American countries: Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, United States of America, and Venezuela.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 2 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics and in Canada).....	\$2.00
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American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1906. 3 vols., 8°.	
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Vol. II will contain the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Paraguay, and Bolivia.	
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Cuba. A short sketch of physical and economic conditions, government, laws, industries, finances, customs tariff, etc., prepared by Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, minister from Cuba, with bibliography and cartography of 198 pages. Washington, November, 1905. Map and 42 illustrations, 541 pages, 8°. ..	1. 00
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8° 25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic condi- tions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°	1. 00
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Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic condi- tions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°	1. 00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Wash- ington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°	1. 00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904	1. 00

MAPS.

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Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904)	1. 00

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Brazil. From official and other sources. 1905. Scale of 75 miles to 1 inch (1:4,752,000). In one sheet 96 x 93 cm	1.00

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Land and Immigration Laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)

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MAPS.

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The case of the United States of Venezuela before the Tribunal of Arbitration to convene at Paris under the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of Venezuela and Her Britannic Majesty, signed at Washington, February 2, 1897, in 10 vols., of which 2 are maps.

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

Handbook of Peru for Investors and Immigrants—Prepared by F. A. Pezet, Secretary, Peruvian Legation, Washington, D. C.

PUBLICATIONS.

XXIII

Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).

Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).

Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

ESTIMATE NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA *	Silver	Boliviano . . . .	.485	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis . . . .	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon . . . .	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso . . . .	.485	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso . . . .	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Gold	Dollar	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre . . . .	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde . . . .	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Gold	Peso ^a . . . .	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar ^b (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Libra	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar . . . .	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

^a 75 centigrams fine gold.

^b Value in Mexico, 0.498.

Paraguay has no gold or silver coins of its own stamping. The silver peso of other South American Republics circulates there, and has the same value as in the countries that issue it.

*[By the new Bolivian law enacted September 14, 1906, the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling (1.5976 grams, 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine) is made the unit of value.—EDITOR.]

MONTHLY BULLETIN
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International Union of American Republics.

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No. 6.

**CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.**

As a frontispiece the BULLETIN publishes the portrait of Señor Licenciado Don CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, as an addition to its gallery of pictures of the Chiefs of the American Republics.

In the edition of July last the BULLETIN did itself the honor to publish some biographical notes on the most salient points in the life of Señor VÍQUEZ, and it is now pleased to present the portrait of this eminent Costa Rican, and to note the increasing progress and the general well-being enjoyed by Costa Rica, as also the intellectual advancement and the commendable moral condition of this industrious and prudent people, among whom there are more school-teachers than soldiers.

The activity of the present Costa Rican Administration, presided over by a citizen of such high prestige and well-proven patriotism in the quiet conflicts of peace and civilization, is a sure pledge of happiness for Costa Rica and a contribution to the good name of all the sister republics of this hemisphere.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress was convened at Kansas City, Missouri, in November, 1906. The congress was composed of delegates representing business interests, and in particular those of the States west of the Mississippi River. One of its leading purposes was to discuss and to devise means for the upbuilding of trade between the United States and the other American republics. The Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State; the Hon. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia; Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Minister from Bolivia; Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Minister from Peru; Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, Minister from Colombia; Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile; Mr. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, and other distinguished gentlemen, accepted invitations to address the congress on November 20.

Extracts from the address of Mr. ROOT:

“MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: A little less than three centuries of colonial and national life have brought the people inhabiting the United States, by a process of evolution, natural and with the existing forces inevitable, to a point of distinct and radical change in their economic relations to the rest of mankind.

“During the period now past the energy of our people, directed by the formative power created in our early population by heredity, by environment, by the struggle for existence, by individual independence, and by free institutions, has been devoted to the internal development of our own country. The surplus wealth produced by our labors has been applied immediately to reproduction in our own land. We have been cutting down forests and breaking virgin soil and fencing prairies, and opening mines of coal and iron and copper and silver and gold, and building roads and canals and railroads and telegraph lines and cars and locomotives and mills and furnaces and schoolhouses and colleges and libraries and hospitals and asylums and public buildings and storehouses and shops and homes. We have been drawing on the resources of the world in capital and in labor to aid us in our work. We have gathered strength from every rich and powerful nation and expended it upon these home undertakings; into them we have poured hundreds of millions of money attracted from the investors of Europe. We have been always a debtor nation, borrowing from the rest of the world, drawing all possible energy toward us and concentrating it with our own energy upon our own enterprises. The engrossing pursuit of our own opportunities has excluded from our consideration and interest the enterprises and the possibilities

of the outside world. Invention, discovery, the progress of science, capacity for organization, the enormous increase in the productive power of mankind, have accelerated our progress and have brought us to a result of development in every branch of internal industrial activity marvelous and unprecedented in the history of the world.

“Since the first election of President McKinley the people of the United States have for the first time accumulated a surplus of capital beyond the requirements of internal development. That surplus is increasing with extraordinary rapidity. We have paid our debts to Europe and have become a creditor instead of a debtor nation; we have faced about; we have left the ranks of the borrowing nations and have entered the ranks of the investing nations. Our surplus energy is beginning to look beyond our own borders, throughout the world, to find opportunity for the profitable use of our surplus capital, foreign markets for our manufactures, foreign mines to be developed, foreign bridges and railroads and public works to be built, foreign rivers to be turned into electric power and light. As in their several ways England and France and Germany have stood, so we in our own way are beginning to stand and must continue to stand toward the industrial enterprise of the world.

“That we are not beginning our new rôle feebly is indicated by \$1,518,561,666 of exports in the year 1905 as against \$1,117,513,071 of imports, and by \$1,743,864,500 exports in the year 1906 as against \$1,226,563,843 of imports. Our first steps in the new field indeed are somewhat clumsy and unskilled. In our own vast country with oceans on either side we have had too little contact with foreign peoples readily to understand their customs or learn their languages; yet no one can doubt that we shall learn and shall understand and shall do our business abroad, as we have done it at home, with force and efficiency.

“Coincident with this change in the United States the progress of political development has been carrying the neighboring continent of South America out of the stage of militarism into the stage of industrialism. Throughout the greater part of that vast continent revolutions have ceased to be looked upon with favor or submitted to with indifference; the revolutionary general and the dictator are no longer the objects of admiration and imitation; civic virtues command the highest respect; the people point with satisfaction and pride to the stability of their Governments, to the safety of property and the certainty of justice; nearly everywhere the people are eager for foreign capital to develop their natural resources and for foreign immigration to occupy their vacant land. Immediately before us, at exactly the right time, just as we are ready for it, great opportunities for peaceful commercial and industrial expansion to the south are presented. Other investing nations are already in the field—England, France,

Germany, Italy, Spain; but the field is so vast, the new demands are so great, the progress so rapid, that what other nations have done up to this time is but a slight advance in the race for the grand total. The opportunities are so large that figures fail to convey them. The area of this newly awakened continent is 7,502,848 square miles, more than two and one-half times as large as the United States without Alaska and more than double the United States including Alaska. A large part of this area lies within the Temperate Zone, with an equable and invigorating climate, free from extremes of either heat or cold. Farther north in the Tropics are enormous expanses of high table-lands stretching from the Atlantic to the foothills of the Andes, and lifted far above the tropical heats; the fertile valleys of the western Cordilleras are cooled by perpetual snows even under the equator; vast forests grow untouched from a soil of incredible richness. The plains of Argentina, the great uplands of Brazil, the mountain valleys of Chile, Peru, Equador, Bolivia, and Colombia are suited to the habitation of any race however far to the north its origin may have been; hundreds of millions of men can find healthful homes and abundant sustenance in this great territory.

"The population in 1900 was only 42,461,381, less than 6 to the square mile. The density of population was less than one-eighth of that in the State of Missouri, less than one-sixtieth of that in the State of Massachusetts, less than one-seventieth of that in England, less than 1 per cent of that in Belgium.

"With this sparse population the production of wealth is already enormous. The latest trade statistics show exports from South America to foreign countries of \$745,530,000, and imports of \$499,858,600. Of the five hundred millions of goods that South America buys we sell them but \$63,246,525, or 12.6 per cent. Of the seven hundred and forty-five millions that South America sells we buy \$152,092,000, or 20.4 per cent, nearly two and a half times as much as we sell.

"Their production is increasing by leaps and bounds. In eleven years the exports of Chile have increased 45 per cent, from \$54,030,000 in 1894 to \$78,840,000 in 1905. In eight years the exports of Peru have increased 100 per cent, from \$13,899,000 in 1897 to \$28,758,000 in 1905. In ten years the exports of Brazil have increased 66 per cent, from \$134,062,000 in 1894 to \$223,101,000 in 1905. In ten years the exports of Argentina have increased 168 per cent, from \$115,868,000 in 1895 to \$311,544,000 in 1905.

"This is only the beginning; the coffee and rubber of Brazil, the wheat and beef and hides of Argentina and Uruguay, the copper and nitrates of Chile, the copper and tin of Bolivia, the silver and gold and cotton and sugar of Peru, are but samples of what the soil and mines of that wonderful continent are capable of yielding. Ninety-

seven per cent of the territory of South America is occupied by ten independent Republics living under constitutions substantially copied or adapted from our own. Under the new conditions of tranquillity and security which prevail in most of them their eager invitation to immigrants from the Old World will not long pass unheeded. The pressure of population abroad will inevitably turn its streams of life and labor toward those fertile fields and valleys; the streams have already begun to flow; more than 200,000 immigrants entered the Argentine Republic last year; they are coming this year at the rate of over 300,000.

“Many thousands of Germans have already settled in southern Brazil. They are most welcome in Brazil; they are good and useful citizens there, as they are here. I hope that many more will come to Brazil and every other South American country and add their vigorous industry and good citizenship to the upbuilding of their adopted home.

“With the increase of population in such a field, under free institutions, with the fruits of labor and the rewards of enterprise secure, the production of wealth and the increase of purchasing power will afford a market for the commerce of the world worthy to rank even with the markets of the Orient as the prize of business enterprise. The material resources of South America are in some important respects complementary to our own; that continent is weakest where North America is strongest as a field for manufactures; it has comparatively little coal and iron. In many respects the people of the two continents are complementary to each other; the South American is polite, refined, cultivated, fond of literature and of expression and of the graces and charms of life, while the North American is strenuous, intense, and utilitarian. Where we accumulate they spend. While we have less of the cheerful philosophy which finds sources of happiness in the existing conditions of life, they have less of the inventive faculty which strives continually to increase the productive power of man and lower the cost of manufacture. The chief merits of the peoples of the two continents are different; their chief defects are different. Mutual intercourse and knowledge can not fail to greatly benefit both; each can learn from the other; each can teach much to the other, and each can contribute greatly to the development and prosperity of the other. A large part of their products find no domestic competition here; a large part of our products will find no domestic competition there. The typical conditions exist for that kind of trade which is profitable, honorable, and beneficial to both parties.

“The relations between the United States and South America have been chiefly political rather than commercial or personal. In the early days of the South American struggle for independence, the eloquence of HENRY CLAY awakened in the American people a generous sympathy for the patriots of the South as for brethren struggling in the common

cause of liberty. The clear-eyed, judicious diplomacy of **RICHARD RUSH**, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, effected a complete understanding with Great Britain for concurrent action in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, already contemplating the partition of the Southern Continent among the great powers of Continental Europe. The famous declaration of **MONROE** arrayed the organized and rapidly increasing power of the United States as an obstacle to European interference and made it forever plain that the cost of European aggression would be greater than any advantage which could be won even by successful aggression.

“That great declaration was not the chance expression of the opinion or the feeling of the moment; it crystallized the sentiment for human liberty and human rights which has saved American idealism from the demoralization of narrow selfishness, and has given to American democracy its true world power in the virile potency of a great example. It responded to the instinct of self-preservation in an intensely practical people. It was the result of conference with **JEFFERSON** and **MADISON** and **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** and **JOHN C. CALHOUN** and **WILLIAM WIRT**—a combination of political wisdom, experience, and skill not easily surpassed. The particular circumstances which led to the declaration no longer exist; no Holy Alliance now threatens to partition South America; no European colonization of the west coast threatens to exclude us from the Pacific. But those conditions were merely the occasion for the declaration of a principle of action. Other occasions for the application of the principle have arisen since; it needs no prophetic vision to see that other occasions for its application may arise hereafter. The principle declared by **MONROE** is as wise an expression of sound political judgment to-day, as truthful a representation of the sentiments and instincts of the American people to-day, as living in its force as an effective rule of conduct whenever occasion shall arise, as it was on the 2d of December, 1823.

“These great political services to South American independence, however, did not and could not in the nature of things create any relation between the people of South America and the people of the United States except a relation of political sympathy.

“Twenty-five years ago **Mr. BLAINE**, sanguine, resourceful, and gifted with that imagination which enlarges the historian’s understanding of the past into the statesman’s comprehension of the future, undertook to inaugurate a new era of American relations which should supplement political sympathy by personal acquaintance, by the intercourse of expanding trade, and by mutual helpfulness. As Secretary of State under President **ARTHUR**, he invited the American nations to a conference to be held on the 24th of November, 1882, for the purpose of considering and discussing the subject of preventing war between the nations of America. That invitation, abandoned by **Mr. FRELING-**

HUYSEN, was renewed under Mr. CLEVELAND, and on the 2d of October, 1889, Mr. BLAINE, again Secretary of State under President HARRISON, had the singular good fortune to execute his former design and to open the sessions of the first American conference at Washington.

"In an address of wisdom and lofty spirit, which should ever give honor to his memory, he described the assembly as 'an honorable, peaceful conference of seventeen independent American powers, in which all shall meet together on terms of absolute equality; a conference in which there can be no attempt to coerce a single delegate against his own conception of the interests of his nation; a conference which will permit no secret understanding on any subject, but will frankly publish to the world all its conclusions; a conference which will tolerate no spirit of conquest, but will aim to cultivate an American sympathy as broad as both continents; a conference which will form no selfish alliance against the older nations from which we are proud to claim inheritance—a conference, in fine, which will seek nothing, propose nothing, endure nothing that is not, in the general sense of all the delegates, timely, wise, and peaceful.'

"The policy which BLAINE inaugurated has been continued; the Congress of the United States has approved it; subsequent Presidents have followed it. The first conference at Washington has been succeeded by a second conference in Mexico, and now by a third conference in Rio de Janeiro; and it is to be followed in years to come by further successive assemblies, in which the representatives of all American States shall acquire better knowledge and more perfect understanding, and be drawn together by the recognition of common interests and the kindly consideration and discussion of measures for mutual benefit."

* * * * *

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia:

It gives me great pleasure again to comply with the request of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to address it upon matters of foreign trade. Last year my theme was that of our commercial opportunities on the Pacific Ocean and in the Far East. To-day the discussion will concern the extension of our trade and the promotion of friendly relations with our sister Republics of the south. Especially is it gratifying to come here with such distinguished diplomats and representative men of South America as Minister CALDERON, of Bolivia, who is one of the foremost men of his country and who has been largely instrumental in negotiating the recent loan in New York of \$50,000,000 to construct a new railway system in his land; as Minister PARDO, of Peru, who is a brother of the President of that Republic and

himself one of its leading statesmen; as Minister CORTES, of Colombia, who was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country and is one of its principal business men; as Mr. AMARAL, Chargé d'Affaires of the Brazilian Embassy, who is foremost among the younger diplomats of that great South American nation; and as Mr. YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of the Chilean Legation, who has been many years in the diplomatic service of that progressive Republic.

In view of their presence here, which makes this Congress an international event, I shall shorten my speech as originally planned, in order that they may have more time to tell you about the resources, conditions, and possibilities of their several Republics. Their coming here, together with our distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. ROOR, marks the beginning of a new era in our relationship with Latin America. This is an honor to this Congress which will always stand out prominently in its history.

Certain facts deserving our close attention stand out prominently in the present relations of the United States with the Latin-American Republics.

I. The most important event in the history of our relations with South America since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine has been the visit of Secretary ROOR to that part of the world. The far-reaching significance, especially from the the South American standpoint, of this unprecedented diplomatic journey is not sufficiently appreciated in the United States. For this reason there is danger that many of the good effects which ought to follow Mr. ROOR's mission may be lost. The United States has not shown, through public interest, that appreciation of the magnificent and enthusiastic reception everywhere accorded him by the South American people which they naturally expected. Modesty and the delicacy of his high position have prevented the Secretary of State from himself describing the details of his welcome; but those who were with him or who closely followed his journey know that nothing of the kind, either in the history of the United States or of South America, has equaled it both in sincerity and extent. Instead of almost forgetting, in the pressure of self-centered interests and other questions, the extraordinary cordiality and greatness of Mr. ROOR's welcome and the implied compliment to the United States and President ROOSEVELT, we should immediately reciprocate by the widespread inauguration and development of what might be termed a "Latin-American movement" in the United States.

II. The commercial and economic development and social conditions of our sister republics invite our prompt and particular attention. To say that it may be "now or never" with North American prestige and trade in Central and South America is not a statement of an alarmist or pessimist. There never was a time when European nations and business interests put forth such efforts as they are now legitimately

exerting to increase their own prestige and trade in Latin America. There is, moreover, no denying the fact that a considerable proportion of Latin America to-day is strongly inclined to be more sympathetic, in both friendship and commerce, with Europe than with the United States, because of plain reasons of treatment, racial prejudice, language unity, historical associations, and closer systems of communication. Germany, France, England, Italy, Austria, and Spain are leaving no stone unturned to strengthen their commercial hold in Latin America, but there can be no criticism of them by the United States. There is abundant room in Latin America for both European and American trade expansion. These European countries, instead of following, are setting an extraordinary example to the United States. If the people of North America deliberately fail to take advantage of their opportunities, Europeans can not be blamed for pushing theirs all the more earnestly, nor South Americans criticised because they are more sympathetic toward Europe and Europeans.

III. Study of the exports and imports of the United States to and from all parts of the world give us almost startling proof that we are neglecting grossly the Latin-American opportunity. Only 9 per cent of our huge total of exports went to Latin America in 1905, although the latter's imports were valued at over \$1,000,000,000. Only 20 per cent of our immense total of imports found their origin in Latin America, although that part of the world's foreign shipments last year were valued at \$720,000,000. The balance of trade, furthermore, against us with Latin America last year amounted approximately to \$120,000,000. Considering the variety of our manufactures and products and our conditions of demand and supply, there is no valid reason why we should not now sell to Latin America as much as we purchase from it. The total exports and imports of Latin America now amount annually to nearly \$2,000,000,000. These figures alone prove the value of the field. They apply to all Latin America, and hence differ from the figures given in the speech of the Secretary of State.

IV. Perhaps the unfavorable influence to North American trade and influence in Latin America most difficult to change is the radical difference in lineage and language. This point is too seldom appreciated and discussed in considering the main question. The power that rests in similarity of race and tongue is mighty. Kinship in these respects brings men closer together in trade as well as in spirit. It makes them sympathetic—"simpatico," as the Latins say, and this counts much in all Latin countries. The average North American, instead of carefully setting about to counterbalance these adverse conditions and to adapt himself thereto, undertakes an independent line of action and fails of his purpose. So small is the percentage of North Americans visiting Latin America, on business or pleasure,

who speak Spanish, Portuguese, or French that it is a wonder they make any progress at all in their plans. Ninety-five per cent of the Europeans who go to Central and South America understand one of these tongues.

V. Another lamentable adverse factor corollary to that of language and lineage is what may be frankly termed our "holier than thou" attitude. In other words, the statesmen, newspapers, writers, travelers, and business agents of the United States, when discussing or dealing with Latin America, have too much and too characteristically "*patronized*" the peoples, customs, institutions, and governments of their sister American nations.

VI. We must approach Latin America on the intellectual as well as the material side. It annoys and cuts the Latin Americans to the quick to see how few North Americans realize that Latin American history is replete with incident and event, names and results, which compare creditably with those of the United States, Europe, and Asia; to see how few North Americans know anything concerning the great heroes, statesmen, writers, and scholars who have figured prominently in evolving the Latin American nations of today; to see how few North Americans recognize the fact that the principal countries and capitals of Latin America have groups of eminent scholars, scientists, and philosophers, as well as universities and professional schools, which are no less advanced than similar groups and institutions in the United States and Europe. A change, an immediate renaissance in higher class association, acquaintance, and friendship, not merely based on the almighty dollar, between the United States and Latin America, will not only start an era of good will and mutual appreciation, but indirectly prove of vast advantage to commerce and trade.

VII. The lack of first-class passenger and mail steamship service, such as characterizes the systems of communication between Europe and Latin America, is a serious handicap to the development of intimate relations both of friendship and commerce between the United States and South America. The long established and well defined close association of Latin Americans with Europeans has been immeasurably encouraged and strengthened by the excellence of steamship facilities which are given the Latins for ready and comfortable access to the satisfactory conditions found in Europe for business transactions, for education of families, and for the enjoyment of leisure and travel. If the average merchant, traveler, and man of wealth in South America could reach New York and New Orleans with the same comfort and speed that he can proceed to Paris and London, there would be at once a radical change in the situation favorable to the United States. It is true that there are excellent freight steamship facilities between North and South American ports, but they do not meet the passenger and

mail requirements any more than would a purely railway freight service suit the passenger traffic and mail exchange between New York and Chicago. No Latin American merchant or capitalist is going to North America on a slow semicargo boat with limited accommodations when there are numerous fast steamers bound for Europe with as fine arrangements as the trans-Atlantic liners. This statement is not introduced as an argument for or against a government-aided merchant marine. I am not discussing the pros and cons of that mooted issue. I am simply stating a fact and describing a condition. That present arrangements mean the loss of millions of dollars of trade annually is the direct testimony of representative South Americans themselves.

VIII. We must stop offending the greater and more progressive portion of Latin America by continually harping on the idea that revolutions are always prevailing throughout Latin America and that, therefore, commerce and investments are insecure. This conception of Latin America as a whole is entirely erroneous and does our more progressive sister republics a great injustice which they keenly resent. The continent of South America to-day is free of serious insurrectionary movements, with few, if any, indications of more civil wars. If the recent conflict in Central America was unfortunate, it soon came to an end and served to emphasize the firm peace and prosperity of Mexico and neighboring Central American republics. In Brazil, Argentina, Chili, and Peru the tendency of public opinion and the powerful influence of large business interests is against revolutionary movements, while Colombia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Venezuela are now intent on maintaining permanent peace.

IX. The Trans-Mississippi and Central States of the United States can not fail to experience an immense and direct growth of trade, especially with the west coast of South America, in the near future. The onward movement of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, together with the west coast of Mexico and Central America, means much for the Central and Far West of North America. The Panama Canal must be completed for a successful and full exploitation of this splendid new field, but in the meantime every effort should be exerted by the manufacturers, producers, and exporters of the Mississippi and Trans-Mississippi States to gain a foothold in these southern waters and be prepared for the wider opportunity following the opening of the Canal. It is impossible, without appearing to be guilty of exaggeration and unwarranted enthusiasm, to picture the commercial, industrial, and mining possibilities of the Pacific shores of South and Central America. Their present development is only the beginning of what the future will unfold. Their riches are so varied and vast that they only need better systems of communication by water and rail to provide a vast market for American products and an inviting field

for American investment. It therefore behooves every State tributary to the Gulf of Mexico or to the Pacific Ocean to study carefully South and Central America, not only for present opportunities, but for future benefits which will increase in geometrical ratio upon the completion of the Panama Canal.

X. Other vital considerations involving the extension of our prestige and trade in Latin America are: (a) the enlargement of the work and sphere of usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics in Washington; (b) the sending of business representatives or traveling salesman to Latin America who speak either Spanish or French and are always gentlemen; (c) the manufacture in the United States or adaptation of articles to suit the local Latin-American demand; (d) the opening of banks, or branches thereof, in the principal cities of South America, backed by North American capital; (e) the giving of credit to reliable purchasers, as is done by European shippers, instead of always exacting payment in advance or on shipment; (f) the use of greater care in packing goods for the long distance traveled, for the severe changes in climate, and for the size of parcels required in different markets; (g) the investment of North American capital in the construction of railways, electric lines and plants, in the resources, mines, and industries of the more peaceful and progressive countries in South America; (h) the inducing of young Latin Americans to come to our technical and professional schools instead of going only to those of Europe; (i) the popularizing in our schools and colleges of the study of Latin-American languages, history, institutions, etc.; and (j) the early building by North American capital of the so-called Pan-American Railway connections, so that North, Central, and South America may be literally united with ties of steel.

The Minister from Bolivia, Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERON, said:

"I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to address so distinguished and notable a reunion, where I see represented the chiefs of industry, of commerce, of banking, of the forum, and of education.

"My position is doubly embarrassing in that, obliged to speak in English, it will not be easy for me to convey my ideas with the clearness I would desire, and in that you have just heard the magnificent address of the great statesman at the head of the State Department of the United States. My words will appear in comparison very halting, and it will be as if one presented you a bit of copper when you have just received a tiara of diamonds.

"The sagacity and foresight of the statesman consists in timely and opportunely appreciating the onward progress of a country, so as to point out the road by which it may arrive at the realization of its ideals.

"Mr. ROOT has once again shown that wise perspicacity of which he has given so many proofs, choosing the present moment to initiate the transcendental movement of bringing together all the Republics of the American continent.

"In truth, the vigorous and persistent energy with which you have worked to elevate this great nation to the first rank among the civilized peoples appears to have been completely successful.

"To-day railways cross from one extreme to the other of this immense territory; colossal industries representing undreamed-of sums; crops the value of which in one year exceeds the product for centuries of the gold and silver mines of the world; the resulting accumulation of capital to the point where the United States possesses one-third of the total banking capital of the world; the necessity of finding a market for the excess product of your factories; profitable employment for the capital which has accumulated with such marvelous abundance; the same enterprising and dashing spirit of the American, which does not permit rest—all these irresistible impulses, ever moving and pushing onward, indicate that the moment has arrived in which it is necessary that you seek abroad intercourse and relations with friendly peoples with whom to establish an interchange of products which may profit all, and give an outlet for the fruit of your industries.

"On the other hand, we in South America have entered on a period of peace and labor. Our people seek the help of foreign capital, they demand the products of your factories, and look to the stimulating impulse of immigration to do what you have done. They would overcome those obstacles of high and inaccessible mountains by which nature has made communication and commerce difficult.

"The men who laid the foundations of this Nation were the pilgrims of right and of liberty, who came to the New World bearing with them high ideals of justice and of tolerance. From this seed has grown this nation where to-day are amalgamated all the European races. The oppressed find an asylum. Democracy rises triumphant, neither recognizing nor accepting other majesty than that of the citizen—free, equal, absolute master of himself and of his destiny.

"On the other hand, we descend from the bold hunters for gold and silver who came to America bringing with their greed for gold intolerant fanaticism and the despotic habits of an absolute monarchy.

"The Spanish colonies maintained themselves under a rule of force and oppression. Our forefathers lacked all the elements of education that form the customs of a free people. When, after a bloody struggle of fifteen years, during which there was no hamlet nor field not deluged with the generous blood of our progenitors, we gained our independence we lacked absolutely the traditions and the habits which here in the North prepared the people for the ordinary administration of the laws.

"We conquered our independence to fall into the power of militarism, which believed itself to be the heir of the old régime.

"Our people had then to fight against this new form of oppression, and thus arose the series of revolutions that in past times brought so much discredit to our Republics. It was not a spirit of insubordination, nor the desire to possess the public revenues nor to occupy official positions, which kept up for so long the revolutionary spirit. It was the sincere and firm aspiration of our citizens to lay the foundations of a true popular government by the people and for the people.

"To-day, nearly all the Republics of that which is really South America have entered on a period of peace and of labor. Each one of them is exerting itself to develop its resources and to press forward and progress on its road. When we construct railroads, build school-houses, found institutions of charity, and increase our international trade and our industries it is neither commented on nor observed, but when a drunken soldier discharges his rifle or emits a subversive yell, lo! on the instant the cable communicates to the whole world—Revolution in South America! The press makes merry in painting our countries under the most ridiculous phases. On the stage a hundred generals march out in command of a single private, and this is called a South American Army.

"Such are the sources of information upon which many people base their opinions about our people.

"To-day you have, gentlemen, here the irrefutable testimony of one of your most prominent citizens, who has just visited some of the capitals of South America, and he has stated to you how great and noteworthy is the progress which characterizes the march of our peoples. Every one of them fulfills honorably its engagements. The bonds of the Chilean and Brazilian debt are quoted on the European exchanges at above par. Argentine, that for a while suspended payment, some time ago resumed, assuming voluntarily everything owing, and it is to-day one of the most prosperous countries of America. Peru canceled its debts, transferring all its railroads to its creditors. My country has no foreign debt; on the contrary, has on deposit many millions, which are being expended in the construction of railroads destined to realize the immense wealth of its mines and its forests.

"We need capital and hands to help us complete the work in which we are engaged. International commerce is not simply a change of products. Together with these products, I may say, is carried the spirit of the people who produce them.

"On the high plane of reason which inspires and animates the march of the nations we have a common programme which links us. All America has been consecrated by the will of its sons to the empire of popular sovereignty, to the dominion of democracy, and is called to

be the sacred home of man, absolute master of himself and of his destiny. The Monroe doctrine is but the consecration of this wish to make colonization or conquest impossible in the New World.

"The United States has broken with all the traditions of the past, and in nothing it shows better this ennobling spirit of human nature than in the high place that here the better half of our species occupies. The American woman, emancipated from the depressive tutelage to which she was condemned by the traditions and the social and political organizations of the countries of the Old World, makes felt her beneficial influence in all spheres of social activity and in all charitable and educational enterprises, where the sublime instinct of maternal abnegation is producing marvelous results in favor of the cultivation of the most generous and elevated sentiments which honor our species.

"When the great work of the Panama Canal is finished our countries should be indeed bound by a mutual and respectful reciprocal knowledge and development of their commercial relations, so that when the waters of the Pacific and of the Atlantic are united in an eternal embrace, may be equally solid and permanent the harmony and union of our peoples, enlightened by the eternal, the sublime light of law and justice and the irresistible power of triumphant democracy.

"It is for you gentlemen of business to complete this work of peace and harmony so brilliantly initiated by Mr. Root.

"I thank you for the kind attention you have given me."

The Minister from Peru, Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, said:

"GENTLEMEN: I accept with pleasure the honor you do me by requesting me to express my views on Peru. It is a great satisfaction to me to speak about my country before so distinguished an audience, but I pray you to excuse me for attempting to do so in a language which unfortunately I do not yet know as well as I should like to.

"The origin of Peru, the great empire of the Incas, its discovery and conquest by PIZARRO is well known in the United States. An American, PRESCOTT, has recorded in pages which have become immortal that interesting history. His book, entitled 'The Conquest of Peru,' is one of the first books I read in my childhood. In Boston a short time ago I desired to pay my respects and admiration to the memory of PRESCOTT by visiting the house, No. 55 Beacon street, where he wrote his famous history. For three hundred years Peru was a colony of Spain and was a viceroyalty governed by a viceroy. The country produced a great deal of silver and gold, which was sent to Spain, but there were very few industries, because the native population was compelled to work in the mines, and, on the other hand, few colonists came from Spain, because the journeys were very long, lasting six months, via Cape Horn.

"The independence of Peru was proclaimed in 1821, and for several years my country was subject to revolutions, led by generals who had

fought in the war of independence. In spite of these drawbacks the country was slowly progressing toward a stable government, and by 1872 had already acquired a condition of peace and industry; but in 1879 it became involved in a foreign war, the result of which was unfavorable to us and caused a great drawback to our progress. Fortunately, a great reaction has taken place in our country, which has profited by past disasters, because nations, like individuals, acquire new powers and correct their own defects when they realize the consequences of their errors. For some years the country has devoted itself to work, and is progressing. Five Presidents have peacefully and legally succeeded each other in office, and all of them have worked patriotically and earnestly for the advancement of the country. The present Chief Executive of the Republic is just as enthusiastic and as much in earnest for the progress of Peru as was his father, President PARDO, thirty-four years ago, in 1872. I will not now enter into many details about Peru, as I do not wish to tax your patience, but I will, however, give you some data taken from the last message of President PARDO to the Peruvian Congress.

"The budget of Peru in 1896 was 8,000,000 silver dollars; in 1907 it will be 27,000,000 silver dollars. The general commerce of Peru in 1896 amounted to 43,000,000 silver dollars; in 1905 it was 100,800,000 silver dollars. The mines are being greatly developed. During the first half of 1905 the number of mines registered was 5,310; during the first half of 1906 the number was 10,421.

"In 1905 Peru exported 11,000 tons of copper, and this year the exports will increase considerably because the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company has commenced to produce. This company, which is organized by well-known New York millionaires, has invested in Cerro de Pasco about 20,000,000 silver dollars, has bought many mines, built a railroad, and established a smelter capable of producing 30,000 tons of copper yearly.

"I beg to call your attention to the possibilities of the mines of Peru. They are very rich and only await the impulse of capital and the construction of railroads to give great wealth to the world.

"Peru also produces a great quantity of silver, petroleum, and coal.

"Agriculture is likewise progressing finely. Last year we exported 160,000 tons of sugar, 10,600 of cotton, 4,500 of wool, 2,500 of rubber, and 7,300 of coca.

"Our commerce is mainly with England, Germany, and the United States.

"The financial situation of Peru is very solid. Our money is the Peruvian gold pound, equal in weight to the pound sterling, and contains 10 silver dollars.

"There are no bank notes in circulation in Peru, and gold is the only medium employed in commercial transactions.

"We have several banks of discount and deposit only, and all of them pay good dividends. The oldest one pays 16 per cent per annum. A branch of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin has just been established.

"The Germans are establishing banks throughout South America, because they realize that a bank is the best agent of commerce and the best medium of putting the German merchant in communication with the South American buyer, giving him accurate information and facilitating commercial transactions. At present the aforesaid German Bank is negotiating with the Government of Peru a loan of 36,000,000 silver dollars at 92½ and 6 per cent interest, which amount will be invested in the construction of hundreds of miles of railroads.

"As has already been stated, the revenues of the Government of Peru increased from 8,000,000 silver dollars in 1896 to 27,000,000 silver dollars in the budget for 1907, and I would add that said increase is properly used. We do not spend our revenues in rifles, cannons, and war vessels. We have only built two small cruisers of 1,500 tons each for coast service. We spend our money for educational purposes and in the construction of railroads, and in our country primary education is gratis and compulsory. The Federal Government contributes to the school fund 5 per cent of its general revenue, and besides, all receipts from the municipal tax on liquors are applied to the aforesaid purpose.

"This wise policy is due to the present Government aided by a Congress composed of intelligent men who realize that education and railroads in modern times are the great forces which contribute to the progress of nations. We are great admirers of your system of education and of your teachers. There are many Peruvian young men studying in American universities, such as Cornell and Columbia, and also in Indiana, Washington, Louisiana, and California, and the Government has authorized me to engage American women teachers for our normal schools.

The Government of Peru desires to render still closer the commercial relations with the United States by means of practical measures. Machinery and other material which are generally imported from this country already enter our country free of duty. Last year these imports amounted to 16,000,000 silver dollars.

"The Government has already granted a subsidy of 300,000 silver dollars per annum for a term of twenty years to a national steamship company, on condition that it shall make rapid voyages between Callao and Panama in a period not to exceed four days.

"These are the most interesting data I am able to furnish you this moment concerning Peru.

"The greatest effort ever made by the United States to make its policy in regard to the Latin Republics known in South America is

represented by the visit that the Secretary of State, Mr. Root, has just made to those countries.

"He has been the messenger of peace and friendship sent by this great Republic to her sisters of the south, and to be the bearer of such messages no better missionary could have been selected. In olden times the great powers sent to America Corteses and Pizarros bearing lances and coats of mail. But the greatest of the modern nations sent us a missionary whose lance was his word and whose coat of mail was the sincerity and the good faith of his words. This fact shows the advance made in the world by the nation where justice prevails; the nation which in its civil and political life uses the same measure for the mighty as well as for the humble and tends to establish on a basis of mutual respect the relations between the strong and the weak.

"Mr. Root with his keen talent and keen perception of the interests, the stable interests of the nations, has interpreted such lofty principles and has affirmed forever the doctrine of mutual respect among the nations of America which will grow and bear fruits while the actual conception of justice lasts and progresses in the world.

"The honorable Secretary of State with his eloquence has won for himself the affection and esteem of the 40,000,000 inhabitants living south of Panama, and for his country, the United States of America, he has secured the everlasting regard of the southern portion of this country. There we have 40,000,000 people who can not claim the fortune of having had for their ancestors peaceful men, eager for liberty and anxious to prosper by agriculture, as were the pilgrims who founded the great American Nation.

"We are descended from warriors, trained in the conquest of Grenada and in the Italian wars, who came to South America in search of new glory and more booty—booty which was found in the gold, silver, and emerald mines of Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. They could not work the soil, that laboratory where the law-abiding citizen and the strong nations are molded. The land was occupied by the natives on the one hand, and, on the other, the distance from Spain was a hindrance to immigration, the time employed to reach our shores being from six to seven months. Such is the main reason of the tardiness of our development. Happily, at the present time the rapidity of communication has placed us in closer contact with the rest of the world, and this communication having been more frequent with Europe than with the United States, it therefore follows that the relations with Europe have been closer than with the United States. Capital, immigration, and civilization have come to us from Europe, and so our trade relations, because we can sell them dearer and buy cheaper, while our relations with the United States, though intensely cordial and friendly, have always been platonic.

"The visit of the honorable the Secretary of State sooner or later will bring the industrial and commercial Americanization of South America.

"He has been able to appreciate the immense field that those countries offer to the American capital which seeks investment in the fabulously rich mines, in railroads which facilitate their exploitation, in agricultural enterprises, in banks which facilitate commerce, and in the interchange of products. Mr. Root has been able to appreciate that the South American countries offer to-day all kinds of security to American capital because those countries are now on stable bases. Property is respected, civil and political freedom exists, and revolutions only exist in the minds of newspaper writers, who find in them a good subject to amuse their readers.

"You gentlemen being men of business should rely on the opinion which the honorable the Secretary of State has formed of South America, and then, I am confident, it will not be very long before you undertake the commercial conquest of this new country. The Panama Canal shall soon open to the commerce of the Mississippi River the whole Pacific coast; thus we will wait for you with our mines, our lands, and our products. You shall be welcomed and shall share with us a beautiful climate and our sincere hospitality and friendship.

"An eloquent proof of the high appreciation of the honor, and of how in future times the visit of the first American Secretary of State who has officially visited South America will be remembered, is furnished by the copy of this medal, the coining of which was ordered by the Government of Peru as a historical memento of so notable an event. I have the honor to present a copy of this medal to the President of the Trans-Mississippi Congress in the name of Peru.

"Before closing these remarks, allow me to express on behalf of Peru her gratitude for the honor bestowed upon her representative by inviting him to be present at this important gathering, thus affording him the opportunity of listening with immense satisfaction to the statements of the honorable the Secretary of State on his trip to South America.

"In the name of Peru I thank you, Mr. Secretary, and I also thank you, gentlemen, members of the Commercial Club, of Kansas City."

The minister from Colombia, Señor Don ENRIQUE CORTES, said:

"In the first place allow me to thank the Commercial Club for this brilliant entertainment to which I have been granted the privilege of participating as the representative of Colombia in the United States.

"Next, I ask your permission to offer, in brief words, a remark on the history of this country and to give expression to the view I take of the form that the development of the nation will assume in the future.

"The course of evolution in this country has been marked by two parallel currents, both of which have contributed enormously to its present stage of prosperity and power. The first current, whose genesis may be traced to the characteristics of the pilgrim fathers, is one of spirituality, of individual interior cultivation, of aspiration to the sublime and transcendental. To this current are due the movement for the independence of the colonies and for the establishment of self-government, the religious movement so prevalent among all classes of the people, the temperance movement, the educational movement, the campaign against corruption in all its forms, and, finally, the great movement for the emancipation of the slaves.

"The parallel current to this one has moved in the direction of production and accumulation of wealth and of material prosperity.

"The success in this line has been so complete that I believe you have reached the summit, since one of the great problems that exercises the minds of the best people in the land is how to avoid the indefinite accumulation of wealth. My point of view and my hope is that by some ways not detrimental to the just rights of the captains of industry and their armies the overwhelming acquisition of wealth will be checked and that this country, which has been so rich in surprises to the whole world, will in a future and no distant time assume the hitherto unknown attitude of a nation becoming the sincere and unconditional upholder of the best principles of morality and virtue, of justice, love, and good will, not only in the social, political, and administrative development of the country, but likewise in its international relations. By assuming that position I believe that this nation will attain to a point of real greatness entirely unknown in the history of the world and will carry the prosperity of the nation to a point and to a period of time unknown in the history of the great nations, both in the ancient and the modern times. In that direction the United States will never have cause to complain of accumulating too much justice and too much love, as you feel now that you have too much wealth.

"The spiritual current to which I have alluded has been the inspiration of Mr. Root's visit to South America as a herald of peace, friendship, and good will to the southern peoples.

"They have responded as you know by the brilliant and eloquent description given by that eminent statesman especially in his beautiful speech this afternoon at the Baltimore Hotel.

"The spiritual current, as I say, has acted through the Secretary of State's utterances, next will be the utterances of its copartner, the wealth representative.

"There is the field for the surplus wealth to spend itself. Colombia, my own country, offers you sources of unheard-of riches, expecting only the magic wand of your resources and of your brains to convert

wildernesses into civilized and happy communities, all along both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in close proximity to the two ends of the interoceanic canal, wealth hidden in the bosom of the earth in the form of minerals of all kinds, woods of unmeasured extent, navigable rivers, climates of varied characters, and only expect your energy and your excess of capital to repay and yield inexhaustible profit.

"Let a portion of the great intercontinental railway be built in Colombia and it will form a link between the northern and southern parts of the whole line, which will open untold possibilities.

"I raise my glass to salute the no distant time when the capital which becomes accumulated by millions in your banking houses and railway enterprises, goes forth like a fertilizing stream to the virgin lands of Colombia as well as the rest of South America."

Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Chargé d'Affaires of Chile, spoke as follows:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me in asking me to speak about Chile, the country of my birth. I must confess that although the subject is one of great attraction I feel somewhat unequal to the task, both because I am to speak in a language which is not my own and because it is very difficult to add anything of interest about any of the South American countries after what we have just heard from the honorable, the Secretary of State.

"It is a pleasure for us to listen to the wise counsel of Mr. Root, while we feel proud of the friendship he has shown us not only during his trip to South America, but also in his remarkable speeches.

"I think, under the circumstances, that to give a brief description of Chile is the only thing I can do in response to your kind invitation.

"Our Republic, situated on the west coast of South America, reaches from about the eighteenth degree, southern latitude, to the south of Cape Horn, on the fifty-sixth degree.

"This long stretch of coast land differs as much as 180 miles in breadth and is about 2,520 miles long. By reason of its shape Chile is very accessible, its numerous products being easily transferred. They are thus readily put on the markets of the world.

"Looked at from the agricultural and economical aspect, as well as from the point of view of the distribution of its natural products, Chile may be divided into three great zones.

"The northern zone, as far as the thirtieth degree, shows for the most part the characteristics of desert. It is here that the largest amount of the mineral treasures of the country are to be found. It contains large quantities of saltpeter and borax, as well as numerous copper and silver mines.

"The central zone, as far as the thirty-eighth degree, is the best cultivated and watered. This is the agricultural zone, where the

wine, olive, wheat, and corn thrive to a splendid degree, its climate being considered one of the most agreeable of the world.

"The southern zone, as far as the Strait of Magellan, is mainly remarkable for its woods. Good coal exists in many places and gold dust has been found in some of the rivers, but the chief riches of the zone are the woods, the cattle breeding, and the products of the sea.

"The population of Chile can be estimated at about 5,000,000 in an area of nearly 800,000 square kilometers. If we take into consideration that Belgium, with an area of 29,400 square kilometers, has a population of over 8,000,000, and France, was an area of 536,000 square kilometers, has a population of about 38,000,000, we realize how sparsely populated Chile is. Twenty million more people can certainly find a livelihood on the mainland and on the large islands of the seashore by means of agriculture, cattle breeding, industry, and by a better exploitation of the mines and forests.

"The Government of Chile is that of the people and is representative. There are three powers at work in the Republic, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

"The executive power lies in the hands of a President and a Ministry. The President is elected for five years and can not be immediately reelected.

"The legislative power rests with the Congress elected directly by the people. They receive no kind of remuneration for their activity, may fill no public office, and be bound by no manner of contract to the Government, but they can always be reelected.

"The judicial power is absolutely and independently exercised by officials who are appointed by the President of the Republic according to definite rules and can not be removed from office except by a legal decision.

"In regard to political laws we can say that there are no privileged classes in Chile, all being equal in the eyes of the law. There is only one jurisdiction with the exception of the military one for purely military crimes. The freedom and safety of person and property are guaranteed. Press freedom also exists not only on paper, but in reality.

"On the whole we may say that Chile with its Constitution and laws, respected by all, has a steady and well-organized Government, which is only preoccupied with the progress of the country and its public instruction, with the improvement of the army and navy, and with the development of its present and future industries. It produces nearly all raw materials, from nitrate, coal, copper, and all kinds of ores, to wood, fish, wool, cattle, fruits, and grain, and has an excellent climate. However, due to the lack of capital and laborers, it has not yet arrived at that high degree of development which we have the right to expect of it in the near future. The immigration, especially of Germans,

which has of late steadily increased, has removed the latter cause for trouble, and no doubt capital will follow in the wake of the advancing cultivation.

“As I have already said, our main desire is to be known as a prosperous, rich, and peaceful country, and we are proud to be called by all the world ‘the Yankees of South America,’ and as such we wish to extend our hand to our brothers of the North and to open wide for them the doors of our trade, wishing to exchange the products of our natural wealth for those of your industries, and to see our commerce carried by American shipping and over American rails, and our agriculture developed under American agricultural implements.

“In thanking you for your kind attention, allow me to express my personal admiration for your beautiful country, wishing that she may ever prosper.”

Mr. SYLVINO GURGEL DO AMARAL, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, delivered the following address:

“MR. PRESIDENT OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS, GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It affords me great pleasure to be among you, having before my eyes a new glimpse of American life, seeing for myself the methods, the energy, the deliberate and patriotic efforts of the men of a new civilization, of the men who converted the rich soil gifted by nature into a land of progress, of order, and of well-being.

“Time is short for me now for entering into a few details that I wish I could point out to you in connection with the possibilities of closer commercial relations between Brazil and the United States. I had the opportunity two nights ago of making a few remarks about this important matter. It was at that splendid entertainment given to us by the unbounded hospitality of the Commercial Club of Kansas City. Now I beg leave to make some explanations in connection with the political relations that prevail between the United States and my country, relations which are entirely based upon the most intimate friendship and the most complete understanding.

“The eminent statesman who with such masterful capacity presides over the relations of the United States with the world—I mean the Secretary, ELIHU ROOT—said in his memorable speech, delivered here, that the Monroe Doctrine is as living to-day as it was robust when President MONROE made to the world his famous declaration of 1823. It was indeed very gratifying for me as the representative of the Ambassador of Brazil, and at the same time as the messenger of the genuine sentiments of the people of my country, in its majority, to hear from the Secretary of State of the United States such important declarations, which, I feel sure, will be largely discussed all over the civilized world. I feel myself in a position to state among this respectable assembly that this fundamental principle of

the international policy of the United States constitutes also one of the vital principles of the international policy of Brazil. But I desire to make it clear that this principle does not in the slightest degree signify sentiments or feelings of unfriendliness toward the European countries with which Brazil (the same could be said of the United States) entertains and wishes to entertain always the closest relations, and to which we Brazilians as a young nation of this continent devote intense feelings of gratitude, because we owe to those European countries the degree of civilization we have already attained. We shall never forget that the blood that flows in our veins is a blood purified by centuries of European civilization. We shall never forget that to European immigration, to European energies, to European labor, and to European capital we owe the internal and international standing which we present nowadays to the world.

“But the Monroe Doctrine is not an aggressive principle of international policy; the Monroe Doctrine is, on the contrary, an affirmation of peaceful policy—a policy based upon the respect and confidence that all the world ought to have, and really has, toward the younger generations that are building up new countries full of vitality, disposed to struggle for the common benefit of mankind. It is very grateful to me to remind any portion of the American public that Brazil has been the first country on earth to recognize formally the Monroe Doctrine. This recognition was made in the year 1824, a few months after the declaration of President MONROE. It was made by the first Emperor of Brazil and, since the first days of our independent life as a nation, up to the present time, the policy of the several governments which succeeded in the administration of Brazil, both during the time of the Empire and afterwards during the republican form of government, adopted some seventeen years ago by the Brazilian people—this policy, I repeat, has been invariably devoted to promote, to increase, and to cement the friendship between Brazil and the United States for the common well being of both countries and for the benefit, too, of mankind. At the same time we Brazilians shall never forget that the United States has been the first power of the world to recognize our independence. It being so, as the facts demonstrate very clearly, there is no effort at all to be made for any good or better understanding between us. We think that our friendship is a natural fact—I mean to say, a fact created by nature. The understanding I referred to has prevailed in the past, and surely it will prevail forever, because sincerity of purposes, sentiment of justice, and what we may call fair play and square dealing will exist among enlightened people that produce men of so great capabilities and of so pure ideals as we see nowadays in this country, in my country, and in the other countries of our America.

“Your Secretary of State made some very interesting remarks about the German colonization in Brazil. I am very glad to say that

his remarks are absolutely in accordance with the views we hold generally in Brazil. They represent the genuine sentiment of the large majority of the learned people of Brazil. The unsoundness is proved now by facts of some reports circulated now and then about the so-called German peril in Brazil. There is no such peril. Brazil never feared and does not fear any current of foreign immigration. Foreign people going there know, or at least must know, that we have our laws and that these laws must be respected in the same way as the rights of the foreigners are respected, nay, have to be protected by our laws. The German colony in the southern part of Brazil is composed of law-abiding people, it being only to be regretted that this colony is for the present so small in number in comparison with the large Brazilian population. It is to be hoped that the Germans, as well as any other law-abiding and progressive people, will come to Brazil to build there their new homes in a land of freedom, of order, and of progress. The Germans of Brazil have contributed largely to the general prosperity that we are now enjoying there. We wish that thousands, hundreds of thousands, and millions of these good Germans flow to Brazil to become there the Brazilian citizens of the future.

"I seize now the opportunity to thank most happily the distinguished diplomat who, with such recognized ability, represents the United States in the Republic of Colombia, the Hon. JOHN BARRETT, for the flattering words and the glowing statements he has just made referring to Brazil. Minister BARRETT is indeed a great friend of all South American people, and no doubt his friendship is the result of the intimate knowledge he has of our feelings toward the United States and of his certainty that we are nations struggling for the betterment of self-government.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention you have been kind enough to pay to my remarks, and I thank most cordially the executive committee of the trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and, as a whole, the people of Kansas City for the never-to-be-forgotten hospitality extended to me as the representative of my Ambassador and of my country."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

The "Review of the River Plate," in its issue for October 12, 1906, publishes the figures showing the details of exportation from the Argentine Republic during the first nine months of 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year, the principal articles and the points of destination being furnished. In the statement in reference the average weights and measurements are as follows: One bale

of wool, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilograms; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilograms; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilograms; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilograms; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilograms; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilograms, and 1 case of butter, 24 kilograms.

Of dry oxhides, in the nine months under review, there was a total exported numbering 1,805,510, as compared with 1,362,304 in the preceding year. Of the number shipped, the United States took 983,402; the United Kingdom, 17,651; France, 28,563; Germany, 229,957; Belgium, 90,187; Italy, 333,840; Brazil, 900, and other countries 121,010.

Salt oxhides were shipped to the number of 1,163,915, as compared with 1,349,538, of which the United Kingdom took 118,493; the United States, 66,833; France, 81,201; Germany, 607,173; Belgium, 285,218, and Italy, 4,997.

Dry horsehides were shipped to the amount of 102,541, as compared with 69,146 in the preceding year, the United States taking 14,544; Germany, 87,973, and Italy, 24. Salt horsehides shipped numbered 12,751, as compared with 105,829 in the previous year, 3,732 were sent to the United States, and 9,019 to the German Empire.

Of sheepskins there were exported 36,160 bales, as compared with 39,637 in the preceding year, the United Kingdom taking 1,897; the United States, 1,034; France, 27,884; Germany, 3,448; Belgium, 145; Italy, 1,647, and Brazil, 105.

The number of bales of hair shipped was 3,257, as compared with 4,822 in 1905, of which the United Kingdom took 125; the United States, 1,230; France, 120; Germany, 438; Belgium, 995, and Italy 345.

Tallow was shipped to the amount of 16,809 pipes, 55,539 casks, and 3,416 hogsheads, as against 24,365 pipes, 78,186 casks, and 14,926 hogsheads in 1905. During the nine months in reference the export destinations of this commodity were as follows: United Kingdom, 3,377 pipes, 24,721 casks, and 1,206 hogsheads; France, 200 pipes and 2,638 casks; Germany, 1,049 pipes, 8,115 casks, and 767 hogsheads; Belgium, 585 pipes, 6,018 casks, and 8 hogsheads; Italy, 6,384 pipes, 4,464 casks, and 404 hogsheads; South Africa, 22 casks; Brazil, 2,351 pipes, 3,209 casks, and 35 hogsheads; other countries, 2,863 pipes, 6,352 casks, and 996 hogsheads.

Goatskins to the number of 7,792 bales were exported, as against 10,138 bales in the preceding year, of which the United States took 3,303; France, 538; Germany, 1,147, and Belgium, 2,804.

Wool was shipped to the amount of 268,293 bales, as compared with 325,178 in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 22,619; the United States, 18,256; France, 95,263; Germany, 89,892; Belgium, 36,570; Italy, 1,959, and other countries, 3,704.

The number of frozen wethers exported was 2,389,332, as compared

with 2,704,520 in the previous year, the United Kingdom taking 2,327,862; Italy, 24, and South Africa, 61,446.

Wheat shipments amounted to 2,067,888 tons, as against 2,462,215 in the year 1905, of which the United Kingdom took 299,131; France, 33,950; Germany, 95,945; Belgium, 315,270; Italy, 41,096; South Africa, 14,074; Brazil, 179,106; orders, 878,546, and other countries, 210,770.

Maize shipments reached a total of 1,815,464 tons, as compared with 1,748,934 tons in the previous year, 197,338 going to the United Kingdom, 113,719 to France, 119,930 to Germany, 159,242 to Belgium, 49,710 to Italy, 3,263 to South Africa, 18,357 to Brazil, 1,045,409 for orders, and 108,406 to other countries.

Linseed was shipped to the amount of 424,871 tons, as compared with 536,325 in the preceding year, being distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 31,986; France, 42,846; Germany, 87,673; Belgium, 49,581; Italy, 3,136; Brazil, 204; orders, 159,709, and other countries, 49,736.

Flour shipments aggregated 94,114 tons, as compared with 93,330 tons in 1905, which destinations were the following: United Kingdom, 5,453; France, 81; Germany, 919; Belgium, 18; South Africa, 350; Brazil, 82,060, and other countries, 5,233.

Bran shipments amounted to 128,350 tons, as compared with 114,885 tons in the previous year, the United Kingdom taking 5,676; France, 7,365; Germany, 88,345; Belgium, 10,164; Italy, 40; South Africa, 707; Brazil, 4,936; orders, 4,872, and other countries, 6,245.

Pollards were exported to the amount of 45,220 bags, as against 85,858 bags in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom received 17,394; France, 20,962; Belgium, 5,280, and other countries, 1,584.

A total of 152,940 bags of oilseed were exported, as compared with 153,889 bags in 1905, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 29,618; France, 496; Germany, 105,418; Belgium, 10,817; and other countries, 6,591.

Beef was sent abroad to the amount of 1,554,752 quarters, as compared with 1,419,152 quarters in 1905, of which the United Kingdom took 1,362,402; Italy, 6,269; South Africa, 174,839, and other countries, 11,242.

The amount of hay exported was 1,228,313 bales, as compared with 751,943 bales in the preceding year, of which 1,075 went to the United Kingdom, 22,389 to the United States, 20 to France, 300,141 to South Africa, 639,705 to Brazil, and 264,983 to other countries.

Quebracho was shipped to the amount of 220,411 tons, as compared with 214,138 tons in 1905, the United Kingdom taking 12,875; the United States, 51,244; France, 3,738; Germany, 35,194; Belgium, 1,910; Italy, 15,461; orders, 73,008, and other countries, 26,981.

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The amount of quebracho extract shipped was 41,499 tons, as against 22,380 tons in the preceding year, of which the United Kingdom took 3,598; the United States, 19,045; France, 1,295; Germany, 11,358; Belgium, 148; Italy, 3,635; Brazil, 217; orders, 2,100, and other countries, 103.

Butter was exported to the amount of 101,681 cases, as against 138,653 cases in 1905, of which there were shipped to the United Kingdom 48,919; Germany, 100; South Africa, 52,748; Brazil, 101, and other countries, 113.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF LA PLATA, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The movement in the port of La Plata, Argentine Republic, for the month of September, 1906, was as follows: Arrivals—32 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, of which 7 were with coal, 7 with general cargo, 1 with lumber, 15 in transit, and 4 in ballast. Clearances—31 steamers and 2 sailing vessels, of which 12 were with general cargo, 11 with cereals, and 10 in ballast. The main items of exports from January 1 to September 30, 1906, were: Maize, 67,710 tons; wheat, 184,290 tons; linseed, 4,431 tons; oats, 4,547 tons; bran, 2,319 tons; hay, 26 tons; frozen beef, 23,308 tons; frozen mutton, 11,294 tons; preserved meat, 77 tons; wool, 444 tons; salted cow hides, 825 tons.

WHEAT AND LINSEED RAISING IN 1906-7.

The report of the statistical division of the Ministry of Agriculture on the area sown in wheat and linseed for the year 1906-7 as compared with 1905-6 is as follows:

Provinces.	Wheat.		Linseed.	
	1905-6.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>
Buenos Ayres.....	2,409,056	2,213,255	263,248	220,666
Santa Fe.....	1,542,500	1,488,413	498,800	489,000
Cordoba.....	1,236,415	1,462,640	118,156	144,854
Entre Rios.....	814,320	332,960	135,010	155,696
Other Provinces and Territories.....	173,002	195,000	7,568	10,500
Total.....	5,675,292	5,692,268	1,022,782	1,020,715.

The yield of wheat for the year 1905-6 was 3,672,300 tons and of linseed, 591,900 tons.

THE QUEBRACHO SHIPMENTS OF THE CHACO REGION.

A report published in "*La Prensa*," of Buenos Ayres, gives valuable data respecting the quebracho forests and shipments of the great region of the Republic known as the Chaco. An enormous trade in hard woods and tannin only awaits adequate transport facilities which, however, are being rapidly pushed forward. Already large enter-

prises devoted to the exploitation of this forest product are established, among the most important being: La Forestal del Chaco, El Quebracho de Puerto María, El Tanino de Puerto Max, La Palometa Quebracho y Cía., and Quebrachales Fusionados. These holdings have been equipped with railroads for the handling of the woods whose total transport in the course of a year, from one establishment, amounts to 23,653,225 kilograms. The shipments in reference comprised 18,078,270 kilograms of quebracho logs, 2,086,305 kilograms of quebracho firewood, 60,900 kilograms of ties, 29,870 kilograms of quebracho posts, 171,376 kilograms of quebracho beams, and 3,221,004 kilograms of special sorts. Tannin shipments to the amount of 4,013,300 kilograms were also made, the total receipts for the year being valued at \$478,260.87 national currency.

The temporary depression in the price of quebracho product has led to a suspension of exports, and the storing of the output for future use. Forest inspectors regulate the cutting and care of the trees, and also collect the prescribed duties for the forest produce.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS FOR 1905.

Number 13 of the "*Boletín demográfico Argentino*" has just been published, and contains interesting information in regard to vital statistics for 1905.

There were, on December 31, 1905, in the Argentine Republic 5,728,197 inhabitants, as compared with 5,460,028 on December 31, 1904.

Of this increase, 19 per thousand is credited to births, 26 per thousand to immigration, and 5 per thousand to the difference, ascertained by the census of several Territories, between the estimated population, in accordance with the demographic movement, and that which actually exists.

The births for the year were 192,865 and the deaths amounted to 87,984, there being an excess of 104,876 in favor of births.

The number of immigrants was 221,622 and that of passengers 55,117; of the total of 276,739 persons who came into the Republic during the year under review, 136,089 left the country, of which latter number 82,772 were immigrants and 53,317 passengers. The balance in favor of the country was 140,650 persons.

Comparing the annual average in increase of the population of the Argentine Republic with that of the United States from 1860 to 1905 the following result is shown: From 1860 to 1869 said increase was in the Argentine Republic of 5.7 per cent, while that of the United States was only 2.2 per cent; from 1869 to 1895 of 4.6 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively, and from 1895 to 1905 of 4.4 per cent for the Argentine Republic, and from 1890 to 1900 of 2.2 per cent for the United States.

THE IMMIGRATION DURING 1890 TO 1905.

The following figures relating to the immigration into the Argentine Republic during the years 1890 to 1905 have been taken from statistics published in one of the last numbers of the review edited by the chamber of commerce of Buenos Ayres. The great increase which commenced in 1904 and continued during 1905, is still more pronounced in 1906, taking into consideration the figures of the first six months thereof. The immigration during said half year amounted to 152,496 persons, the details of which were published by this BULLETIN in its October number.

These are the figures corresponding to each of the years in reference: 1890, 77,815; 1891, 28,266; 1892, 39,973; 1893, 52,067; 1894, 54,720; 1895, 61,226; 1896, 102,673; 1897, 72,978; 1898, 67,130; 1899, 84,442; 1900, 54,851; 1901, 90,127; 1902, 67,992; 1903, 75,227; 1904, 125,567; 1905, 177,117.

RAILWAY REPORTS.

The reports made in London November 12, 1906, to the shareholders of the Argentine Great Western Railway and the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway show a most gratifying condition in both these companies.

The main line of the Pacific Railway extends from Buenos Ayres westward to Villa Mercedes, where the Great Western carries the railway system on to Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes. From Mendoza the new Trans-Andine Railway will, when completed, connect with the Chilean system, thus completing the transcontinental route. The first section of the Trans-Andine road on the Chilean side, from Los Andes to Juncal, was opened to traffic in February, 1906. The second section, from Juncal to Portillo, will be opened, it is expected, by April or May, 1907. From Portillo the western end of the summit tunnel is only 4 miles away. On the Argentine side the rail head is up to the summit tunnel. This tunnel is 3,030 meters in length and is being pierced from both sides.

At the present time about 800 meters of this work has been done and the remaining 2,230 meters will require from eighteen months to two years to complete. On the completion of the Juncal to Portillo section next year, there will remain only about three hours' mule-back travel from Buenos Ayres to Santiago.

The Trans-Andine Company is controlled by the Argentine Great Western, and the chairman of the latter company, who is also chairman of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, announced at the meeting that conferences had been going on with the view of an arrangement for the closer working of the two companies.

The gross receipts of the Great Western increased for the year from \$3,090,000 to \$3,705,000; the expenses from \$1,950,000 to

\$2,430,000, and the profits from \$1,140,000 to \$1,275,000; \$200,000 was spent on renewals for the year, and a 6 per cent dividend on the stock declared.

The Pacific road shows an increase in receipts for the year of \$1,770,000 and of profits \$955,000. A 7 per cent dividend is declared and \$400,000 carried over to the reserve, which now amounts to nearly \$3,800,000.

The gross receipts for the year were over \$8,000,000 upon 1,098 miles of track opened. The receipts were therefore over \$7,000 a mile. In 1901 the road operated 671 miles and its receipts were \$4,250 a mile.

SILK CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

In a report on the subject of silk culture in the Argentine Republic, "*Das Handels Museum*" states that during the last few years there has been a marked development in the care of silkworms throughout the country. In the Province of Santa Fé there are no less than 5,000,000 mulberry trees of recent planting. These, added to about 200,000 2 to 5 year old trees previously in existence, will make it possible for the Province to produce, in the near future, about 100,000 kilograms of cocoons annually. Equally good reports are published with regard to the Province of Córdoba. In the region of Caroya alone there are more than 50,000 trees under cultivation. The eggs and the plants were obtained by the *Sociedad Sericola Argentina*. Results so far have been very satisfactory, although it will be two or three years before an exact estimate can be arrived at. In the Province of Tucumán there are about 300,000 mulberry trees of 30 to 40 years' growth, with an assured output of about 2,500,000 kilograms of cocoons. Other sections interested in the industry comprise the Provinces of Salta, Jujuy, and Santiago del Estero. The business is practically in the hands of immigrants from Italy.

BOLIVIA.

Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERON, minister to the United States from Bolivia, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with the following economic description of Bolivia, prepared by Señor Don LUIS S. CRESPO, chief of division in the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, La Paz:

BOLIVIA.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia bears date of October 28, 1880.

According to its provisions, the executive power is vested in a President of the Republic selected by the direct vote of the people for a period of four years, and not eligible for reelection on the expiration

of his presidential term. The legislative power is vested in a Federal Congress consisting of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by all citizens who can read and write. There are 16 senators, 2 from each Department, elected for a period of six years, and 69 representatives or deputies elected for four years. Senators as well as representatives are chosen by the direct vote of the people. The Senate is renewed every two years by thirds, and the House of Representatives every two years by halves. Senators and representatives receive a salary from the Federal treasury of 500 *bolivianos* (\$242.50) a month during the sessions of the Congress, which sits for a period of sixty working days, which period may be extended to ninety days. There may be special sessions of Congress to consider special and designated subjects. In addition to the President, there are two vice-presidents of the Republic and a cabinet divided into the following six departments: Foreign Relations and Worship, Interior and Fomento, Justice and Public Instruction, Finance and Industry, War, and Colonization and Agriculture.

The President of the Republic is Señor ISMAEL MONTES, elected August 14, 1904, for the term 1904 to 1908.

The political, administrative, military, and economic authority of each Department is vested in a prefect. The Republic is divided into 8 Departments, 55 Provinces, 437 cantons, and 248 vice-cantons, governed respectively by prefects, subprefects, corregidores, and alcaldes. The prefects and subprefects are appointed by the President of the Republic, the corregidores and alcaldes by the subprefects in their respective Provinces. In the capital of each Province there is a municipal council composed of 12 members, in the Province there is a municipal board composed of 5 members, and in the cantons, cantonal agents. The colonial Territories, one of which is situated in the northeast of the Republic, and the other in the Gran Chaco, are under a special government administered by national delegates.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The territorial area of Bolivia is estimated at 708,195 English square miles. The estimated population on September 1, 1906, based on the census of 1900, is 2,267,935 inhabitants, as shown by the following table:

	Population in 1900.	Annual in- crease of 5 per cent.	Estimated population in 1906.
Colonial Territories.....	10,000	3,000	13,000
La Paz.....	445,616	133,684	579,300
El Beni.....	32,180	9,654	41,834
Oruro.....	86,081	25,824	111,905
Cochabamba.....	328,163	98,448	426,611
Santa Cruz.....	209,592	62,877	272,469
Potosi.....	325,615	97,684	423,299
Chuquisaca.....	204,434	61,330	265,764
Tarija.....	102,887	30,866	133,753
Total.....	1,741,568	523,367	2,267,935

Comparing the population with the area; that is to say, the density per square kilometer and square mile, the following result is obtained:

	Area, in square kilometers.	Equivalent, in square miles.	Population.	
			Per square kilometer.	Per square mile.
Colonial Territories.....	198,800.00	96,561.10	0.06	0.13
La Paz.....	139,277.74	67,649.96	4.15	8.56
El Beni.....	264,455.53	124,451.29	.15	.32
Oruro.....	49,537.53	24,061.36	2.25	4.65
Cochabamba.....	60,417.86	29,346.15	7.06	14.53
Santa Cruz.....	367,128.03	178,321.40	.74	1.52
Potosí.....	126,390.49	61,390.36	3.84	6.89
Chuquisaca.....	68,420.28	33,233.08	3.88	7.99
Tarija.....	183,606.10	89,181.12	.72	1.49
Total.....	1,458,033.56	708,195.82	1.55	3.20

According to the Federal census of September 1, 1900, the native population of the Republic was 920,864, or 50.91 per cent of the total number of inhabitants. The mixed population was 486,018, or 26.75 per cent; the white population 231,088, or 12.72 per cent; the black population 3,945, or 0.21 per cent, and, lastly, the unclassified population was 170,936, or 9.41 per cent.

Not including the population under 7 years, there were 564,000 inhabitants in the Republic engaged in agriculture, 399,037 in the manufacturing industries, 55,521 in commerce, 49,674 in the learned professions, 36,285 in domestic service, 12,625 in mining, 3,106 in the arts, the remainder of the population being unclassified. The foreign population was 7,425, the greatest number, 2,072, being Peruvians.

The present population of the Departments (September, 1906) is estimated as follows: Sucre, capital of the Republic, 27,080; La Paz, seat of the Government, 78,910; Cochabamba, 28,451; Oruro, 20,670; Potosí, 27,160; Santa Cruz, 23,835; Tarija, 9,074; Trinidad, 5,530. The temporary capital of the colonial Territory in the northwestern part of the Republic is Riberalta, with a population of 2,134. The capital of the Territory of the Great Eastern Chaco is Villa Montes, with a population of 1,653.

RELIGION, INSTRUCTION, AND JUSTICE.

Religion.—The State acknowledges and supports the Roman Catholic religion, but permits the exercise of other forms of worship. There are 18 convents of Catholic orders, 10 of which are for men and 8 for women. In these there are 241 friars and 280 nuns. The number of priests is 567. The census of 1900 gave a population of 24,245 who did not profess the Catholic religion. There is an archbishop and 3 Catholic bishops. The expense of worship costs the State annually about 200,000 *bolivianos* (\$97,000), including the maintenance of the missions to the heathen in charge of the Franciscan order.

Instruction.—Public instruction is divided into primary, secondary, and higher or professional.

Primary instruction is free and obligatory, and is under the direction of the municipalities. At the present time there are in the Republic 710 schools of primary instruction, including municipal, Federal, parochial and private schools, with 1,126 teachers and 48,560 pupils. In some places there are rural schools for the instruction of the natives.

The State and the municipalities spend in the maintenance of primary instruction the sum of 550,000 *bolivianos* (\$266,750) annually. Secondary instruction is given in 8 Government colleges, 4 seminaries, 1 religious college, and 5 lyceums under private management. All these institutions have 126 teachers and 2,530 pupils. Higher or professional instruction includes law, medicine, and theology. Instruction in surveying and commercial affairs is also given. There are 16 higher institutions of learning, with 65 professors and 680 scholars. The faculty of theology, incorporated in the system of the college seminaries, is under the control of the respective dioceses.

In the management of the institutions referred to a division is made into as many university districts as there are universities. At the head of each one of these districts there is a president, formally called a chancellor, who is chief of the district in so far as concerns matters relating to secondary and higher instruction and to private instruction given in private schools. In Sucre and La Paz there are colleges of arts and industries conducted by priests of the Salesian order. In some of the capitals there are commercial schools, and La Paz is the seat of a military college.

In all the capitals of the Departments there are libraries, either Federal, departmental, municipal, or belonging to different institutions and associations. In La Paz there are two museums, the national and the departmental. In Oruro and Potosi there are museums of mining.

Justice.—The judicial power is vested in the supreme court of justice, composed of seven magistrates, which sits in the capital of the Republic; superior courts of the district, composed of five judges, one for each Department, except in the Department of Beni, where there is but one superior judge; and in the courts of Partido, instructing judges, and parochial alcaldes. The Department is governed by an attorney-general, district attorneys, partido attorneys, and fiscal agents. The administration of justice is free.

FINANCE.

The general revenues of the Republic are divided into national, departmental, and municipal.

The national revenues consist of the receipts from custom-houses, export duties, tax on spirits, tax on mining companies and enterprises, consular invoices, mortgages, patents, mining titles, stamped paper

and stamps, coinage, Government telegraphs, sale of public lands, post-office boxes and stamps, pensions and university degrees, etc.

The ordinary cash receipts and expenditures during the last five years were as follows:

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1901.....	6,434,925.30	6,513,701.81	1904.....	6,838,576.19	6,098,686.31
1902.....	5,969,652.73	7,184,660.79	1905.....	7,862,098.21	7,533,628.46
1903.....	5,282,344.43	7,461,860.00			

The Federal receipts are estimated in the budget for 1906 at 10,406,233 *bolivianos* (one *boliviano* is equal to 48½ cents). The estimated expenditures for the same period were 11,688,556.58 *bolivianos*, as follows:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Legislative Department.....	260,656.00
Foreign Relations and Worship	1,118,298.20
Interior and Fomento	3,083,858.79
Finance and Industry	1,690,224.99
Justice and Public Instruction.....	2,037,872.70
War.....	2,384,244.90
Colonization and Agriculture.....	1,114,401.00

The resources of the nation have recently been considerably increased by the payment of the Brazilian and Chilean indemnities, both of which aggregate, approximately, 28,700,000 *bolivianos*—\$13,919,500. This sum will be used exclusively in the construction of railroads.

Bolivia is the only country in South America that has no foreign debt.

The internal debt, classified and acknowledged, up to 1905, amounted to 6,243,270 *bolivianos*, including 1,998,500 *bolivianos*, the value of the bonds of the State.

The departmental revenues for 1906 are estimated at 2,093,503.62 *bolivianos*, and the expenses in the same sum.

The departmental revenues consist principally of the territorial tax on the natives, land tax, tax on imports and exports of cattle, tax on tobacco, tax on inheritances and wills, titles, special title paper, tax on hides and skins, etc.

The departmental expenses occurred in their greater part in the administrative department and the Departments of Justice, Public Works, Public Instruction, Police, and Worship.

The municipal revenues aggregated in one year 2,800,000 *bolivianos*.

ARMY.

All Bolivians are obliged to bear arms in the defense of their country, and personal military service is obligatory, in case of necessity, from 20 to 50 years of age.

The army is divided in six great groups, in the following form:

[Data taken from the military census of 1906.]

Class.	Classification.	Age.	Number of men.
		Years.	
1	Raw recruits	18 to 20	21,027
2	In training	20 to 25	39,280
3	Ordinary reserve	25 to 30	47,822
4	Special reserve	30 to 40	69,705
5	Territorial guard	40 to 50	45,279
6	Freed from service for physical inability and those past 50.....		20,045
Total on the military rolls of the Republic			243,158

Taking of this number only the forces available in case of mobilization—that is to say, calculating the men from 18 to 40—the total reaches 177,834 men ready to bear arms, of which number 50,000 men could maneuver on the field of battle, should it be necessary to do so.

The effective force of the line is fixed for 1906 at 2,430 men.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The national industry, generally speaking, is as yet but little developed owing to the lack of labor and capital, for which reason Bolivia occupies an unimportant place in industry and manufacture.

The isolated situation of the Republic in the heart of the Continent, separated on the west from the Pacific ports by the Andes Range and the Atacama Desert, and on the east by boundless forests, without it having been possible up to the present time to open to navigation any of her numerous rivers, nor construct a good road giving easy access to the sea, all have deprived the Republic of that industrial progress which civilization brings to all the civilized peoples of the world.

Without roads or easy means of transportation, with the exception of the railroads from Antofagasta to Oruro (924 kilometers) and from Guaqui to La Paz (96 kilometers), and with only mule trains, the trails or roads over which they pass being generally made by the action of the hoofs of the mules, with poor cart or wagon roads, it is a notable fact that Bolivia has been able to supply herself with articles of prime necessity for the purpose of encouraging her mining industry and of supplying her most urgent wants.

It is not, therefore, surprising that an inland country, such as Bolivia is, without a seacoast, should remain backward in the development of the industries noted in the neighboring nations, which receive along their extensive coasts the impulse of European civilization because of the facilities of navigation.

The largest item which Bolivia sends to the great markets of the world is her abundant and rich ores, with which she has been bountifully blessed by nature.

Mining, then, is the only industry that has reached a considerable degree of development, even to the extent of being considered the national industry.

The mountains of Bolivia contain great veins of the most valuable ores known to the mineral kingdom, and united in many combinations. The exploitation of this mineral wealth is carried on on a large scale, not, however, to the extent to which it is susceptible, owing to the lack of labor and capital, and, above all, to the lack of railway lines. In spite of this Bolivia can well be proud of an industry placed on a level with the most modern industrial methods, and of having for the exploitation of her natural wealth the best miners in South America.

The distribution of the mineral zones in Bolivia is a fact that attracts the attention of geologists. A well-informed naturalist, studying the tableland of Bolivia, said: "It is a table of silver supported by legs of gold."

The most important tin mines are situated in the Departments of Oruro, Potosi, and La Paz; the silver mines in Potosi and Oruro, and the gold mines in La Paz, Potosi, and Santa Cruz. The most valuable copper ores are in the Province of Pacajes (Corocoro), in the Department of La Paz. There are also mines containing bismuth, wolfram, antimony, iron, lead, zinc, cobalt, etc., in different parts of the Republic.

After mining, the most important industry is agriculture, in the development of which consists the future of the Republic.

Bolivia has an area calculated at 145,803,356 hectares. Subtracting 30 per cent, supposed to be covered by forests, rivers, lakes, cities, towns, and mountain ranges, etc., leaves more than 90,000,000 hectares available for agriculture and stock raising industries, which could occupy in their exploitation from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of inhabitants.

The area suitable for cultivation may be estimated at 4,000,000 hectares, about half of which is now cultivated, inasmuch as in every agricultural property a part of the land is left for the pasturage of domestic animals and for future cultivation.

It will be seen at once that only a small part of the available area is in cultivation, leaving great extents of uncultivated lands awaiting the fertilizing hands of man to produce the rich and abundant fruits of so privileged a soil.

The present agricultural production of the Republic is difficult to estimate, since there are no statistics which indicate it even approximately. All agricultural products produced are for local consumption, with the exception of india rubber, which is shipped to Europe, and small quantities of coca, coffee, quinine, etc., that are consumed in Chile and the Argentine Republic.

The richest regions in india rubber are the colonial Territories and the Departments of Beni and Santa Cruz and parts of the Departments of La Paz and Cochabamba. Coca and coffee are produced in the hot regions of La Paz and Cochabamba. Beni and Santa Cruz also produce coffee and many other valuable vegetable products.

Manufacturing industries in Bolivia are still in their infancy.

COMMERCE.

Imports and exports are made through the ports of Mollendo, Arica, and Antofagasta on the Pacific Ocean; through Suarez on the Paraguay River; through Montes on the Iténez River; through Villa Bella on the Madera River; through Bahia in upper Acre; through the custom-house of Abuná and the interior custom-houses of La Paz, Oruro, Uyuni, Tarija, Tupiza, and Pelechucho.

Without any law providing therefor, free-trade is in force in Bolivia, and the system of protection adopted by many of the nations of the world does not exist in that Republic. This being the case, foreign merchandise, either European or American, finds an easy and suitable outlet in the markets of the Republic.

The general commerce of imports and exports for the last eleven years is shown by the official values indicated in the following table:

Years.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	
1895	13,897,404.89	39.93	20,914,140.11	60.07
1896	12,952,483.45	36.95	22,047,330.51	63.05
1897	12,467,242.25	32.65	21,990,455.24	67.35
1898	11,897,244.85	30.23	27,456,676.76	69.77
1899	12,839,961.81	31.94	27,365,746.65	68.06
1900	13,341,114.47	37.43	35,657,689.96	62.57
1901	16,953,223.75	31.08	37,578,210.97	68.92
1902	14,143,312.31	33.52	28,041,578.74	66.48
1903	16,314,869.39	38.70	25,909,458.31	61.30
1904	19,823,441.59	48.36	21,162,947.44	51.64
1905	20,298,771.67	49.73	29,533,047.42	59.27

The imports consist of all kinds of European and American merchandise, such as tools and machinery, clothing, furniture, groceries, beverages, fabrics, chemical products, drugs, and everything necessary for the use of a civilized nation.

The imports in 1905 came from the following countries:

Countries.	Weight.	Value.	Countries.	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Germany	6,889,581	3,556,160.78	Uruguay	79,019	71,205.08
England	6,261,156	3,343,449.04	Paraguay	79,344	22,001.04
Chile	22,927,728	2,500,635.03	Portugal	33,366	11,449.08
Peru	9,000,442	2,306,499.82	Brazil	15,534	5,294.98
United States	10,230,319	1,713,348.20	Central America	1,378	3,445.00
Argentina	1,004,617	1,054,250.07	Cuba	1,340	1,638.80
France	985,876	747,502.88	China	60	67.87
Italy	1,712,570	726,698.04	Unknown	22,893,426	3,295,006.72
Belgium	1,342,013	674,924.75			
Spain	337,841	166,132.35			
Ecuador	454,961	99,015.13	Total	81,250,661	20,298,771.67

The customs receipts from imports in 1905 aggregated 3,619,863.29 *bolivianos*.

The exports consisted principally of the mining and agricultural natural products of the country, such as tin, silver, copper, bismuth, gold, rubber, coca, hides and skins, some of which are very valuable, as, for example, chinchilla, vicuna, etc.

The following table shows these exports in 1905:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Tin	26,425,450	13,587,736.32	Hides and skins	520,594	160,976.66
Rubber	1,691,322	5,809,188.70	Quinine	200,370	98,645.38
Silver	8,266,413	3,099,394.92	Tobacco	106,863	87,915.80
Copper	6,708,295	3,564,956.73	Gold	82	42,740.60
Bismuth	592,412	1,185,552.70	Miscellaneous	2,774,533	453,259.09
Wolfram	64,234	451,579.32			
Coca	216,653	396,207.80	Total	47,871,371	29,533,047.42

The following table shows the destination of these exports:

Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Chile	12,374,203	6,346,170.05	United States	3,339	60,761.00
France	6,304,046	3,812,531.10	Italy	1,461	5,165.00
England	2,797,514	2,681,491.28	Uruguay	125	94.05
Germany	746,079	1,028,682.42	Destination not given	24,743,314	15,139,751.11
Argentina	338,594	335,203.46			
Peru	93,696	123,197.95	Total	47,371,371	29,533,751.11

In analyzing the merchandise by countries the Department used the shipping lists and consular invoices issued by the respective consuls and consular agents of Bolivia in foreign countries.

The values of imported articles subject to duties and those which enter free are determined by the customs tariff now in force.

The classification of the exports was made from the declarations of the shippers, taking as a basis the current market price at the time of making the shipping lists.

In order to better understand the approximate value in cash of the exports and imports, it should be borne in mind that the values given in the foregoing tables are only the *official* values, according to the customs appraisements, and are not the *real* or *commercial* values in the markets where the products are used, in which places it is well known that the given values are substantially increased, and this increase may be estimated, according to approximate valuations, at about 50 per cent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following are the principal channels of communication to Bolivia:

1. *Via Antofagasta* (a Chilean port on the Pacific.) From there by rail to Uyuni (379 English miles) and Oruro (195 miles from Uyuni), the center of the Republic. From Oruro to Sucre, the capital of the

Republic, a distance of 192 miles, and to **La Paz**, the seat of the Government, 127 miles, there is also railway communication.

2. *Via Arica* (also a Pacific port to the north of Antofagasta), a distance of 309 miles to La Paz. There is railway communication to Tacna, and from there a bridle road to La Paz. At the present time a railroad is being constructed which will connect Arica with La Paz.

3. *Via Mollendo*, a Peruvian port on the Pacific, and 533 miles from La Paz, there is railway communication as far as Puno, and from thence by steamboats to Guaqui, and from there by rail to La Paz. The time taken in making the entire trip is usually about 42 hours.

4. *Via the Amazon*.—This river is navigable from Pará, a Brazilian port on the Atlantic, to Villa Bella, the first Bolivian city en route, the journey of 2,156 miles being made in 314 hours. The distance from Europe (Lisbon) to Pará is 3,263 marine miles, the journey being made in 12 days.

5. *Via the Paraguay River*.—From Montevideo or Buenos Ayres the River Plate, the Parana and the Paraguay rivers are traversed in turn until the Bolivian port of Suarez is reached. The distance is 1,740 miles, and 7 or 8 days are required to make the trip. From Port Suarez to Santa Cruz, capital of the Department of the same name, the distance is 391 miles, and the journey is made on muleback or in carts. Santa Cruz is 342 miles from the capital of the Republic.

6. *Through the Argentine Republic*.—From Buenos Ayres to the Bolivian city of Tupiza the distance is 1,829 miles, 223 of which, from Buenos Ayres to Rosario by the Parana River, are maritime, and 1,606, from Rosario to Humahuaca by railway, and Humahuaca to Tupiza by wagon road are overland.

Railways.—The length of the railways in exploitation in Bolivian territory in September, 1906, was 384 miles, of which 309 belong to the Bolivian section of the railway from Antofagasta to Oruro, 16 to the branch from Uyuni to Pulacayo, and 59 to the railway from Guaqui to La Paz.

The gauge of the railway from Antofagasta to Oruro is 75 centimeters, a gauge that has given rise to no difficulties in the operation of the line.

The Governments of Bolivia and Chile have agreed, in the treaty of October 20, 1904, to construct a railway from port Arica to upper La Paz, an approximate distance of 208 miles. The construction of this line via Lluta, with branches to the sulphur mines of Tacora and the mineral district of Corocoro, has already begun. The road will have a length of about 186 miles in Bolivian territory and the gauge will be 1 meter.

On the 4th of last July the construction of a railway was commenced from Oruro, the terminal point of the Antofagasta line, to the station of Viacha on the line of the Guaqui to La Paz railway. This line will

have an approximate length of 129 miles and, owing to the ease of construction, will be completed in a short time.

At the same time a branch line will be built to Desaguadero to unite with the railway line from Arica to La Paz.

The Government of Bolivia has also contracted for the construction of the following railways which will unite to form the central system of the railways mentioned:

	Miles.
Oruro to Cochabamba	133
Oruro to Potosi.....	205
Potosi to Tupiza.....	155
Uyuni to Potosi	136

Communication with the northeastern part of the Republic is made through the navigable rivers that flow into the Amazon. It is planned not only to construct a railroad to connect the centers of population and of production with the banks of these navigable rivers, but also to overcome the difficulties encountered in the navigation of these great waterways. In order to solve the first of these problems the Government of Bolivia has already contracted for the construction of a railway from La Paz to Puerto Pando on the Beni River, the length of which will be approximately 186 miles. For the purpose of solving the second problem and giving greater development to the commerce between Bolivia and Brazil, the Government of the latter country agreed, in the treaty of November, 1903, to construct a railway from Madera to Mamore, overcoming thereby all the natural obstacles to navigation.

The eastern region of Bolivia can be reached through Port Suarez in Bolivian territory, Caceres Lake, and the Paraguay River, which is navigable to its mouth. To render easy the communication of Port Suarez with the interior centers of population the Government of Bolivia has contracted with the syndicate known as "Fomento del Oriente Boliviano" for the construction of a railway from Port Suarez to Santa Cruz, a distance of about 497 miles. The construction of this line is about to be commenced.

The Trans-Continental Railway, the construction of which originated in Brazil and the project of which has already been favorably reported upon by the Senate of that country, will run from Santa Cruz in the State of Bahia to the Bolivian frontier, 16° south latitude, connecting with the Bolivian system, thereby assuring rapid transportation between the great oceans across the Continent.

Lastly, the southwest region of Bolivia will have to be connected with the River Plate by the prolongation which is now being made of the Northern Central Argentine Railway to Tupiza, at which point a junction will be made with the eastern system of the Bolivian railways already described.

Within the period of five years the exploitation of the eastern system of railways will have been effected, and in five years more all this vast system of railways, together with the navigation of the rivers that flow into the Atlantic Ocean, will have become completed.

Including the branches now open to traffic, as, for example, the branch from Uyuni to Pulacayo and other branches of less importance, the Republic of Bolivia has in construction and exploitation a railway system of a length of 2,000 miles.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation of Lake Titicaca and of the rivers of Bolivia, is made in vessels suitable for the purpose, some of which belong to the State and others to private parties.

The length of the Bolivian rivers that are navigable for steamboats is estimated to be about 11,000 miles.

WAGON ROADS.

The length of the most important wagon roads which connect many of the towns of the Republic is about 1,360 miles.

POSTS.

Bolivia belongs to the Universal Postal Union, and therefore the mail dispatched to foreign countries is protected by the nations forming that union.

The domestic postal service of the Republic is dispatched through 180 post-offices employing 248 officials and clerks. The principal office, as well as the Department of Posts, is in the city of La Paz. In 1905 there were received from abroad 952,910 pieces of mail matter, and during the same period 276,216 pieces were forwarded to foreign countries. The Department of Posts produced in 1905 revenues aggregating 157,351.94 *bolivianos*.

TELEGRAPHS.

Bolivia does not yet belong to the Universal Telegraph Union, and her dealings with countries belonging thereto are wholly from the view point of reciprocal interest. Nevertheless, she has made treaties and agreements with different nations of America and with public and private corporations for the purpose of facilitating and bettering the telegraph service.

Telegraphic communication with Peru is had through Desaguadero, Mollendo, Corocora and Taena; with Chile via Arica and Antofagasta, and with the Argentine Republic via Tupiza.

Cable communication with other foreign countries and with Europe may be made in three different ways, (1) through the Central and

South American Telegraph Company, whose main office is in Iquique, and which connects with the telegraph companies of La Paz to Tacna and Arica to Iquique; (2) over the telegraph system of the railroads of southern Peru to Mollendo, and from there by the cable of the West Coast of America Telegraph Company (Limited), and (3) via the line from Tupiza to Buenos Ayres.

The total length of the telegraph lines of Bolivia now in exploitation is 2,886 miles, of which 1,986 are the property of the State and 900 miles belong to private companies.

The capitals of the Departments have telegraphic communication with each other.

There are 40 telegraph offices in the Republic maintained by the State, at an annual cost of 200,000 *bolivianos*.

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

There are four banks of issue in the Republic, as follows:

Banks.	Year founded.	Capital.	Right to issue bank notes.	Bank notes in circulation.
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
National of Bolivia	1871	3,600,000	5,400,000	4,157,213.75
Francisco Argandoña	1893	2,500,000	3,750,000	3,313,143.50
Industrial	1899	1,500,000	2,250,000	1,686,644.00
Agricultural	1903	600,000	900,000	810,940.50
Total		8,200,000	12,300,000	9,996,941.75

In addition to the above there are in the Republic the following institutions of credit:

Name.	Year founded.	Authorized capital.	Paid-up capital.
		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Credit Mortgage of Bolivia	1870	10,000,000	400,000
Guarantee Mortgage Bank	1887	1,000,000	100,000
National Mortgage Bank	1890	1,800,000	100,000
Home Savings Bank	1900	200,000	50,000

The earnings of the banking institutions of the Republic for the first half of 1906 were as follows:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
National Bank of Bolivia	208,089.35
Francisco Argandoña Bank	176,498.92
Industrial Bank	118,794.47
Agricultural Bank	44,988.91
Credit Mortgage of Bolivia	35,310.08
Guarantee Mortgage Bank	15,953.29
National Mortgage Bank	15,162.73
Home Savings Bank	6,590.01
Total	621,387.76

In addition to the foregoing banks there are in operation in Bolivia branches of the Bank of Chile and Germany and the Trans-Atlantic German Bank.

Money.—The monetary unit of Bolivia is the *boliviano*, which contains 100 *centavos*. It weighs 25 grams and is 900 fine. The *boliviano* is divided into *medio boliviano* (50 *centavos*), *peseta* (20 *centavos*), *real* (10 *centavos*), and *half real* (5 *centavos*), with the subdivisions equal in weight, diameter, and fineness.

The mint at Potosi issues annually silver coin of the denominations already mentioned to the value of about 1,000,000 *bolivianos*.

There are also nickel and copper coin, the denominations of the first being 10 and 5 centavo pieces, and of the second 2 and 1 centavo pieces.

Bank notes are of compulsory circulation and are of the denominations 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 *bolivianos*.

Weights and measures.—The weights and measures in use by the Government and prescribed by law are those of the French metric system, but in the domestic commerce of the people the weights and measures of the Spanish system is employed.

BRAZIL.

POPULATION OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new census just taken shows the population of the city of Rio de Janeiro to be 811,265. The disparity between males and females is quite noticeable—the former numbering 463,115 and the latter 348,150, or 57 and 43 per cent. respectively.

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Statistics of railway mileage in the Brazilian Republic on December 31, 1905, show a total of 10,891 miles (17,528 kilometers), against 10,600 miles (17,059 kilometers) reported for 1904, and 10,047 miles (16,760 kilometers) for 1903.

CUSTOMS REVENUES AT RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of September, 1906, amounted to 2,980,546 *milreis* gold, and 4,548,215 paper, a total of 7,528,761 *milreis*. These figures show an increase of 875,296 *milreis* over those for September, 1905, when a total of 6,653,465 *milreis* was reported.

CUSTOMS REVENUES AT SANTOS, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Receipts at the Santos custom-house for the month of September, 1906, amounted to 3,709,047\$578, of which 2,403,094\$575 were in

paper and 1,305,953\$003 in gold. During the same month of 1905 the receipts at said port were 2,782,544\$161, showing an increase during the present year of 909,503\$417.

IMPORTS INTO PERNAMBUCO, 1905.

The imports into Pernambuco for 1905 amounted to \$14,328,676, an increase of \$3,227,809 over 1904. The principal articles of import were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animal products.....	\$157,997	Paints.....	\$118,320
Coal.....	380,330	Paper, books, etc.....	256,670
Cotton goods.....	1,830,167	Perfumery, soap, etc.....	65,340
Crockery and glassware.....	172,330	Pipe shooks.....	170,712
Groceries.....	6,785,719	Railroad cars.....	286,347
Iron and steel articles.....	1,384,086	Saddlery, shoes, etc.....	51,650
Jute and hemp goods.....	211,786	Silk goods.....	71,037
Leather.....	137,939	Tar, oil, etc.....	125,772
Machinery, tools, etc.....	954,300	Woolen goods.....	150,829

EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, AUGUST, 1906.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of August, 1906:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Sugar.....kilos..	1,530,194	Beans.....bags..	1,864
Cotton.....do....	667,625	Corn.....do....	3,070
Brandy.....pipes..	402	Skins.....bales..	130
Alcohol.....do....	286	Coffee.....bags..	2,096
Cotton seed.....bags..	918	Soap.....boxes..	1,639
Mandioca flour.....do....	350	Oil.....do....	275
Textiles.....bales..	172	Oil.....barrels..	125
Cacao.....bags..	54		

EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The export of hides from the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the nine months ending September 30, 1906, was 703,314, of which 434,577 were salted and 268,737 dry. This is an increase over the same period in 1905 of 95,803 salted and 14,970 dry hides, in all an increase of 110,773.

NEW SILVER COINS.

The value, weight, and fineness of the new silver coins authorized by the law of December 30, 1905, are as follows:

Value, in reis.	Weight.	Fineness.	Type.
2,000	20.00	900	33
1,000	10.00	900	26
500	5.00	900	22

On their face is stamped an effigy of the Republic, the date 1906, and the inscription "*Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil*." On the reverse side is stamped in Roman figures the weight of the coin, its value, and the inscription "*Ordem e Progresso*," and the date November 15, 1889.

SURTAX ON COFFEE EXPORTED FROM SAO PAULO.

A decree recently promulgated by the Government of the State of Sao Paulo provides that the surtax of 3 francs per bag exported by any of the three States that signed the convention in connection with the valorization of Brazilian coffee on February 26, 1906, and published in the BULLETIN for the month of September, shall be collected on all such exports from Sao Paulo from the 1st of December, 1906. The other two States included in the arrangement—namely, those of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes—have not yet fixed a date for the collection of said surtax. Arrangements are said to have been made with well-known firms in New York, London, Havre, and Hamburg for the purchase and shipment of coffee and the holding of such shipments on behalf of the Government of the State of Sao Paulo.

CONDITIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

The following extracts from the report of the United States consul-general at Rio de Janeiro, Mr. GEORGE E. ANDERSON, dated October 17, 1906, are published:

"The sugar production of Brazil is considerable, and any improvement in the general sugar market of the world will result in an immediate increase in the exports of Brazilian sugars. Were business conditions in Brazil more favorable, so that manufacturing enterprises in the country could be carried upon a basis similar to that had in other sugar-producing countries, the production of Brazilian sugar would be very large. The amount of country suitable for producing sugar cane is very large and could be indefinitely increased. At present Pernambuco is the center of the sugar industry of the country. The exports of sugar last year were about 82,500,000, which sum represents an increase of over 300 per cent over those of the year before.

"There is also a considerable production of tobacco and cocoa in Brazil, the exports of the former last year amounting to about \$4,000,000 and of the latter \$5,000,000. The former, however, represents more or less of a local movement of a local crop. The exports of the latter represent what may become a great trade under improved conditions.

"There is no doubt but that Brazil will do much toward feeding the meat eaters of Europe in a very short time, if there is an end to present depressing conditions in the country. The grazing lands of Rio Grande do Sul and other southern States of the country offer

illimitable wealth, and the improvement of some of the harbors along the coast of that portion of the Republic will enable steamships to enter rivers, carrying them to the very farm sites upon which millions of cattle can and probably will be raised. At present the live-stock production of Brazil is large and is constantly increasing. Last year there was exported something like 75,000,000 pounds of hides, valued at about \$7,000,000, but this was a decrease from the year before of about 31 per cent. In the line of pork, few countries in the world offer the opportunities now offered by Brazil under the improved conditions which are bound to come without much further delay. Hogs grow wonderfully well, are healthy, and fatten easily; corn can be raised easily and comparatively cheaply, and the opportunities for the establishment of meat-packing concerns are exceptional. In both cattle and hogs, efforts have been made from time to time to introduce thoroughbred stock from the United States and other countries with varying success. There have been successful importations of American swine, notably Berkshires, but so far the importations of American cattle have been unsuccessful because of the fact that grazing conditions in Brazil differ greatly from such conditions on American farms. There has been practically nothing done with sheep. There are some good horses in Brazil, but they have generally been of recent importation and their use is not general. Draft animals consist of mules and oxen. The former are of a small, tame, and comparatively tractable stock, and the latter have been successfully crossed with the sacred oxen of India, producing some of the finest beasts I have seen anywhere.

“General agricultural conditions are improving rapidly, and, indeed, offer the most promising feature of Brazil’s industrial, financial, and social conditions. Immigration to Brazil has fallen off to almost nothing during the past ten years and the country needs labor very badly. The federal government and especially the governments of several of the States are offering many inducements to immigrants, and in some cases will furnish colonies with grants of land. The development of new agricultural enterprises, like that of the new Brazilian linen plant, will generally be given practical aid in the way of a grant of land.

“Unquestionably, considerable can be done in Brazil in the way of lumbering if the enterprise is in capable and experienced hands. Brazil has the largest and in some respects the finest forests in the world. Its entire area practically is covered with wonderful vegetation. The number of fine lumber woods suitable for many, if not all purposes, is large and the supply is almost without limit. Unfortunately, however, the trees furnishing such materials are not found in large bodies or groves as is commonly the case.

"Brazil is so supplied with water transportation that it is probable its railroad system for many years to come will merely represent more or less successful efforts to connect its water systems. The entire length of the country is represented by a coast line, which is magnificently faced to command the best routes of the world's commerce. In the north of the Republic the great Amazon offers transportation to within comparatively short distance of the Pacific. One of the most notable features of the Amazon valley, however, is the manner in which its tributaries coming from the south offer transportation almost parallel with the seacoast for many hundreds of miles. From the south and southeast are the Paraguay and Parana, which offer similar facilities for the southern portion of the great interior plateau, the divide between the rivers running north, and those running south being so narrow and so low that in flood times there is canoe service and even larger sized boat service both ways. The result of these great north and south valleys, separated by great mountain ranges, is that Brazil's railroads can run conveniently and economically but a short distance east and west, and its river service prevents their extensive development north and south. Yet, with proper cooperation, the two will afford the country a complete transportation system. The river systems are marred by a number of great rapids and waterfalls, but such difficulties are easily obviated by a link of railway now and then, and at the same time they offer opportunities for the development of water power—Brazil's only power asset in manufactures and transportation.

* * * * *

"The railroads of Brazil so far constructed have been designed, perhaps unwittingly, as a supplementary system to its water courses. There are, substantially, 10,891 miles of railroad in operation in Brazil, of which about three-sevenths are owned by the Federal Government, eight-sevenths by corporations having concessions from the Federal Government, and the rest by interests having concessions from State governments. Most of these roads, by the terms of their concessions, will revert to the Government, and on most of them the Government guarantees a certain rate of interest on the capital invested. Railroad lines are being extended constantly upon similar concessions. Most of the railroads are paying fair interest returns, some of them being above the ordinary for such investments. Freight rates are excessive, 15 per cent of such a commodity as coffee in large quantities going for the freight rates from plantation to export warehouse on the seacoast in many instances.

"Coast shipping is in the control of Brazilian lines, and there is very fair service both between the coast ports and between them and the river ports. The chief shipping interest of Brazil is the Lloyd Brasileiro, the line which has established a monthly service between Rio de Janeiro and New York. It has a large fleet of steamers, it is

heavily subsidized by the Government, and, aside from its excessively high freight rates for local service, it would offer what is in some respects a model service. But freight rates of all kinds in Brazil are excessive. They are an insurmountable difficulty in the development of many enterprises which might thrive here under more favorable rates.

* * * * *

.. The exports from Brazil for the first six months of 1906 amounted to \$104,709,955 gold, as compared with \$93,567,076 for the corresponding period of 1905.

“The leading exports for the first six months of 1905 and 1906 were as follows:

Articles.	1905.		1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....pounds..	11,756,168	\$1,056,878	48,035,559	\$5,535,381
Sugar.....do....	43,824,172	1,238,875	116,904,247	1,703,139
Rubber.....do....	42,063,828	39,610,444	43,369,671	38,726,493
Cocoa.....do....	14,634,646	1,473,080	20,133,945	2,240,772
Coffee.....bags..	3,481,086	33,439,641	3,016,823	35,544,746
Hides.....pounds..	35,670,666	3,918,531	39,351,290	4,855,200
Mate, herva.....do....	34,063,901	1,859,431	53,543,810	3,718,454
Manganese.....tons..	139,933	1,010,135	62,219	448,829
Skins.....pounds..	2,638,409	1,315,921	2,797,084	1,450,665
Tobacco.....do....	33,455,739	3,132,620	38,812,484	3,474,545
Wax, carnauba.....do....	2,988,236	678,560	4,303,719	1,530,115

“The most notable item in the above list is that of cotton, which shows an increase of 36,279,391 pounds, indicating not only that Brazilian cotton is to be considered a part of the general stock of cotton in the world, subject to general demand, but that also Brazil's possibilities in the line of cotton exports merits serious consideration.”

ARGENTINE FLOUR IN THE REPUBLIC.

In a published interview, Señor CARLOS LIX KLETT, consul-general of the Argentine Republic in Brazil, gives his opinion on the decline of flour imports into the country, stating that it is to a great degree due to the competition created by Brazilian mills which grind Argentine wheat.

Receipts from the United States have declined from 50,328,163 kilograms in 1901 to 20,000,484 kilograms in 1905, while Argentine flour advanced from 77,402,870 kilograms in 1901 to 108,577,803 kilograms in 1905. During the period in reference imports of Argentine wheat rose from 114,556,946 kilograms to 214,281,903 kilograms.

During the first six months of 1906, receipts of United States flour at Rio de Janeiro were only 776,166 kilograms, while Argentine and Uruguayan wheat was received to the extent of 54,084,940 kilograms.

United States flour is shipped in barrels of 88 kilograms each, for which a price of 1,800 *reis* is paid, while Argentine flour in sacks commands the smaller market price of 700 *reis*.

PACKING-HOUSE INDUSTRY.

A report made by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro states that there have been some attempts to establish meat packing establishments in the Republic, and in the State of Rio Grande do Sul there are a number of small plants doing all the business possible considering their equipment, but their methods are not up to date, much waste being evident. A meat-packing concern established in the State of Minas Geraes some time ago has ceased to operate on account of the high taxes.

At present almost all the preserved meats sold on the Brazilian market are imported. The American meat trade here, however, shows a steady decline for several years. The duty on fresh beef, mutton, or pork is 2 cents per pound, on game 10 cents, on dried meats 3½ cents, and in brine 6 cents. On hams, sausage, tongues, soups, meat jellies, and other such goods, the duty varies from 22 cents to 24 cents per pound. On certain fine Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese sausages the duty is 40 cents per pound, and upon meat extract \$1.15 per pound. In spite of these high duties there has been considerable movement of meat products to Brazil, demonstrating the strong demand for them among both the native and foreign population.

In the ports north of Rio and including the capital cities there has been so strong a demand for meat that the local fresh supply has not been sufficient, and in 1904 there were imported 51,466 tons of jerked beef, valued at \$6,275,637. The imports of bacon were 1,319,485 pounds, worth \$163,626. The United States, during the last year for which figures are to be had, supplied twelve-thirteenths of this trade. The imports of ham in 1904 were 696,618 pounds, valued at \$167,121, an increase of about 9 per cent over the year before. Great Britain has about four-fifths of this trade, but is losing a little in proportion to other countries. There is no question but there has been a very considerable shipment of American hams into Brazil under British marks. The imports of preserved meats and extracts were 737,336 pounds, valued at \$171,578, of which the United States furnished only one-sixth; Portugal supplied three-fifths. Of lard, the American shipments into Brazil, which four years ago exceeded \$1,000,000, in 1904 amounted to but \$306,132. Food products coming into Brazil must pass official analysis and careful inspection; each lot of every shipment is subject to analysis, for which the Government makes a charge of 20 *milreis* (at the present rate of exchange equaling \$6.65 gold).

There is little encouragement for trade in American meats and meat products in Brazil, the figures for which are published on page 487 of the August BULLETIN, covering the fiscal years 1905 and 1906. There is, however, abundant encouragement for the establishment of meat-packing industries in this country under American auspices and with

American machinery while the Brazilian people are demanding better meat products from native sources. The country has unlimited grazing lands, the climate is favorable to stock raising, and corn grows readily.

In the Brazilian cities animals are generally slaughtered in municipal establishments, those in Rio de Janeiro being leased to two contractors, and about 400 beeves are slaughtered daily. At present an Illinois company is endeavoring to secure a concession from the municipal government for the erection of modern abattoirs, in which all meat for the city would be prepared. It has been found difficult to make lard in this country, and as a result the fat is taken from the hog in a great roll and preserved by salting. This fat is rendered as needed by the natives, and is one of the standard articles of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT WORKS AT THE PORT OF MASSIAMBÚ.

MR. ELMER LAWRENCE CORTHELL has entered into a contract with the Brazilian Government for the lease of the Dona Thereza Christina Railway and the construction of the improvement works at the port of Massiambú, State of Santa Catharina. The railway lease terminates December 31, 1966, and includes the present line and all extensions made to the same. By the terms of the lease the concessionaire is to build a branch line running between the main line and the port of Massiambú, and to extend the main line as far as Araranguá. The branch line between the port of Massiambú and the main line must be begun within six months from the approval of the survey and estimates and be concluded within two years from the same date. The concessionaire also binds himself to build a wooden wharf at the port of Massiambú of sufficient size to accommodate the navigation at that port and to maintain along the wharf a minimum depth of 9 meters at low tide. This will be substituted by a masonry wharf as soon as the movement of the port shall warrant it. The dues for the dock services are to be the same as those established for the port of Santos. The concessionaire must submit the plans and estimates for the port works within eight months from the date of the signing of the contract, and the works must be begun within six months after the same have been approved.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF RUBBER.

The "De Mello Brazilian Rubber Company, Limited," is the title of a new company recently formed in England for the purpose of exploiting the rubber industry in Brazil and to carry on trade operations in rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cacao, rice, and other products. The company has a capital of £495,000, the par value of each share being £1.

CHILE.

NEW CABINET.

The President of the Republic of Chile, under date of October 29, 1906, organized a new cabinet, constituted as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Señor Don VICENTE SANTA CRUZ.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Señor Don RICARDO SALAS EDWARDS.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, Señor Don RAMON ESCOBAR.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don RAFAEL SOTOMAYOR.

Minister of War and Navy, Señor JOSÉ FRANCISCO FABRÉS.

Minister of Industry and Public Works, Señor Don CARLOS GARCIA AVALOS.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

In his report submitted to the joint committee of both houses of Congress on the estimates for 1907, the Minister of Finance of the Chilean Republic gives an estimate of the revenues and expenditures for 1907 as follows:

	Gold.	Currency.
A.		
Nitrato duties.....	\$62,200,000	
Iodine duties.....	700,000	
Import duties.....	39,400,000	\$200,000
Other custom-house branches.....		300,000
Light-houses and buoys.....	600,000	
Treasury receipts.....	300,000	2,700,000
Interest on bonds.....		1,500,000
Stamped paper.....		800,000
Alcohol tax.....		2,000,000
Debtors' land purchases.....		500,000
Difference calculated at 15 per cent on 70,000,000 surplus gold revenue after making payments in gold and which has to be applied to those in currency.....		10,800,000
	103,600,000	18,000,000
Total in currency, reserving the gold necessary to meet the expenditure to be made in this money.....		122,400
B.		
Handling packages.....		700,000
Post-office and telegraphs.....		2,500,000
Railways.....		23,500,000
		26,700,000
C.		
Portion to be taken from the Santiago sewerage loan to be devoted during the year to the continuation of this work.....	5,000,000	
Portion to be taken from the loan for providing certain towns with sewerage and waterworks to be devoted during the year to the continuation of these works.....	2,000,000	
Portion to be taken from the Arica and Alto de la Paz Railway loan to be devoted during the year to the continuation of this work.....	8,000,000	
	15,000,000	
RECAPITULATION.		
Revenue A.....		\$122,400,000
Revenue B.....		26,700,000
Resources other than revenue.....		15,000,000
Total.....		164,100,000

The minister presents the following estimate of expenditure, by departments of state, for 1907:

Interior.....	\$18,500,000
Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization	3,500,000
Justice and Public Instruction.....	20,000,000
Finance	33,000,000
War and Marine	28,000,000
Industry and Public Works	46,000,000
Total	149,000,000

To the above total expenditure there is to be added the sum of \$15,000,000 for sewerage and waterworks and the Arica Railway, which brings up the grand total to \$164,000,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING SEPTEMBER, 1906.

The following table, taken from the "Diario Oficial," of Chile, shows the amounts collected by the custom-houses of the Republic during the month of September, 1906, the figures for the same month of the previous year being also given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-houses.	August, 1905.	August, 1906.
I. Export duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua	797,262.98	709,851.18
Iquique	2,977,510.71	2,271,446.70
Tocopilla	969,011.43	400,443.61
Antofagasta	276,685.97	711,741.07
Taltal	422,668.41	183,530.49
Total	5,443,039.50	4,277,018.05
II. Import duties:		
Arica	35,942.36	20,064.00
Pisagua	15,290.52	23,051.80
Iquique	282,168.11	295,510.96
Tocopilla	15,865.64	14,195.77
Antofagasta	135,318.55	126,859.87
Taltal	13,892.47	45,581.06
Caldera	7,660.11	13,592.58
Carrizal Bajo	20.33	1,840.00
Coquimbo	60,999.69	104,428.46
Valparaiso	1,569,312.89	1,439,813.98
Talcahuano	304,960.76	447,473.75
Coronel	11,731.23	39,586.67
Valdivia	51,451.57	70,726.77
Puerto Montt	1,954.19	2,657.70
Ancud		186.40
Frontier custom-houses	22,997.61	35,731.80
Total	2,529,266.23	2,681,305.22
III. Miscellaneous receipts.....	181,363.98	119,218.54
Grand total.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81

A comparison of the receipts of September, 1906, with those of the same month of 1905, shows an increase in import duties of 152,039.99 *pesos*, and a decrease of 1,166,021.45 *pesos* in export duties, and of 62,145.44 *pesos* in miscellaneous receipts, a total decrease against September, 1906, of 1,076,172.90 *pesos*.

COPPER MINES OF COLLAHUASI.

From a report made by JOSÉ MURO and published in the "*Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería*" of Santiago for the months of May, June, and July, 1906, the following details are abstracted:

Numbers of ancient copper tools found in the workings prove that the district of Collahuasi was known before the advent of the Spaniards. It is also spoken of by early colonial writers, in particular Father Barba, who wrote at the beginning of the seventeenth century. At this time it was known as the mining district of Pereira, a name now given to a district farther south. Collahuasi, however, was abandoned in early times, and it was only in 1896, with the great growth of the copper industry all over the world, that attention was again drawn to this section.

In 1899 a company under the name of Compañía Minera de Collahuasi was formed, with ownership of 28 claims of 140 hectares in area. The results at first obtained by this company were not very satisfactory, and it was only after the discovery made by Tiberius Pergolesi of the vein afterwards called after him, the Pergolesi vein, that conditions changed.

Ore carrying as much as 40 per cent pure copper was found almost at the surface, and in a short time the company was taking out 500 tons a month, running from 30 to 40 per cent copper, and some gold, silver, and cobalt. Subsequently the workings were taken over by what is known as the "Collahuasi syndicate," which opened up other veins.

The climate of this region is quite cold. The thermometer in winter goes down to -24° C. and in summer scarcely rises above 14° C. In June, July, and August snow falls to a depth of from 3 to 6 feet.

Señor MURO quotes the report made by Mr. SAMUEL GREEN, who visited the mines in 1903:

"Copper ore, in all forms known to mineralogists, is found in this bonanza associated with a little limonite and quartz. On the surface of all the veins carbonates and silicates are the prevailing forms of the ores; deeper down they change to red and black oxides and afterwards to sulphides. In the Pergolesi lodes are occasionally found ores of as much as 72 per cent copper. The length of the vein actually worked is only about 68 feet in length and $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, producing 500 tons of 35 per cent copper a month. There is also an appreciable amount of silver, gold, and cobalt."

According to the report published on February 28, 1906, for the six months ending January 1, there were 51,311 tons 27 per cent ore in the reserves, 4,110 tons 22 per cent at the grass, and 15,990 tons 12 per cent on the dumps, or a total of 71,411 tons of 23.35 per cent

metal. This represents 16,676 tons of pure copper, which at £75 a ton is over one and a quarter millions pounds sterling. This refers only to the ore absolutely known, which is in sight and tangible. The gold and silver carried will run from £2 to £4 per ton.

COLOMBIA.

NICKEL COINS AS SUBSTITUTE FOR PAPER MONEY.

The President of the Republic of Colombia by decree dated October 18, 1906, has ordered the coinage of nickel pieces in sufficient quantities to serve as a substitute for paper money of the denominations of 1, 2, and 5 pesos.

The alloy of these coins shall be 25 per cent nickel, and 75 per cent copper, and their weight and diameter shall be as follows: For the 5-*peso* pieces, 4 grams and 19 millimeters, respectively; for the 2-*peso* pieces, 3 grams and 19 millimeters, respectively; and for the 1-*peso* pieces, 2 grams and 17 millimeters, respectively. The tolerance or allowance shall be: 12 milligrams for the 5-*peso* coins, 15 milligrams for the 2-*peso* coins, and 18 milligrams for the 1-*peso* coins.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

In spite of the enormous quantities of gold which have been extracted in Colombia up to the present the gold and silver mines and deposits are found to be almost intact. According to a statement published in the "*Revue Diplomatique*" of November 4, 1906, the gold produced in Colombia since the conquest up to 1886 can be valued at \$639,000,000 and the silver at \$33,000,000.

The total yield of these two metals, distributed by Provinces, is as follows: Antioquia, \$250,000,000; Cauca, \$249,000,000; Panama, \$94,000,000; Tolima, \$54,000,000; Santander, \$15,000,000; Bolivar, \$7,000,000; Cundinamarca, \$1,800,000; Magdalena, \$1,000,000; and Boyaca, \$200,000, or a total of \$672,000,000.

The production according to centuries is as follows: Sixteenth century, \$53,000,000; seventeenth century, \$173,000,000; eighteenth century, \$205,000,000; nineteenth century (up to 1886), \$208,000,000.

Of these amounts, \$500,000,000 came from placers and the remainder from veins. With the exception of Brazil, Colombia is considered to produce more gold than any other South American country; but in comparing its size with that of Brazil, its production is larger in proportion.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**I.—Decree No. 217, of February 20, 1906, fixing the import duties payable on certain foreign liqueurs.**[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12584, of February 23, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Foreign liqueurs referred to in article 4 of decree No. 1046, of September 4, 1905, imported into the country between September 4 and December 31, 1905, and still lying in customs bond on the date of publication of the present decree, shall be subject to the duties leviable thereon under the tariff in force since January 1, 1906.

The present decree shall become applicable from the date of its publication in the “*Diario Oficial*.”

II.—Legislative decree No. 17, of February 26, 1906, amending certain provisions of Executive decree No. 1240, of October 21, 1905.[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12584, of March 1, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The present decree repeals that part of article 13 of Executive decree No. 1240, of October 21, 1905, which relates to the retrospective effect attributed to the provisions of decree No. 635 of June 14 of the same year, in regard to the temporary reduction of import duty on certain foodstuffs.

Paragraph. The customs administrators are instructed to recover any sums refunded to importers in pursuance of the regulations in question.

III.—Decree No. 237, of February 24, 1906, completing decree No. 1381, of 1905, and granting certain duty exemptions.[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12587, of March 5, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. The free transit and consumption of goods imported through the custom-house of Tumaco is extended so far as La Union and other localities of the Department of Nariño except La Cruz.

ART. 2. Goods dispatched from Pasto or La Union for consumption in La Cruz or in the Department of Cauca shall pay the differential duties between the rates paid at Tumaco and those established by legislative decree No. 15, of January 27, 1905, and other tariff provisions in force, and shall also be subject to such regulations as may be adopted by the Government of the Department of Nariño.

* * * * *

IV.—Decree No. 198, of February 17, 1906, to amend decree No. 166, of the 5th of the same month, laying an additional import duty on foreign flour.[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12590, of March 8, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Flour shipped in the Atlantic ports to any of the ports of the Magdalena River, up to Port Berrio, inclusive, shall be free of the duties mentioned in article 1 of the decree No. 166, dated

February 5, 1906. This last-mentioned decree will accordingly only be maintained in force as to flour intended for localities situated above the port aforesaid.

The present decree is to be applicable from and after the date of its publication, and only to remain in force until March 1, 1907, after which date the provisions of decree 166 aforesaid, as hereby modified, shall be applied.

V.—*Decree No. 244, of February 26, 1906, explaining article 2 of decree No. 41, 1905.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 12591, of March 9, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. The following liqueurs of national manufacture are declared to be included in the monopoly provided for by legislative decree, No. 41, of March 3, 1905: Spirits made from the sugar cane; all compositions, such as rum, common white rum, and all other alcoholic beverages manufactured from cane; alcohol, whatever be the raw material from which it is manufactured; all fermented beverages containing alcohol, with the exception of beer, *guarapo*, and *chicha*.

ART. 2. The importation into national territory of the above-specified liqueurs included in the State monopoly is prohibited.

Paragraph.—The Government is, however, authorized to permit the importation of alcohol into certain districts by agreement with the farmers of the liquor monopoly.

* * * * *

ART. 4. Foreign liqueurs similar to those enumerated in article 4 of decree No. 1046, of September 4, 1905, namely: *pisco*, *cominillo*, *rosoli*, etc., are comprised in that article as regards the payment of the tax applicable thereto.

ART. 5. The present decree shall enter into operation on the day of its publication in the “*Diario Oficial*” in all territories where the revenue on foreign liqueurs does not constitute a monopoly.

VI.—*Resolution No. 851, of March 7, 1906, respecting the raw materials for the manufacture of soap.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 12595, of March 14, 1906.]

Caustic potash and soda, soda ash and salts, pine resin and yellow pitch, and subcarbonates of potassium and sodium shall pay 2½ *centavos*, as provided by decree No. 15, dated January 27, 1905.

Pine resin and yellow pitch, caustic soda and potash, neutral silicates and fats, for the manufacture of soap, shall be exempted from the surtax of 70 per cent, in accordance with article 10 of decree No. 1240, of 1905.

VII.—*Decree No. 285, dated March 5, 1906, relating to certain import duties.*[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 12596, of March 15, 1906.]

ART. 1. The duty of 2 *pesos* per head by which exports of male cattle are encumbered is hereby abolished. Henceforth only the rate of 1 *peso*, which is levied on female cattle, will be collected.

ART. 2. The duty on vegetable ivory is abolished in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

ART. 3. Foreign wines now pay duties as follows: Red and white wines, in bottles, will pay the rate set forth in the schedules; if in pipes, barrels, or demijohns, they will continue to pay under class 3 as at present. Sweet and dry wines and all those not scheduled in the foregoing classification, regardless of the receptacle containing them or their percentage of alcohol, will pay according to class 8.

It is understood that these wines must also pay the surtax of 70 per cent.

ART. 4. Timber exported will pay at the rate of 1 *peso* per ton regardless of the weight or size of the logs.

ART. 5. The present decree will go into effect immediately upon publication in the "*Diario Oficial*," but wines on the water destined for Colombian ports will pay only the duties now in force.

VIII.—*Resolution No. 870, of March, 1906, relating to the customs classification of certain goods.*[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 12603, of March 24, 1906.]

Eutimol and *scented talc* are assimilated to drugs and included in class 7 of the tariff at the rate of 15 *centavos* per kilogram.

Diosina water, assimilable to Kananga and Florida waters, is comprised in class 7 at the rate of 15 *centavos* per kilogram; pine resin and yellow pitch, although of different nature, are products of the same kind and pay 2½ *centavos* per kilogram. *Eutimol*, scented talc powder, and *diosina water* are liable to a surtax of 70 per cent under the tariff; pine resin and yellow pitch are not subject to the surtax, in virtue of article 10 of the decree No. 1240, dated October 21, 1905.

IX.—*Resolution dated March 17, 1906, completing the regulation as to the payment of duty on foreign tobacco, cigars, and liqueurs.*[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 12609, of March 30, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. Whenever foreign tobacco, cigars, or liqueurs are imported with a consular invoice, but when the proper certificate has not been applied for, the goods so introduced shall pay a surtax of 25 per cent on the duties to which they are liable.

ART. 2. In case the quantity of the imported article is in excess of what is shown in the certificate, such excess shall pay a surtax of 50 per cent on the duties leviable thereon.

ART. 3. When for the purpose of importing any article a certificate has been withdrawn but for some reason has not been presented in due time and proof has been furnished that the application was made and the document dispatched in proper time, the goods may be cleared, subject to payment of the corresponding duty, with an addition of 10 per cent.

X.—*Resolution No. 880, dated April, 1906, relating to yellow pitch.*

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12616, of April 9, 1906.]

Yellow pitch is dutiable under class 2 of the tariff, in accordance with decree No. 15, of January 27, 1905, said product being a different substance to pine resin. Resolution No. 851, dated March 7, ultimo, is amended accordingly.

XI.—*Decree No. 493, of April 28, 1906, completing and modifying decree No. 166, of February 5, 1906.*

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12636, of May 5, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. Flour destined to the town of Manizales, and shipped to that locality, shall pay in the Atlantic ports the supplementary duty established in article 1 of decree No. 166, of 1906.

* * *

ART. 5. The present decree shall be applicable to flour shipped in Atlantic ports in destination of Manizales from the date of publication hereof until the 31st July of the present year.

ART. 6. The customs administrators, charged with the execution of the present decree, are authorized, upon receiving sufficient security, to grant importers of flour intended for consumption at Manizales up to ninety days' extension for the payment of the additional duties on production of the proper pass.

XII.—*Decree No. 559, dated May 14, 1906, relating to the exportation of hides and skins.*

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12656, of May 29, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. Sheep, calf, and all other skins required for industrial purposes abroad, shall be liable to a duty of 8 *pesos* gold per quintal when exported through the custom-houses of the Republic.

Paragraph. This duty shall be levied by the customs, and the amount will form part of the new receipts.

ART. 2. The present provisions will not affect skins originating from localities where the revenue has been farmed to lessees.

XIII.—Decree No. 603, of May 23, 1906, relating to the import duties.

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12666, of June 9, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The undermentioned goods have been classified as follows, namely: Alum and sulphur in class 5; caustic potash or soda, soda ash and salts, pine resin and subcarbonates of potassium, and soda in class 2; common resin or tallow soap in class 5; alimentary pastes in class 8, and spermaceti or stearine candles in class 9.

The present decree shall be applicable from the date of its publication in the “*Diario Oficial*,” save that the existing rates are to be levied on the goods hereinbefore mentioned, if shipped on the present date, to ports of Colombia.

XIV.—Decree No. 637, of May 30, 1906, respecting import duties payable at the Arauca custom-house.

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12666, of June 9, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Foreign merchandise imported into the country through the custom-house of Arauca shall be liable to the duties fixed in the legislative decree No. 15, of January 27, 1905, with the only difference that the additional 70 per cent provided for in article 1 of that decree will in future only be charged at 40 per cent.

XV.—Legislative Decree No. 33, of June 5, 1906, as to the destruction of grasshoppers.

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12668, of June 12, 1906.]

ART. 2. With the view of the destruction of grasshoppers a sum of 2 per cent shall be levied on all final liquidations of customs manifests. It is understood that this further surtax is not to be treated as customs revenue, nor to enter into account as regards obligations thereby guaranteed. It shall be payable to the customs.

Paragraph. The surtax in question shall be collected at all custom-houses immediately after receipt of the present decree.

XVI.—Resolution, No. 977, dated June 27, 1906, relating to the classification of goods containing silk.

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12690, of July 10, 1906.]

Silk tissues, clothing, and umbrellas shall be dutiable under class 16 of the tariff. As to other articles partly composed of silk, such as shoe elastic, etc., the same are to continue to be tariffed under legislative decree No. 15, dated January 27, 1905.

NATIONAL STAMP LAW.

The “*Boletín de Nuevas Rentas*,” an official publication of the Republic of Colombia, for the month of August, 1906, contains the text of the new national stamp law, of which the following is a translation:

“(July 31, 1906.)

“*Decree No. 909, series of 1906, codifying legislative decrees No. 32, of May 31, 1906, and No. 41, of July 18, 1906, and executive decree No. 890, of July 26, 1906.*

“By authority of section 5 of legislative decree No. 41, series of 1906, be it enacted by the President of the Republic of Colombia that:

“SECTION 1. The national stamp tax shall be made effective by means of stamped paper and stamps, which shall be affixed to the respective documents or placed in the manner prescribed by the Government for other cases.

“SEC. 2. From August 1, 1906, stamps required on private documents, in accordance with the respective tariff, shall not be affixed thereto, but instead shall be affixed and canceled by the official agent assigned to each locality, on a certificate which said officer is authorized to issue at the request of the interested party.

“(1) The certificate above mentioned shall be attached to the respective document, so that it may have its legal effect; it shall be issued free of charge, but it shall be void if requested fifteen days after the execution of the respective document.

“(2) Documents not having attached thereto the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraphs shall be void.

“(3) The collector of new revenues is hereby empowered to enact rules regarding these certificates, subject to the approval of the Minister of Finance and Treasury.

“SEC. 3. There shall be but one kind of stamped paper, the value of which shall be 5 centavos per sheet.

“The executive power shall prescribe the design for stamped paper, as well as the value, design, size, and other requirements of shape of stamps.

“SEC. 4. The quotas payable for national stamped paper and stamps shall be those prescribed in the following tariff:

[S. P. means that stamped paper is required. O. P. means ordinary paper. The second column indicates the value of the stamp to be affixed to each sheet. The third column indicates the value in stamps required in proportion with value of the document or action. In the fourth column the fixed value of stamps, when required, is indicated.]

	Stamps.			
	Paper.	Per sheet.	Ad valorem.	Fixed value.
Accounts:				
Accounts and pay rolls presented in public offices as orders of payment.	O. P.	.....	2 per 1,000	.....
Rendered by trustees, administrators, and judicial receivers in connection with estates administered by them (see also Certificates).	O. P.	.....	
Actions, private. (See Receipts.)				
Affidavits, accounts, settlements of accounts, copies or certificates to be used officially or judicially or which must be issued by public authorities, officers, employees, or corporations in behalf or at the request of private persons.	S. P.	.....	
In writings, copies, certificates, and any other documents issued by public officers in behalf of the national, departmental, or municipal governments.	O. P.	.....	

	Stamps.			
	Paper.	Per sheet.	Ad valorem.	Fixed value.
Applications presented or addressed to public officers or corporations whether national, departmental, or municipal (see also Petitions).	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Appraisements made privately upon judicial or administrative order.	S. P.	.....	2 per 1,000.	.....
Assessment of taxes. (See Taxes.)				
Authentications:				
Authentication of signatures on private documents or official publications, proceedings, or records, each.	O. P.	.....	.....	\$0.10
When the required stamps for an authentication have been affixed to a document, and a new sheet of paper be necessary for the authentication, the same shall be made on stamped paper.	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Ballots and certificates exempting from military service, issued in favor of persons not paying the exemption quota required by law.	S. P.	.....	.....	1.00
Bills. (See Invoices.)				
Bills of exchange drawn by private persons (see also Drafts)...	S. P.	.....	2 per 1,000.	.....
Bills of lading (see also Manifests; Receipts).....	O. P.	\$0.20	.....	.....
Books kept in offices for the registration of public documents, or used for civil registers.	O. P.	.....	.....	.....
Books, commercial. (See Ledgers.)				
Cancellations of powers of attorney shall pay the same tax as powers of attorney.				
Cancellations in general. (See Receipts.)				
Certificates:				
Exempting from military service. (See Ballots.)				
Issued abroad by consular or diplomatic officers.....	O. P.	.....	.....	1.00
Notarial.....	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Of qualification for office. (See Qualification of Office).				
Of studies, issued by public educational establishments (see also Affidavits).	S. P.	.....	.....	.50
Checks. (See Drafts; Receipts.)				
Civil registers. (See Books.)				
Claims, mining. (See Mining claims.)				
Claims:				
Against the Government for loans, supplies, and expropriations.	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Against the assessment of taxes.....	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Complaints:				
In cases of lesser importance.....	S. P.	.....	.....	.05
In cases where the amount involved is important.....	S. P.	.....	.....	.10
Contracts:				
Entered into with the national, departmental, or municipal government, not before a notary public.	S. P.	.....	2 per 1,000	.....
When the value thereof is not stated.....	S. P.	.....	.....	10.00
Copies of execution proceedings. (See also Affidavits; Certificates.)	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
Copyrights, literary or artistic.....	S. P.	.....	.....	2.00
Crew lists.....	O. P.	.20	.....	.....
Decisions:				
Final decisions rendered by the supreme court and other courts of justice of the Republic in civil cases.	S. P.	.....	.....	.....
If the amount involved is more than \$10 but less than \$50.	S. P.	.01	.....	.....
If the amount involved is more than \$50, or if such amount can not be ascertained.	S. P.	.02	.....	.....
Deeds, documents, and wills executed abroad and to take effect in the Republic.	O. P.	.20	.....	.....
Deeds granting public lands. (See Public land grants.)				
Deposits. (See Receipts.)				
Documents:				
Executed abroad and to take effect in the Republic.....	O. P.	.20	.....	.....
Executed by members of the police force when on duty...	O. P.	.....	.....	.....
Of matters in which the national, departmental, or municipal governments, or educational or charitable institutions are interested, whenever the exemption is for their exclusive benefit.	O. P.	.....	.....	.....
Other than private, transfers of.....	O. P.	.....	.....	.02
Private. (See Private documents.)				
(See also Actions; Affidavits; Protocols.)				
Donations, for every \$10.....	S. P.	.....	.02	.....
Drafts, 1 centavo for every \$100 or fraction thereof.....	O. P.	.....	.....	.....
Elections. (See Proceedings.)				
Grants, public land. (See Public land grants.)				
Indorsements:				
Of private documents.....	S. P.	.....	.....	.05
Of other documents.....	O. P.	.....	.....	.02
Insurance policies. (See Policies.)				

	Stamps.			
	Paper.	Per sheet.	Ad valorem.	Fixed value.
Invoices:				
Or manifests, presented to, or accompanying claims submitted to the Treasury Department or the customs jury for the refund or exemption of customs duties, or for the revision of appraisements of such duties, or penalties imposed on importers, ships' masters, consuls, or consular agents.	O. P.			
To be presented before custom-houses of the Republic.	O. P.	\$0.20		
Judgments. (See Decisions.)				
Land, public, grants of. (See Public land grants.)	S. P.			
Land tax, statements of land owners for the payment of.				
Leases. (See Private documents.)				
Ledgers:				
Kept by merchants, mercantile, industrial, and agricultural establishments and stock companies.	O. P.	.05		
The payment of this tax shall be stated on a certificate written on the first sheet of each ledger and to be signed by the collector, the owner of the book, and the employees mentioned in section 31 of the Code of Commerce. A copy of this certificate shall be sent to the Minister of Finance and Treasury. (The amount due in accordance with this paragraph shall be paid in stamps to be affixed in the first page of the respective ledger.)	O. P.			\$0.02
Letters of credit				
Letters of naturalization. (See Naturalization papers.)				
Licenses:				
For the exploitation of national forests	S. P.			20.00
For the publication of periodicals	S. P.			5.00
(See also Permits.)				
Loans. (See Claims.)				
Manifests, invoices, crew lists, bills of lading, applications for permit to unload ships, and other documents to be presented before the custom-houses of the Republic. (See also Invoices.)	O. P.	.20		
Matriculation registers kept by private educational establishments.	O. P.	.20		
Military commissions.				
Copies of	O. P.			.10
Military service. (See Ballots.)	O. P.			.10
Mining claims.				
Mining concessions	S. P.			1.00
Money orders, postal. (See Postal money orders.)	S. P.			10.00
Mortgages. (See Private documents.)				
Naturalization papers.				
Newspapers. (See Licenses.)	S. P.			10.00
Notaries. (See Protocols.)				
Notices:				
Judicial, the original, which must be deposited with the printing office.	O. P.			.10
Each copy posted in the respective office.	O. P.			.10
Other kinds of, sent to printing offices, lithographies, etc., for publication in newspapers, loose sheets, etc.	O. P.			.01
Passports.				
Patents of invention issued by the National Government.	O. P.			5.00
Paupers shall be exempted from the payment of the stamp tax or the use of stamped paper in judicial proceedings after having been declared as such. Proceedings, the purpose of which is to obtain such declaration, shall be written on ordinary paper.	S. P.			10.00
Pay rolls. (See Accounts.)				
Pensions. (See Warrants.)				
Pension titles, civil or military	S. P.			2.00
Periodicals. (See Licenses.)				
Permits for unloading ships	O. P.	.20		
Petitions:				
Made by financially responsible ex-employees to authorities and public corporations, and certificates or documents issued in favor of such, when such certificates have for object the answering of comments or objections to items of accounts.	O. P.			
Sent to Congress or any public corporation or officer when they have for object the request of a condonation, exemption, or franchise of any kind.	S. P.			1.00
(See also Applications.)				
Policies, insurance, of merchandise to be shipped for foreign countries, or to be transported on national waters.	O. P.	.10		
Postal money orders:				
Of 100 pesos or more, 50 centavos per 100 pesos	O. P.		.50	
Of less than 100 pesos, 10 centavos per 10 pesos	O. P.		.10	
Powers of attorney:				
Executed abroad	O. P.			.50
Executed in the Republic	S. P.			.25
Cancellations of, shall pay the same fees.				

	Stamps.			
	Paper.	Per sheet.	Ad valorem.	Fixed value.
Prisoners, complaints and petitions submitted by persons confined in penal establishments.	O. P.			
Private actions. (See Receipts.)				
Private documents:				
Leases: In order to ascertain the amount of the stamp tax to be paid on leases, the annual rent shall serve as basis.				
Promissory notes, mortgages, contracts, and all kinds of actions and transactions must be extended upon stamped paper, whatever the amount involved.	S. P.		2 per 1,000	
Transfers of.....	S. P.			\$0.05
When the value of is not stated.....	S. P.			1.00
Proceedings:				
All kinds of judicial or administrative proceedings in civil matters.....	S. P.			
Proceedings or documents in election matters.....	O. P.			
(See also Actions.)				
Professional titles.....	O. P.			5.00
Promissory notes, mortgages, and other obligations executed by corporations or individuals in the Republic.....	S. P.		2 per 1,000	
Protocols, notarial, and copies of certificates or documents issued by notaries.....	S. P.			
Public land grants:				
Not exceeding 100 hectares.....	S. P.			2.00
Of more than 100 but less than 1,000 hectares.....	S. P.			5.00
Of more than 100 but less 5,000 hectares.....	S. P.			10.00
Of more than 500 hectares, 10 pesos per 5,000 hectares or fraction thereof.....	S. P.		10.00	
Receipts:				
All kinds of receipts or cancellations of bills, invoices, promissory notes, assignments, deposits, checks, private actions, and drafts, whatever the amount.....	O. P.			.02
Issued by individuals or employees on behalf of Government officers.....	O. P.			
Resignations from public offices.....	O. P.			
Resolutions passed by public officers as regards administrative matters and at the request of private persons.....	S. P.			
Revocations of powers of attorney shall pay the same fee as powers of attorney.				
Sentences. (See Decisions.)				
Shipments. (See Receipts.)				
Studies, certificates of. (See Certificates.)				
Substitutions of powers of attorney shall pay the same tax as powers of attorney.				
Supplies. (See Claims.)				
Taxes, protests against the assessment of.....	S. P.			
Titles. (See Deeds.)				
Titles, professional.....	O. P.			5.00
Trade-marks, certificates of registration of, issued by the National Government.	S. P.			10.00
Transfers:				
Of private documents. (See Private documents.)				
Of documents other than private.....	O. P.			.02
Translations, official.....	S. P.			
Warrants:				
For payment of pensions—				
Pensions not exceeding \$10.....	O. P.			.05
Pensions over \$10.....	O. P.			.10
Issued by public officers for companies or individuals.....	O. P.		2 per 1,000	
Presented for collection to the national, departmental, or municipal government.	O. P.		2 per 1,000	
(See also Drafts.)				
Wills:				
Executed abroad and to take effect in the Republic.....	O. P.	\$0.20		
Privileged, mentioned in sections 1103, 1105, and 1111 of the Civil Code.	O. P.			
Sealed, and the wrappers inclosing them.....	S. P.	2.00		
Writs of execution:				
In cases of lesser importance the amount involved in which exceeds 10 pesos.....	S. P.			.10
In cases of greater importance.....	S. P.			.50
Regarding dismissal of actions.....	S. P.			.50

“(1) Only actions and documents expressly mentioned in the tariff as exempted from the payment of the stamp tax shall be free therefrom, as well as private persons, establishments, corporations, and companies which by virtue of the terms of the respective contract or the provisions of this decree shall have been likewise exempted.

“(2) All sums of money mentioned in the tariff shall be understood to be in legal gold currency, and in order to ascertain the amount of the stamp tax to be paid on sums stated in paper currency, such sums shall be reduced to gold at the rate of 10,000 per 100.

“(3) In places where the circulation of silver currency is legal, the amount of the stamp tax to be paid shall be double the amount fixed in the tariff—that is to say, 2 *centavos* silver per 1 *centavo* gold.

“The Executive shall be empowered to modify this ratio of exchange between gold and silver in accordance with the fluctuations of silver in the market.

“SEC. 5. The stamp tax to be paid on acts and documents, *ad valorem* and in stamps, shall only be charged on sums amounting to 10 pesos or more; but the use of stamped paper is required on all such acts and documents on which this requisite is prescribed by the tariff, whether the value thereof exceeds 10 pesos or not.

“In appraising the amount to be paid in stamps, fractions not amounting to 1 *centavo* shall be disregarded.

“SEC. 6. Stamped paper and stamps shall not be used after the period of two years for which they have been issued. If stamped paper is used before the beginning of, or after, the said two years, it shall be considered as ordinary paper. However, indorsements, transfers, or notes at the foot of deeds, documents, obligations, or promissory notes, etc., shall have the same value as if they had been written on legal stamped paper.

“Stamped paper and stamps to be put in circulation on August 1, 1906, shall be valid until December 31, 1908.

“SEC. 7. A document written on other paper than that required by this decree shall have no effect as evidence, whether it be contested or not by the opposing party, nuncupative and closed wills and their wrappers, excepted. When wills of this sort are produced, the interested parties shall pay 5 pesos per sheet, including the wrapper.

“SEC. 8. Stamped paper shall be 32 centimeters long by 22 centimeters wide, or 28 centimeters long by 23½ centimeters wide; the stamp thereon shall bear the coat of arms of the nation, and it shall state in letters and numbers the period during which its use shall be legal, and the value of the sheet. The paper shall be of good quality. It shall have two longitudinal lines for margin; the inside margin shall be 3 centimeters wide and the outside margin 2 centimeters. Between the two longitudinal lines it shall have transversal lines, distant 8 millimeters from each other, leaving a space, at the top and at the foot, of a width of 2 centimeters.

“SEC. 9. Ordinary paper to be used for documents bearing stamps must be of the same sizes prescribed in the preceding section. If such paper is larger than said sizes, it shall pay as excess a quota equivalent to that corresponding to a sheet. If such paper is exceed-

ingly larger than the prescribed sizes, it shall pay a quota more for each size or fraction of a size in excess.

"SEC. 10. When the supply of stamped paper in a collecting office shall have been exhausted, *validated* paper shall be used for such acts, proceedings and documents required by this decree to be written on stamped paper. The validation shall be stated on a note written by the respective collector on a sheet of paper; the date of the validation shall also be stated in said note. A 10-centavo stamp shall be affixed to each sheet thus validated.

"The collector shall charge the amount of the *validated* paper and affix the respective stamp, which shall be canceled with the note of validation.

"SEC. 11. *Validated* paper shall not be received by public authorities, corporations, or officers, unless it is provided with the proper validation stamp.

"Should it occur that both the supply of stamped paper and stamps in a collecting office has been exhausted, the collector shall state this fact in the note referred to in section 10, in which case the *validated* paper shall only be valid during the day of the validation.

"SEC. 12. Acts, proceedings, documents, or writings which must be provided with stamps shall have affixed thereto the amount of stamps required by the tariff; however, they may have affixed a larger amount if there are no equivalent stamps.

"SEC. 13. The payment and cancellation of stamps in receipts, invoices, deposits, and assignments shall be made by the person receiving the money or articles; stamps in checks shall be paid by the bank or the person against whom it is drawn, and shall be canceled by the person cashing it. Stamps on drafts and stocks shall be paid by the person issuing or indorsing the respective document, and canceled by the party receiving it; stamps on promissory notes and other obligations shall be paid by the person giving the security, except when otherwise agreed to by the interested parties.

"The cancellation of the stamps must be made, at the moment of signing the same, by the person interested, except when such cancellation should be made by a public officer.

"(1) When the required stamps have not been affixed and canceled in documents concerning private interests such documents shall not be valid.

"(2) In transactions among private persons the cancellation shall be made by writing upon the stamp the date thereof and the signature of the person canceling the stamp. Public officers before whom a document with stamps is presented shall cancel them with a seal containing the date, the word 'canceled,' a facsimile of the officer's signature and his title; said seal shall be marked upon the stamps with ink of *different* color than that of the stamps; the cancellations of stamps by

public officers may be made in handwriting while the seals prescribed therefor are being made; before making the cancellation the officer shall ascertain whether the stamp or stamps to be canceled correspond with the respective document. In the Executive departments of the government such cancellation shall be made by the assistant secretaries, or the persons acting as such; in corporations or offices having secretaries the cancellation shall be made by them, and in other offices by the respective chief.

“(3) Clerks of courts shall not cancel the stamps affixed to any document until after the first order has been issued.

“SEC. 14. Public documents executed while decree No. 53 of 1905 was in force and before the promulgation of decree No. 980 of 1905 shall be considered as valid, even if the stamps required by said provision have not been affixed thereto. Private documents executed before the date of this decree, which are null on account of not having the required stamps, may be revalidated by affixing thereto stamps to an amount double that originally required, provided there is no controversy in regard to said documents and that they have not been declared null by judicial judgment.

“These stamps shall be canceled by the collector writing in the document the respective note of cancellation.

“SEC. 15. The collector of stamp tax shall be authorized to make agreements with the banking establishments dispensing with the use of stamps in business transacted through said establishments, and providing that instead definite sums, to be agreed upon in each case, shall be paid in advance.

“This authorization shall not be applicable to documents that must be written on stamped paper.

“SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of notaries public, clerks of courts and corporations, and public officers to furnish the boards of natives certified copies of the charters of their Spanish land grants and of the documents connected therewith. These certified copies shall be written on ordinary paper and no fees shall be charged therefor.

“Natives shall be considered as paupers in actions relating to Spanish land grants, and all such proceedings may be written on ordinary paper.

“SEC. 17. When the payment for public expenditures is made by order of the respective auditor in favor of creditors of the Treasury, such order shall have affixed thereto stamps, which amount shall be in accordance with its value. When such payments are made in advance on accounts or pay rolls the stamps shall be affixed thereto and it shall not be necessary to affix them again when the orders of legalization are issued.

“SEC. 18. The prelates of the dioceses of the Republic and the vicars-general or governors thereof shall not be subject to the use of

stamped paper or stamps in petitions sent by them to public corporations, officers, or employees, or in documents accompanying said petitions.

"SEC. 19. Stamped paper remaining in possession of private persons without being used at the expiration of the period for which issued may be exchanged for stamped paper of new issue within the first fifteen days of January of the first year of the new period.

"SEC. 20. The Executive is authorized to make the amendments to this decree that he may deem necessary for its execution and enforcement.

"Any doubts which may arise from the application of this decree shall be submitted to the decision of the Minister of Finance and Treasury.

"SEC. 21. The stamp tax is exclusively national; therefore, it can not be established or collected by departments of municipalities on their own account.

"SEC. 22. The Government, if necessary for the proper organization of the revenue object of this decree, shall have power to organize a special division for the management thereof, to fix the salaries and other expenditures of said division, and to issue regulations for its organization.

"SEC. 23. The employees of this revenue shall have compulsory jurisdiction in all matters relating to the stamp tax.

"SEC. 24. Persons counterfeiting stamped paper or stamps, or importing counterfeit stamped paper or stamps, or knowingly aiding said importation, or issuing such counterfeit paper or stamps, shall be punished as money counterfeiters, in accordance with law No. 43 of 1905 and decrees amending it.

"SEC. 25. Public authorities, corporations, and officers admitting petitions or documents, which should be written on stamped paper or provided with stamps, without such requisite, shall pay a fine of an amount double the value of stamped paper and stamps omitted, irrespective of the penalty which may be imposed on them as accomplices, in accordance with said law No. 43 of 1905.

"SEC. 26. Public corporations, officers, or employees writing on ordinary paper acts, documents, or proceedings which should be written on stamped paper or provided with stamps shall incur in the penalty mentioned in the preceding section.

"SEC. 27. Public corporations, officers, or employees failing to cancel stamps shall pay a fine double the value of each stamp left uncanceled.

"SEC. 28. Cashiers, paying-tellers of banking or industrial establishments, and, in general, all persons, failing to cancel stamps affixed to documents issued by them publicly or privately, shall pay a fine from 50 centavos to 10 pesos, plus the value of stamps left uncanceled; and

persons receiving such documents shall pay a fine of an amount double the value of stamps.

"SEC. 29. Mercantile societies, and in general all persons whose duty is to cancel stamps, failing to fulfill this requisite, shall pay a fine from 50 *centavos* to 10 *pesos*.

"SEC. 30. The payment of fines shall be enforced by any of the chiefs of collecting offices, either by personal knowledge or upon private information to be investigated by the officer receiving it. The imposition of the penalties prescribed in law No. 43 of 1905 shall be made by the competent authorities on request of the officers of the stamp tax.

"Fines imposed in accordance with sections 26, 28, and 29 shall be paid to the person giving the information of the violation, who shall be entitled besides to a reward equal to the value of the fine.

"SEC. 31. Inspectors of the stamp tax, and other employees assigned for the purpose, shall inspect, once a month, all documents transacted through the establishments and offices mentioned above, to ascertain if the provisions of this decree have been observed.

"SEC. 32. All individuals having knowledge, officially or privately, of any violation of the preceding sections, shall notify the fact to the officer whose duty is to impose the respective penalty.

"SEC. 33. Legislative decree No. 53, of 1905, relating to the national stamp tax, and law No. 32, of 1905, except the part relating to the pawning establishment controlled by the State, and section 2 thereof, which is expressly declared in force, are hereby repealed.

"All other provisions inconsistent with this decree are likewise repealed.

"SEC. 34. All provisions in force relating to the stamp tax are hereby made part of this decree.

"SEC. 35. This decree shall take effect from August 1, 1906.

"Let it be published and executed.

"Given at Bogota on the 31st day of May, 1906.

"R. REYES.

"TOBIAS VALENZUELA,

"*Minister of Finance.*"

COSTA RICA.

FREE ADMISSION OF MACHINERY.

The Costa Rican Government has recently decreed the free admission for a period of five years of all kinds of machinery employed for the preparation of coffee, cacao, sugar, starch, rice, and for the manufacture of brooms, vermicelli, and beer.

CUBA.

FISCAL REVENUES DURING 1905-6.

The official statistics relative to the fiscal revenues collected in the Republic of Cuba during the fiscal year 1905-6 have been recently published, and the following figures have been taken therefrom:

Customs duties, etc.....	\$26,723,219.00
Consular duties.....	385,621.66
Internal revenue.....	1,054,807.61
Government properties.....	206,587.27
Miscellaneous receipts.....	440,056.08
Mail and telegraph services.....	767,717.53
Tax for the amortization of the loan.....	3,728,937.34
Total.....	33,306,946.49

FISCAL REVENUES, THIRD QUARTER OF 1906.

The official bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation of Cuba for the month of November, 1906, contains a statement of the fiscal revenues collected in the Republic during the third quarter of 1906, from which the following figures have been taken: Total of revenues collected during the period in reference, \$6,422,558.71; collected in July, \$2,356,099.62; in August, \$2,392,288.36; in September, \$1,674,170.73.

The special taxes for the amortization of the loan yielded, during the quarter under review, the amount of \$890,740.03, distributed as follows: July, \$365,427.07; August, \$338,850.18; September, \$186,462.78.

THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

According to statistics recently published by the Department of Finance of the Cuban Republic the situation of the public treasury on September 28, 1906, was as follows:

DEBIT.	
In cash.....	\$12,625,539.65
In external-debt bonds.....	1,000,000.00
Remittances in transit.....	101,245.38
Total.....	13,726,785.03
CREDIT.	
Orders of advance funds, in transit.....	\$60,651.99
External-debt bonds.....	1,000,000.00
Special laws.....	8,768,406.72
Postal money-order fund.....	198,221.38
Pending obligations.....	9,686.06
Fund for honorary consuls.....	403.37
Taxes for the amortization of the loan, first 50 per cent.....	817,488.79
Loan deposit fund, first 50 per cent.....	198,194.66
Balance of salaries for the army, first 50 per cent.....	1,706,091.25
Revenue fund.....	967,640.81
Total.....	13,726,785.03

STATUS OF THE SUGAR CROP, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

"*El Hacendado Mexicano*" of November 1, 1906, publishes the following statistics showing the status of the Cuban sugar crop on September 30, 1906, as compared with the corresponding period of 1905.

EXPORTS.

	1905.	1906.		1896.	1906.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>		<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Havana	764,461	1,042,514	Manzanillo	813,060	827,177
Matanzas	1,074,873	1,316,926	Santa Cruz del Sur	71,019	76,005
Cardenas	1,080,779	1,097,761	Nuevitas	85,159	143,980
Cienfuegos	1,112,827	1,553,340	Gibara and Puerto Padre	484,978	452,230
Sagua	590,626	666,947	Zaza		18,200
Calbarien	531,331	608,587	Trinidad	70,996	71,191
Guantanamo	325,628	808,159			
Cuba	109,707	81,779	Total	6,615,444	7,774,796

From the above figures an exportation of 945,063 tons is indicated for the first nine months of 1905, as compared with 1,110,685 tons in the same period of the preceding year. If, to the former amount is added 172,498 tons, the stock on hand at the end of September, 1905, and to the latter, 36,429 tons, the stock on hand on September 30, 1906, the total supply at the end of the nine months' period of the two years are shown to have been 1,117,561 and 1,147,114 tons, respectively. Adding to these totals the local consumption and the old stock, the total production for the nine months of 1906 is shown to be 1,160,230 tons, as compared with 1,149,681 tons for the corresponding period of 1905.

In the above statement, the sacks are estimated as containing 320 pounds and the tons are long tons of 2,240 pounds each.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CONCESSION FOR THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

An act of the National Congress of the Dominican Republic, dated May 15, 1906, and published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of September 8, 1906, approved the contract entered into between the Government and Messrs. BUOMPENSIERE & VALDEZ, residents of Barahona, Dominican Republic, for the construction and exploitation of a railway to be known as the "Southern Railroad" (*Ferrocarril del Sur*), which, starting from the port of Barahona, shall pass through Cantón Cabral, and from thence to the Bao Stream, along the Peñon road, and crossing the Mena and El Hatico fields, by way of Cabeza de Toro, through the mountain of this name, or the western margin of the River Yaque; from the Bao Stream along the western margin of the River San Juan to the town of the same name, which shall be the terminus of the line,

which, however, may be extended to the town of Banica or to the border, crossing the boundaries of the town of Las Matas. A branch line may also be constructed from Cantón Cabral to Enriquillo by way of Neiba. The construction of the railroad must be commenced, in the port of Barahona, within twelve months, and completed within five years from the date of the approval of the concession by Congress. The line shall be opened to the public traffic as soon as it shall have been connected with Cantón Cabral, and so on, whenever each of the stations mentioned shall have been reached.

The concessionaires shall deposit with the Treasury of the Republic the amount of \$5,000 American gold as guaranty. The Government constitutes in favor of the concessionaires a guaranty of 6 per cent per annum for every 20 kilometers under exploitation, the value of which is fixed at \$10,000 American gold per kilometer. This guaranty shall be in force for the period of twenty-five years.

The term of the contract shall be for fifty years from the date of the approval thereof.

ECUADOR.

RATIFICATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION OF ROME.

The Acting President of the Republic of Ecuador, in a decree dated September 26, 1906, has ratified the convention concluded in Rome on June 7, 1905, for the organization of an international agricultural institute at that capital. By the provisions of the decree in reference Ecuador shall belong to the fifth class mentioned in article 10 of the convention.

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF QUITO.

By decree of Señor Don ELOY ALFARO, Acting President of the Republic of Ecuador, dated March 30, 1906, a complete census of the city of Quito, the capital of the Republic, was taken on May 1, 1906, under the direction of Señor Don LUCIANO TERÁN C., chief of the bureau of statistics. The report of Señor TERÁN was issued on August 1, 1906, and the following figures are taken therefrom:

Total number of inhabitants, 50,841; persons under 18 years of age, 19,101; between 18 and 45 years, 24,035; above 45 years, 7,705; males, 22,763; females, 28,078, a proportion of 123.35 females to 100 males; single, 32,039, of whom 12,651 are above 18 years of age; married, 14,751; widows and widowers, 4,051. There are 31,800 above the age of 7 who are able to read and write, and 10,373 illiterate. There are 1,791 private dwelling houses in the city, in which live 45,552 people, or an average of 25.35 persons in each house. There are 1,365 foreigners in Quito, a third of whom are in schools, convents, monasteries, and houses of charity, leaving 934 engaged in private business, of whom nearly one-half, 465, are Colombians; there are 43 Germans, 61 French, 6 English, 85 Italians, and 17 Americans.

THE GUAYAQUIL AND QUITO RAILWAY.

The president of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, Mr. ARCHER HARMAN, of London, under date of October 25, 1906, issued an official statement in regard to the progress of the construction of the railroad, from which the following paragraph has been extracted:

“Out of the entire length of the railway from Guayaquil to Quito—namely, 286 miles—190 miles, inclusive of the whole of the mountain division, which crosses the Chimborazo Mountain (11,800 feet), are to-day completed and in operation as far as Mocha, in the Ambato Valley. Of the remaining 96 miles—namely, the Plateau division—the grade and masonry are finished into Quito, and rails are being laid at the rate of 4,000 to 5,000 feet per day; rails, ties, bridges, and all of the material necessary to complete the line into Quito being on hand and paid for. The physical condition of the railway and of the equipment is good. The above facts have been checked and verified during the last three months by expert representatives of influential American, French, and Holland banking houses, who have been in Ecuador to investigate the economical, financial, and physical conditions of the State, in view of a possible unification of its debt. While their report has not as yet been communicated to the railway company, we are confident that whatever its conclusions may be, the statements as above will be corroborated in their entirety when the report is made public during November next.”

HAITI.**COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE EXTENDED.**

Mr. HENRY W. FURNISS, United States minister to Haiti, reports, under date of October 10, that the Republic of Haiti and the French Republic have concluded an agreement to again prorogue, provisionally, the commercial convention made July 31, 1900, between Haiti and France, and that the following decree has been proclaimed:

“The commercial convention signed July 31, 1900, between the Republic of Haiti and France is maintained in force for another period of three months—from October 31, 1906, to January 31, 1907.”

NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS.

Minister H. W. FURNISS forwards from Port au Prince copy of a new Haitian law making an addition to the customs laws as follows:

“The differences of surplus that shall be found shall immediately form the nucleus of a supplementary account for which the State should demand the judicial condemnations foreseen by the repression of smuggling. The State shall only take provisional security by

attachment, bail, or any other means on the values, merchandises, and property of the exporter, notwithstanding opposition of appeal.

"The agents of steamship lines established in Haiti shall be required, under penalty of withdrawal of their licenses, without prejudice of all other penalties, to transmit regularly, little by little, within a maximum delay of three months, the weight given on which the freight of all commodities shipped from Haiti has been collected at the port of designation."

HONDURAS.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

On August 3, 1906, an arbitration treaty was concluded and signed at the city of San Sebastian, Spain, by the plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Honduras and the Kingdom of Spain.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN AUGUST, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for August, 1906, and for the first two months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the two months under review was \$31,730,562.51 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$6,169,737.04 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the two months were valued at \$37,424,186.22, showing a decrease of \$3,808,734.40 as compared with the same period of 1905-6.

IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	August—		First two months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal substances.....	1,339,301.09	1,563,570.97	2,693,805.62	2,719,744.11
Vegetable substances.....	2,241,406.57	2,077,583.29	4,758,573.07	3,789,581.33
Mineral substances.....	5,150,564.20	3,170,626.98	9,522,352.33	6,982,571.98
Dry goods.....	2,040,514.47	1,893,415.04	3,876,105.74	3,536,711.50
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	653,428.26	630,382.39	1,316,308.28	1,186,002.46
Beverages.....	508,577.01	614,557.19	1,130,029.16	1,190,287.05
Paper and its applications.....	440,620.31	471,781.31	867,714.12	849,718.13
Machinery and apparatus.....	2,702,611.98	1,667,778.37	4,526,692.19	3,182,045.78
Vehicles.....	674,641.50	239,297.46	1,041,890.02	511,685.84
Arms and explosives.....	290,000.58	249,903.99	579,025.79	811,394.34
Miscellaneous.....	715,920.63	443,289.93	1,418,066.19	801,082.90
Total.....	16,757,586.60	13,022,136.92	31,730,562.51	25,560,825.47

MEXICO.

1505

EXPORTS.
[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	August.		First two months.	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals	\$9,688,916.47	\$10,560,665.29	\$19,572,033.02	\$21,308,075.47
Other articles	7,890,448.99	9,605,084.65	17,852,153.20	19,924,845.15
Total	17,579,365.46	20,165,699.94	37,424,186.22	41,232,920.62

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	August—		First two months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin			\$1,367.00	
Foreign gold coin	\$1,554.00	\$1,400.88	1,554.00	\$3,400.83
Gold in bars	1,436,460.41	2,365,996.53	3,136,573.50	5,332,954.96
Gold in other forms	365,705.75	199,305.73	846,769.88	406,490.59
Total gold	1,803,720.16	2,566,705.14	3,986,564.38	5,742,846.37
Mexican silver coin	2,218,181.00	1,004,787.00	3,464,548.00	1,009,565.00
Foreign silver coin	8,640.00	7,622.12	22,674.00	24,334.17
Silver in bars	4,766,619.61	5,954,579.96	10,289,951.29	12,876,289.00
Silver in other forms	891,802.70	1,026,971.07	1,858,295.35	1,655,040.93
Total silver	7,885,196.31	7,993,960.15	15,585,468.64	15,565,229.10
Total gold and silver	9,688,916.47	10,560,665.29	19,572,033.02	21,308,075.47
Antimony	111,700.00	58,020.96	219,965.00	211,172.96
Copper	1,647,296.00	2,436,657.65	4,044,621.00	4,750,517.65
Marble	5,520.00	4,300.00	5,520.00	35,498.00
Plumbago			4,800.00	1,000.00
Lead	196,407.00	508,582.80	575,448.56	1,250,485.80
Zinc	91,086.00	20,620.49	247,822.12	33,121.99
Other metals	56,899.00	16,026.41	1,020,921.38	98,564.11
Total	11,797,824.47	18,604,873.60	25,691,131.08	27,688,441.98
Vegetable products:				
Coffee	357,378.00	763,365.00	776,496.00	1,420,766.50
Cascalote and tanning barks	200.00	9,141.00	800.00	20,147.00
Rubber	294,989.00	86,477.80	510,472.00	161,551.80
Chicle	36,540.40	60,788.60	72,030.40	100,188.45
Beans	70,822.00	71,714.00	95,147.00	118,110.00
Fruits	7,181.28	11,084.80	16,789.93	16,938.30
Chick peas	720,693.00	475,001.00	1,476,883.00	933,646.00
Guayule	50.00	1,428.00	126.00	6,932.00
Horse beans		26,354.00	300.00	79,044.00
Heniquen	2,225,065.00	2,061,118.00	4,331,722.00	4,989,561.00
Ixtle	324,635.00	449,158.00	568,777.00	612,578.88
Woods	81,658.10	89,895.00	231,417.10	188,976.80
Maize	421.00	1,253.00	2,193.00	9,970.00
Mahogany	7,561.00	2,400.00	11,094.00	7,415.00
Dyewoods	38,188.00	44,796.00	83,065.00	88,275.73
Xacaton	121,521.00	195,915.00	281,963.00	405,717.00
Leaf tobacco	130,868.00	119,164.00	289,437.00	229,136.00
Vanilla	85,330.00	801,110.00	494,794.00	1,477,225.00
Other vegetables	68,912.25	29,071.28	225,159.25	76,135.93
Total	4,571,356.03	5,291,233.98	9,425,165.68	10,938,022.89
Animal products:				
Cattle	268,630.00	383,767.50	428,491.00	793,359.00
Skins and hides	691,061.24	587,092.00	1,276,905.24	1,121,222.68
Other animal products	35,303.00	34,669.38	71,303.00	66,293.04
Total	994,994.24	1,005,518.88	1,776,699.24	1,980,874.72
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar		80,639.00	129,819.00	256,555.00
Flour and pastes	40,067.00	20,000.00	102,184.00	52,600.00
Rope			332.00	
Dressed skins	12,445.00	21,947.00	23,789.00	35,648.00
Straw hats	44,630.00	45,360.00	62,122.00	76,809.00
Manufactured tobacco	46,599.00	30,416.00	81,447.00	61,364.75
Other manufactures	11,043.72	23,029.58	35,285.22	50,041.88
Total	154,681.72	221,391.58	435,027.22	533,018.13
Miscellaneous articles	60,506.00	34,681.90	96,163.00	92,562.90

1506 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$5,869,716.73	\$5,319,751.79	\$11,682,106.64	\$11,411,519.29
Asia.....	50,587.95	132,579.34	237,443.73	228,759.10
Africa.....	16,436.39	6,541.00	33,906.30	8,914.00
North America.....	10,791,639.75	7,502,511.68	19,714,744.33	13,788,911.21
Central America.....	7,147.90	509.21	7,849.43	2,720.59
South America.....	16,794.41	24,181.26	34,159.53	63,425.93
West Indies.....	8,285.47	28,459.64	17,859.55	46,494.35
Oceania.....	1,928.00	7,600.00	2,494.00	10,061.00
Total.....	16,757,586.60	13,022,136.92	31,730,562.51	25,560,825.47

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	August—		First two months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$4,213,997.40	\$5,624,132.33	\$11,620,085.79	\$11,199,564.97
North America.....	12,898,390.61	13,955,378.57	25,039,408.08	28,808,166.86
Central America.....	136,672.45	139,968.04	184,610.35	256,171.79
South America.....	23,093.00	10,274.00	25,198.00	21,213.00
West Indies.....	307,212.00	435,947.00	554,939.00	947,804.00
Total.....	17,579,365.46	20,165,699.94	37,424,186.22	41,232,920.62

POSTAL RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1906.

The revenues produced by the Mexican mail service during the month of August, 1906, are thus reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to the Secretary of Public Communications and Works, the figures for the same month of 1905 being given by way of comparison:

	August, 1906.	August, 1905.
Sales of postage stamps.....	\$277,960.62	\$251,650.68
Rent of post-office boxes.....	627.00	1,338.00
Fines, etc.....	1,320.60	1,277.62
Premiums on money orders:		
Interior.....	24,275.52	24,996.85
International.....	898.28	709.08
Editors'.....	4,807.78	3,524.59
Total.....	309,899.80	283,496.94

OPERATIONS OF MONETARY REFORM, 1905-6.

The Exchange and Currency Commission of the Republic of Mexico furnishes data which indicates in unequivocal figures the beneficial results of the monetary reform in Mexico initiated on November 16, 1904, authorized by Congress under the law of December 9, 1904, decreed on March 25, 1905, and becoming effective on May 1, 1905.

Up to June 30, 1906, the following coinage, circulation, and exports are reported for gold:

	Mexico mint.		Philadelphia mint.	
	\$10 coins.	\$5 coins.	\$10 coins.	\$5 coins.
1905.				
October	10,020	15,420		
November	35,650	33,455		
December	300,000	41,105		
1906.				
January	1,210,450			
February	2,170,000		6,000,000	
March	2,550,000		4,000,000	1,500,000
April	2,250,000			2,500,000
May	3,860,000			6,000,000
June	4,300,000			5,600,000
Total	16,686,120	90,380	10,000,000	15,000,000

The total amount in gold coins minted by the two establishments is thus shown to be \$41,776,500. The amounts in gold existing in Mexico and in foreign countries and disposable for minting into Mexican gold coin of the denominations \$10 and \$5 on June 30, 1906, were \$13,940,920, of which \$5,757,580 were in Mexico and \$8,183,340 abroad. Thus a total of \$55,717,520 was assured for circulation on the date mentioned.

The Commission states that the amount of Mexican silver dollars exported up to June 30, 1906, was \$40,353,500, and that of the old small coins of silver and copper \$5,384,953.87 have been withdrawn from circulation, reminted, and again put into circulation.

EXPORT DUTY ON SILVER MONEY.

The President of the Republic on November 19, 1906, signed a decree placing an export tax of 10 per cent on Mexican silver money in quantities greater than 10 pesos. However, a provision of the decree allows persons wishing to avoid the tax on exportation to do so by depositing with the Exchange and Currency Commission, for coinage, gold in bars, not of native production, or foreign coined gold, of an amount equivalent in value to the silver exported. The legal parity of gold and silver is 75 centigrams of pure gold to the peso. The gold received by the Exchange and Currency Commission will be coined for the account of the person so depositing it.

SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR DECEMBER, 1906.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of December, 1906, is \$46.04, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

THE STAMP TAX AND THE COTTON FACTORIES.

According to official statistics recently published, the number of cotton factories in the Republic of Mexico on June 11, 1906, was 125, which together paid into the Federal Treasury the sum of \$1,180,700 to cover the stamp tax for the six months from July 1 to December 31, being the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7.

The distribution of these 125 factories is as follows, taking the States and Territories alphabetically:

State.	Facto- ries.	Stamp tax.	State.	Facto- ries.	Stamp tax.
Coahuila	8	\$50,000	Oaxaca	3	\$19,000
Colima	1	700	Puebla	33	302,400
Chiapas	1	4,000	Queretaro	4	41,400
Chihuahua	4	20,000	San Luis Potosi	1	7,000
Durango	7	27,000	Sinaloa	8	16,600
Guanaajuato	5	52,000	Tlaxcala	8	67,000
Guerrero	2	5,600	Veracruz	12	314,000
Hidalgo	3	15,000	Tepic, Territory of	1	12,000
Jalisco	5	31,800	Federal District	10	70,000
Mexico	7	72,000			
Michoacan	4	19,100	Total	125	1,180,700
Nuevo Leon	4	24,200			

During the same period of the fiscal year 1905-6 there were 132 cotton factories, which paid stamp tax amounting to \$1,164,300 for the term.

In the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 there are seven factories less than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but the total paid for the stamp tax was \$16,400 more. This is a consequence of the new stamp tax for the fiscal year 1906-7.

RAILROAD BETWEEN ZACATECAS AND DURANGO.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of the Mexican Republic, of October 16, 1906, contains the text of a contract entered into between the Government and Mr. WALTER C. PALMER for the construction and exploitation of a railroad in the States of Zacatecas and Durango, starting from the town of Chalchihuites, State of Zacatecas, or some point near this town, and terminating at the city of Durango or some convenient point of the Mexican International Railroad.

The concessionaire shall complete 20 kilometers at least within two years, and 20 kilometers within each subsequent year, in such a manner that the entire line shall be completed within six years.

From the date of the execution of the contract and during the term thereof, which is ninety-nine years, the concessionaire shall pay 150 pesos monthly for the railroad-inspection fund.

In order to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions of the contract, the concessionaire has made a deposit of 15,000 pesos in public-debt bonds with the General Treasury of the Republic.

RAILROAD FROM QUIRIO TO LAS CRUCES, MICHOACAN.

On October 31, 1906, a contract, the text of which is contained in the official publication of the State of Michoacan of November 18, 1906, was entered into between the Government of the Mexican Republic and the Mexican Flume and Lumber Company, authorizing the latter to construct and exploit for the term of ninety-nine years a railroad in the State of Michoacan, starting from the Quirio Station of the National Railroad of Mexico, and terminating at a point near Las Cruces, by way of Indaparapeo.

Four kilometers of the line must be completed within the first year, and 5 kilometers within each subsequent year, so that the entire line shall be completed within four years.

The company shall pay monthly the amount of 50 *pesos* for the railroad-inspection fund.

A deposit of 3,000 *pesos*, in public-debt bonds, has been made by the concessionaire to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

RAILROAD REPORTS, 1906.

The report of the International Railroad of Mexico for the six months ended June 30, 1906, shows the net earnings of the line to have increased nearly a half million dollars or 36.22 per cent, while the total receipts increased 24.52 per cent. The commercial tonnage handled during the half year increased 127,308 tons, or 21.72 per cent. Every important commodity shipped shows an increase with the exception of coal and coke. The cause of the decline of the two articles named was the scarcity of laborers in the mining regions, a condition being rapidly overcome by the introduction of Japanese.

The total income of the road for the six months under consideration was \$1,677,338 Mexican currency, as compared with \$1,231,014 in the same period of the preceding year. Receipts are figured at \$4,037,533 and expenses at \$2,360,860.

The National Line, for the six months January-June, 1906, shows net earnings of \$2,930,213, the gross receipts having been \$7,393,925 against \$6,110,346 in the corresponding period of 1905 and the expenses \$4,483,712 as compared with \$4,112,817 in the first six months of 1905.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

In connection with the opening of the Tehuantepec Railway in January, 1907, the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will commence the operation of a regular steamship service between New York and Honolulu. Twelve ships will be put on the new route, five of them to

ply between New York and Coatzacoalcos and seven between Salina Cruz, San Francisco, and Honolulu. Between New York and Coatzacoalcos regular weekly sailings will be maintained, while between Salina Cruz and Honolulu the trips will be made every twelve days. On this service the vessels will go direct from Salina Cruz to Honolulu, stopping on the return route at San Francisco. The company has ten boats in commission and three more are in course of construction.

Another possible development is the establishment of a regular service between New Orleans, Veracruz, and Coatzacoalcos, it being part of the contractual obligations of the company to handle sugar exported from Hawaii to the United States.

CHICLE WOOD FOR RAILROAD TIES.

In developing a foreign market for native products Mexican property holders are desirous of utilizing the wood of the chicle tree as ties for railroads. It is stated that the wood is one of the hardest known and is impervious to the action of water and the elements, so that the life of an ordinary cross-tie is from 30 to 60 years, as against 4, the usual life of the tie. The wood is almost as hard as flint and the steel used in preparing it for the market must be of the best temper known. It is being extensively used in road building in Yucatan and other parts of Mexico, and it is desired to make its value generally known.

WHEAT RAISING IN COAHUILA.

United States Consul VICTOR L. DUHAIME, of Saltillo, states that Coahuila holds the third place among the States producing the largest amount of wheat in Mexico. He writes:

"In this consular district alone the crop for this year is estimated to be about 1,000,000 bushels. The yield generally averages from 10 to 15 bushels to the acre. Winter red wheat is sown in October and the crop gathered the following May or June. The quality compares favorably with United States wheat. The price ranges from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel Mexican currency (\$1.25 to \$1.50 United States currency). About one-third of this crop is grown by irrigation. The wages paid to workmen for harvesting ranges from 75 cents to \$1 a day Mexican currency (37½ to 50 cents United States currency).

"This branch of agriculture is yet entirely in the hands of Mexican ranchmen. Owing to the introduction of modern agricultural implements the area is being increased each year. The large steam plows, cultivators, thrashers, and engines, and almost every kind of improved farming machinery now aid in the preparation of a greater amount of

virgin soil, not undertaken before owing to the crude facilities. This improved system of economic cultivation by labor-saving machinery has proved to be so profitable and attractive that landowners are now directing their attention to this branch of agriculture with much more energy and activity. Consequently the value of agricultural land is advancing appreciably and the farming sections are becoming more thickly settled and prosperous. Traveling modern steam thrashing machines are in general use.

"In this vicinity there are 6 modern rolling mills running by steam and 9 stone mills operated by water power. The flour they produce is of an excellent quality and finds a ready sale in all parts of the Republic, so much so that a large amount of wheat is imported here from the United States, keeping these mills in constant operation day and night to supply the demand for the fine grade of flour which this locality has acquired a reputation for. It is shipped in burlap sacks, 2 bags containing about 200 pounds or 1 barrel of flour, the demand usually exceeding the supply.

"Wheat straw furnishes the principal food for the animals, there being no hay raised here. Owing to some peculiarity of the soil it contains sufficient nutritive element to replace hay in feeding stock, on which they thrive and keep in good healthy condition. The price of wheat straw ranges from \$10 to \$20 Mexican currency (\$5 to \$10 United States currency) per ton, owing to its abundance and proximity to market.

"The duty on imported wheat was removed entirely during the first six months of this year, and during this period the importation was much larger than any previous year. The importation of American wheat into Mexico during the last twelve months amounted to \$2,000,000 gold, demonstrating that this is the nearest available market for American wheat. The supply here is never equal to the demand, and this will prove a profitable field for American wheat exporters. The railroads entering Mexico are all of the standard gauge, and are fully equipped for the handling and prompt delivery without change to points of delivery."

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of October, 1906, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 92,506 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 10, carrying 200,599 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in October, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	16,228	Hair.....bales..	15
Coffee.....sacks..	144	Lead bullion.....bars..	39,062
Hides.....bales..	8,075	Metals.....boxes..	512
Hides, loose.....number..	3,747	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	231
Ixtle.....bales..	5,070	Vanilla.....boxes..	123
Goatskins.....do..	1,430	Alligator skins.....do..	89
Deerskins.....do..	343	Bones.....packages..	45
Rubber.....do..	1,437	Honey.....barrels..	211
Tobacco, leaf.....do..	391	Cedar.....logs..	1,668
Cigars.....boxes..	50	Mahogany.....do..	590
Broom root.....bales..	510	Copper.....bars..	5,756
Chicle.....do..	1,536	Oranges.....boxes..	5,172
Fustic.....logs..	26		

The consul of Mexico at Philadelphia reports that during the month of October, 1906, five vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia destined to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz carrying coal and crude petroleum valued at \$96,248.23.

PANAMA.

AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to official statistics, the Republic of Panama contains about 20,781,000 acres of land, of which about 76,450 acres are under cultivation. The cultivated lands are planted as follows, viz: 1,147 acres in cocoa, 1,177 acres in coffee, 37,000 acres in bananas, 13,630 acres in cocoanuts (which does not include the cocoanut palms growing wild on the San Blas coast), 1,185 acres in rubber (which does not include rubber trees in the district of Darien or those growing wild in the province of Veraguas), 1,095 acres in sugar cane, and about 14,600 acres in rice, corn, yams, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, which is divided principally into small farms of 1 to 10 acres each. The number of these small farms is estimated at 2,000. Farms of less value than \$100 gold pay no taxes; those above such valuation pay taxes of 6 per cent to the Government.

The soil of the Republic of Panama is very fertile, especially the first and second bottom lands, where almost anything will grow and mature. The uplands are also productive, and especially adaptive to coffee growing. The climate is similar to that of Costa Rica in the lowlands and river valleys, with a temperature of 70° to 90° F. in the shade; in the mountainous districts it is cooler in proportion to the elevation. During the latter eight months of the year there is a rainfall of from 2 to 22 inches per month, while on the Pacific side of the Isthmus and in the interior the rainfall is moderate.

The country produces many varieties in large quantities of valuable hard woods, such as rosewood, maria, lignum-vitæ, cedar, mahogany, cocobolo, etc.; also dyewoods, resinous trees, medicinal and commercial plants, cereals, edible roots, and such vegetables as sweet

potatoes, cabbage, yams, lettuce, beans, pumpkins, tomatoes, water-melons, cucumbers, and tropical fruits.

The supply of vegetables raised on the Isthmus does not meet the demand; consequently much of this product is shipped in from Jamaica, New York, and New Orleans, and even then there is a great insufficiency of this most necessary article of diet which can not be supplanted by the canned article. The prices charged for produce in the markets of Colon are higher than in any other place in the Republic.

Modern truck farms situated in the Canal Zone along the line of the Panama Railroad would undoubtedly become profitable investments and would contribute much toward solving the food problem on the Isthmus proper, which continues to be a difficult proposition. The staple products raised by the natives consist chiefly of yams, bananas, yuca, maize, rice, beans, plantains, and cocoanuts. Sugar cane grows well on the alluvial lands. To obtain the cane juice the cane is crushed by homemade wooden machines, although occasionally one sees a primitive iron mill in use. The cane juice is boiled and poured into small wooden molds; after hardening it is rolled up in leaves, whereupon it is ready for market. A little soft, dark sugar is sometimes made, and large quantities of rum are manufactured from the sugar cane.

The methods of planting as practiced by the natives are extremely crude. Modern agricultural implements and machinery are unknown, consequently one sees no plowing nor harrowing of the soil. In the Province of Chiriqui, which is the banner agricultural province of the Republic, conditions are better, but still even there the farming methods are antiquated and without system. As this country awakens to its possibilities in the agricultural line there will be a fine opening for American farm implements and machinery.

The native method of starting a farm on virgin soil is by felling the trees and cutting the undergrowth, which is then allowed to lie during the dry season and subsequently burned off. After this clearing-off process is finished, holes are punched in the ground with a pointed stick, into which seed are dropped, nothing being done in the way of cultivation. Some of the more industrious planters loosen the soil for each plant separately, about 6 inches in diameter by 12 inches deep, and into this hole the seeds are then laid or the young plants embedded, as the case may be. Very little attention is given to keep the weeds down. When this is practiced, however, it is accomplished by using the machete, a very long knife, which the natives wield very dexterously. More frequently, however, it is a battle for life between the tame plants and the wild jungle. When corn is planted and the larger jungle plants are kept cut down and the corn gets the better of the small jungle plants, as much as 40 to 80 bushels to the acre are sometimes harvested. The native farmer seldom plants an entire acre

in corn or any other one product, desiring only to raise enough produce for his own immediate use. Often a family of 9 or 10 adults will cultivate a farm of only 3 to 6 acres. The wants of the people are few and easily satisfied, and very little of their produce is brought to market, which depends chiefly upon the small Chinese truck gardens for vegetables and small coasting sailboats for wild fruits.

The products of the forest are procured with great difficulty, owing to the lack of roads through the almost impenetrable jungle, and most of the valuable woods and other forest products that lie adjacent to the navigable streams and rivers have already been exploited. Penetrating the forest is also dangerous on account of the great number of wild beasts in the jungle and alligators and reptiles in the swamps. The jungle and swamps teem with countless varieties of fish and game, among the latter deer, wild hogs, turkeys, pigeons, partridges, woodcock, rabbits, tapirs, monkeys, pumas, leopards, and even tigers and lions.

Laborers are paid from 60 to 80 cents gold per day for clearing virgin lands and getting them ready for planting. The cost per acre of clearing virgin land is about \$50 gold. This excessive cost is owing chiefly to the slow method employed and the lack of and inability to use other implements than the machete. The prospective American planter who wishes to clear the land himself would do well to be provided with extra heavy stump jumper disk plows and extra powerful stump pullers. With these implements the cost of clearing would be very much reduced, and especially so if the natives were instructed how to use such implements, for the cost of labor, 60 to 80 cents gold per day, is very moderate.

The Panaman Government does not sell public lands, but simply leases them in tracts; 1 to 10 acres can be leased yearly for 50 cents gold per acre; larger tracts of a thousand acres can be leased yearly for \$100 gold per tract. These prices refer only to virgin lands. Private lands for farming purposes are sold on a conventional basis, no fixed prices being put upon such lands. The above-mentioned leases can be obtained for at least ten years, with privilege of renewal. The Isthmian Canal Commission also leases farm lands for short periods at moderate prices. The draft animals used for farming and other purposes are small, but what they lack in size and strength is made up for by their hardiness and the small cost of maintaining them.

Domestic fowls, such as poultry and ducks, are not raised to any great extent, at least not in the district of Colon, where they are scarce and command exorbitant prices. Most of the live poultry is imported from Cartagena, Colombia, and from New Orleans, and, due to freight rates, municipal tax, and high profit percentages, the retail cost is from 90 cents to \$1.50 gold each, with the result that chickens, which form part of the daily food in other South American and

West Indian countries, are rarebits in this district. Fresh-laid eggs are obtainable in the interior of the Republic, but in the territory adjoining the Canal Zone, and especially in Colon, they are very scarce. They retail at from 3 to 5 cents gold each, and are chiefly cold-storage eggs shipped in from New York and New Orleans.

Last spring the Panaman Government engaged the services of Dr. D. H. LUPÍ, a well-known Venezuelan agriculturist, who will establish a school of agriculture. This gentleman has just returned from a visit through the provinces, where he has studied the agricultural conditions and needs of the country, and is now drawing up a report of his investigations, which will soon be presented to the Government. The National Assembly, now in session, has just passed the second reading of a law which will permit the free introduction of machinery, stills, and apparatus for making sugar, molasses, and sirup, and for rectifying alcohol. According to official information the National Assembly will also revise and enact new laws which will tend to stimulate and arouse national interest in the development of the great agricultural resources of this fertile country which, though lying dormant for so many years, will eventually awaken to bring peace, happiness, and prosperity to the young Republic. The days of revolution are passed, and in time the national desire for office-holding will subside, and the Panamanians will turn to the cultivation of the soil, which will prove as great a blessing to the Republic of Panama as it has to the sister Republics of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. She has untold wealth in her soil, which with proper development will place her in the front rank of the agricultural countries of South America.

PARAGUAY.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT FERREIRA.

On November 25, 1906, General BENIGNO FERREIRA was inaugurated as President of the Republic of Paraguay and Señor Don EMILIANO GONZALEZ NAVERO as Vice-President, both for the tenth constitutional period commencing on said date, having been declared elected to their respective offices by legislative decree of the National Congress under date of October 15, 1906.

General FERREIRA was Minister of War and Marine in the cabinet of ex-President BAEZ, whom he has succeeded.

BUDGET FOR 1907.

A law of the Congress of the Republic of Paraguay, enacted September 17, 1906, and published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the 21st of the same month, approved the general appropriation for the expendi-

tures of the Government during the year 1907, which amount to 389,037.32 *pesos* gold, and 30,008,806 *pesos* paper currency, distributed as follows:

	Gold.	Paper currency.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Legislative Power	492.00	1,247,040.00
Police of the Republic		314,400.00
Department of the Interior	7,335.96	7,986,026.00
Department of Foreign Relations	114,147.80	1,633,920.00
Department of the Treasury	600.00	2,513,160.00
Department of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction	52,284.00	6,086,360.00
Department of War and Navy	24,720.00	7,347,900.00
Special laws	189,457.56	2,880,000.00

SALVADOR.

EXPORTS DURING FEBRUARY, 1906.

According to the "*Diario Oficial*" of September 27, 1906, the exports of the Republic during the month of February, 1906, amounted to 3,498,864.64 *colones*, of which sum 3,260,184.50 *colones* were for coffee. The countries of destination during said month were as follows:

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany	869,343.10	Guatemala	65.00
Austria-Hungary	183,187.00	Holland	4,520.40
Costa Rica	325.00	Honduras	3,548.00
Chile	492.00	Italy	462,522.15
Denmark	2,268.75	Norway	35,091.50
Spain	94,646.80	Panama	14,900.00
United States	631,681.03	Peru	800.00
France	984,754.47		
Great Britain	210,219.44	Total	3,498,864.64

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of October, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the ten months ending October, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for October, for example, are not published until some time in December.

UNITED STATES.

1517

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....		520	22, 118	20, 873
Brazil.....	106, 154	396, 294	621, 727	1, 537, 813
Other South America.....	82, 808	121, 539	1, 586, 527	1, 784, 974
Coffee (Café; Café; Café):				
Central America.....	223, 739	52, 575	5, 809, 792	5, 850, 867
Mexico.....	55, 330	9, 716	2, 503, 854	2, 049, 683
Brazil.....	8, 329, 176	5, 354, 676	42, 409, 206	33, 625, 978
Other South America.....	1, 423, 646	722, 107	6, 449, 291	8, 508, 455
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Cuba.....	2, 476	6, 490	43, 552	46, 234
Mexico.....	1, 427, 690	1, 743, 464	14, 304, 776	15, 530, 672
South America.....	73, 610	42	80, 736	645, 318
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	44, 076	33, 306	292, 846	419, 656
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1, 579, 462	1, 712, 592	12, 603, 870	11, 247, 457
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	258, 711	421, 299	3, 516, 374	4, 630, 193
Cuba.....	11, 037	32, 491	1, 204, 218	1, 242, 272
South America.....	27, 023	25	492, 329	309, 429
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	26, 817	11, 982	26, 813	17, 786
Cuba.....	557	969	2, 053	7, 315
Fur skins (<i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	67, 829	66, 098	428, 974	275, 377
Hides and skins (<i>Cuerros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	32, 326	47, 443	449, 709	477, 445
Mexico.....	290, 696	377, 384	3, 204, 201	3, 800, 190
South America.....	1, 333, 385	821, 276	11, 385, 734	11, 790, 923
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	54, 386	64, 683	666, 529	659, 315
Mexico.....	22, 478	132, 947	248, 117	1, 219, 345
Brazil.....	2, 264, 240	2, 193, 968	22, 597, 759	21, 735, 813
Other South America.....	122, 148	167, 289	1, 007, 567	1, 038, 307
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	243, 942	225, 788	2, 849, 556	2, 727, 206
South America.....	10, 302	35	19, 900	7, 001
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelum holandés; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Mexico.....	1, 166	544	610, 226	67, 131
Cuba.....	1, 662, 689	1, 758, 168	67, 729, 968	55, 676, 184
Brazil.....			1, 332, 493	328, 646
Other South America.....	244, 018	33, 652	1, 612, 815	990, 091
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	372	4, 068	10, 354	34, 914
Cuba.....	1, 042, 889	1, 545, 144	9, 430, 659	12, 842, 590
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	57, 057	41, 075	422, 936	329, 446
Mexico.....	33, 069	53, 138	285, 469	442, 823
Cuba.....	503	10, 788	70, 959	143, 856
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	52, 617	1, 225	8, 427, 807	6, 525, 378
Class 2 (combing).....	5, 448	14, 417	570, 863	264, 001
Class 3 (carpet).....	349	85, 800	874, 882	759, 170

1518 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	40,520	51,634	356,234	458,769
Cuba.....	25,377	4,884	219,281	106,793
Argentine Republic.....	785,164	431,241	4,394,153	3,933,252
Brazil.....	7,751	15,339	160,181	84,448
Chile.....	51,733	28,000	251,808	379,790
Other South America.....	21,382	26,990	204,043	255,534
Animals:				
Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):				
Mexico.....	49,776	86,650	378,685	690,589
Cuba.....	124,542	6,155	1,871,173	971,207
South America.....	13,258	7,072	65,449	63,544
Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):				
Mexico.....	3,572	26,490	70,089	168,484
South America.....		92	1,260	2,667
Horses (<i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i>):				
Mexico.....	34,033	38,005	216,570	261,986
Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):				
Mexico.....	2,417	12,632	36,755	99,215
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):				
Central America.....	8,360	1,557	463,182	51,345
Mexico.....	73,850	97,704	575,453	1,017,437
Cuba.....	85,540	103,143	898,986	1,036,879
South America.....	2,154	198	143,023	11,396
Oats (<i>Avena; Aveia; Avoine</i>):				
Central America.....	596	909	13,035	22,824
Mexico.....	1,117	6,414	19,110	46,341
Cuba.....	20,367	45,282	168,273	240,967
South America.....	1,815	1,014	28,261	18,904
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	6,294	8,997	17,567	25,525
Mexico.....	81,003	46,699	439,460	1,413,536
South America.....	90,136	3,997	17,567	25,525
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	135,075	151,236	1,739,866	1,371,109
Mexico.....	17,201	22,533	233,918	102,530
Cuba.....	293,832	187,041	2,855,237	2,340,082
Brazil.....	86,411	96,623	910,658	999,867
Colombia.....	58,082	21,164	511,090	105,697
Other South America.....	238,373	156,865	2,142,056	2,133,899
Carriages, etc.:				
Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):				
Mexico.....	13,464	67,389	150,042	615,453
South America.....	5,571	18,923	47,938	122,382
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts thereof (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Caruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	59,791	24,535	357,502	1,894,658
Mexico.....	94,745	412,216	972,648	1,914,985
Cuba.....	109,451	65,524	520,928	1,050,710
Argentine Republic.....	86,525	210,118	1,370,597	1,586,222
Brazil.....	7,296	19,646	75,370	254,848
Chile.....	29,767	10,050	301,881	152,272
Colombia.....	1,466	13,375	28,824	31,573
Venezuela.....	1,012	6,405	6,768	9,280
Other South America.....	23,710	16,473	132,386	239,179
Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojos de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):				
Central America.....	1,846	1,048	10,229	14,143
Mexico.....	3,856	3,857	49,924	64,979
Argentine Republic.....	8,559	14,606	51,704	66,248
Brazil.....	9,454	10,909	52,346	63,205
Chile.....	5,605	2,270	38,532	36,998
Other South America.....	10,264	6,514	51,858	55,413
Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):				
Mexico.....	244,766	230,597	2,310,511	2,718,821
Cuba.....	197,381	205,298	1,296,385	1,621,218
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	2,010	2,570	271,512	491,988
Mexico.....	29,221	48,254	1,201,729	607,166
Cuba.....	341,112	218,790	2,381,253	2,441,876

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	29,914	40,675	255,175	279,785
Mexico.....	98,790	108,392	857,046	910,119
Cuba.....	58,924	35,560	526,903	484,599
Argentine Republic.....	44,159	74,860	508,999	693,900
Brazil.....	28,703	35,699	312,179	378,683
Chile.....	13,139	30,596	136,273	228,676
Colombia.....	2,934	5,583	49,881	63,223
Venezuela.....	2,407	5,204	26,177	51,011
Other South America.....	21,472	23,942	197,731	247,476
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	10,452	12,566	81,918	127,422
Mexico.....	70,137	73,328	503,709	678,712
Cuba.....	13,823	6,409	324,306	283,708
Argentine Republic.....	75,154	44,688	525,685	475,736
Brazil.....	12,325	36,230	136,352	212,616
Colombia.....	6,768	5,389	48,473	64,494
Other South America.....	21,679	20,718	300,763	356,365
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	18,218	33,314	152,068	1,095,446
Mexico.....	7,744	143,625	222,308	641,335
Cuba.....	134,584	85,376	407,609	325,010
Argentine Republic.....		12,610	207,448	206,365
Brazil.....	19,936	8,159	147,292	559,529
Other South America.....		3,484	124,461	497,090
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	133,690	57,081	1,000,757	906,722
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	230,856	4,570	2,308,095	522,028
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	130,304	158,521	1,294,725	1,367,822
Mexico.....	19,242	27,984	259,092	196,490
Cuba.....	122,266	107,984	1,075,414	810,336
Argentine Republic.....	22,996	41,577	369,493	204,297
Brazil.....	61,728	41,300	646,756	394,302
Chile.....	87,329	147,663	725,055	687,715
Colombia.....	44,306	87,569	409,947	680,795
Venezuela.....	18,582	51,267	332,896	393,594
Other South America.....	41,037	44,946	411,345	344,757
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	75,991	70,020	540,540	591,461
Mexico.....	44,680	50,590	538,854	470,301
Cuba.....	36,284	34,588	350,706	407,927
Argentine Republic.....	22,581	22,777	284,564	203,096
Brazil.....	2,751	10,547	56,121	44,239
Chile.....	4,690	4,168	18,329	25,991
Colombia.....	4,403	3,465	38,357	27,525
Venezuela.....	2,849	2,178	19,463	23,649
Other South America.....	5,511	6,493	45,163	57,616
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	20,703	16,114	136,169	202,031
Mexico.....	58,487	97,999	686,909	1,151,000
Argentine Republic.....	22,465	55,417	169,650	405,732
Brazil.....	50,327	59,770	384,192	682,427
Chile.....	13,476	30,121	104,982	161,107
Venezuela.....	8,286	11,814	84,963	82,511
Other South America.....	46,224	49,869	206,615	251,298
Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Machinas electricas; Machines électriques</i>):				
Central America.....	2,601	7,630	11,014	31,983
Mexico.....	66,516	68,905	877,958	892,732
Cuba.....	19,235	12,551	65,422	430,443
Argentine Republic.....	6,797	18,584	127,972	150,236
Brazil.....	26,189	35,123	180,022	453,037
Other South America.....	3,737	8,149	114,017	120,654

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	6,459	3,254	46,780	39,799
Mexico.....	31,806	38,116	288,247	315,792
Cuba.....	8,127	5,513	58,535	65,226
Argentine Republic.....	12,403	11,682	84,757	90,399
Brazil.....	3,310	4,806	39,846	50,075
Colombia.....	372	371	9,370	7,993
Other South America.....	10,087	21,329	134,619	135,508
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	15,129	14,314	128,133	175,669
Mexico.....	5,097	3,383	67,786	57,643
Cuba.....	26,174	18,564	227,268	222,706
Argentine Republic.....	14,415	13,073	229,250	247,663
Brazil.....	17,267	8,849	11,612	131,324
Chile.....	6,398	8,159	50,114	80,392
Colombia.....	3,514	4,494	27,570	54,953
Venezuela.....	3,025	5,473	37,080	60,508
Other South America.....	5,623	21,462	67,526	151,060
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	34,644	58,060	231,749	398,414
Mexico.....	63,446	145,212	1,264,066	1,226,249
Colombia.....	3,241	4,217	47,933	49,966
Other South America.....	33,241	49,716	204,485	275,161
Naval stores:				
Resin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	1,563	2,862	17,764	21,182
Mexico.....	678	2,744	12,672	15,785
Cuba.....	5,494	5,308	56,811	61,760
Argentine Republic.....	8,627	6,845	71,949	355,060
Brazil.....	80,680	8,132	411,703	544,190
Chile.....			25,627	53,996
Colombia.....	3,898	3,012	17,286	27,818
Venezuela.....	4,037	4,381	28,369	33,300
Other South America.....	3,520	2,419	139,325	97,665
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Aguarráz; Térébenthine</i>):				
Central America.....	5,023	2,230	25,301	41,974
Cuba.....	6,705	4,933	53,599	63,895
Argentine Republic.....	9,245	35,875	105,246	269,193
Brazil.....	6,848	18,001	96,246	129,230
Chile.....	5,237	6,970	58,944	75,678
Other South America.....	1,947	4,009	42,520	66,950
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Acéites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerais, crus; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	122,279	95,190	679,693	932,795
Cuba.....	29,258	44,199	363,690	485,065
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acéites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerais, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America.....	36,085	27,687	263,762	343,829
Mexico.....	26,255	34,444	218,808	414,435
Cuba.....	28,597	13,437	266,781	227,957
Argentine Republic.....	116,865	432,575	1,685,626	2,251,645
Brazil.....	219,838	280,520	2,129,832	2,361,608
Chile.....	31,795	37,072	828,618	791,264
Colombia.....	6,629	22,410	92,165	108,552
Venezuela.....	10,585	11,193	116,641	116,492
Other South America.....	60,017	98,601	732,830	756,919
Oils, vegetable (<i>Acéites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America.....	3,216	3,836	27,784	31,085
Mexico.....	87,490	53,615	623,333	588,782
Cuba.....	12,122	8,240	96,978	195,626
Argentine Republic.....	1,925	5,699	20,975	74,939
Brazil.....	23,005	11,565	159,882	218,764
Chile.....	772	3,658	27,850	45,289
Other South America.....	7,837	12,641	131,743	149,913
Paper (<i>Papel; Papier; Papier</i>):				
Central America.....	18,245	13,632	163,007	144,888
Mexico.....	34,278	67,477	483,282	548,775
Cuba.....	26,971	27,189	333,269	400,085
Argentine Republic.....	13,080	106,537	212,327	331,226
Brazil.....	7,658	9,843	62,516	71,843
Chile.....	12,206	15,366	200,007	194,190

UNITED STATES.

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Paper—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Colombia.....	2,042	3,082	30,213	20,665
Venezuela.....	1,401	5,195	36,455	36,513
Other South America.....	12,495	20,251	92,192	103,519
Books (<i>Libros; Livros; Livres</i>):				
Central America.....	3,964	4,088	45,767	50,356
Mexico.....	25,486	26,976	232,194	205,793
Cuba.....	33,548	22,158	206,868	240,596
Argentine Republic.....	2,629	5,089	42,899	89,643
Brazil.....	5,782	9,450	30,438	92,635
Chile.....	31,988	24,187	163,276	160,633
Other South America.....	4,144	6,573	50,868	63,711
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,844	7,994	23,735	57,056
Mexico.....	2,873	1,010	33,391	20,084
Cuba.....	968	5,154	13,977	19,000
South America.....	1,659	2,188	24,498	38,162
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Bœuf salé</i>):				
Central America.....	7,496	7,141	67,319	97,300
South America.....	27,130	19,548	191,719	211,554
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America.....	13,871	18,609	110,292	119,191
Mexico.....	51,366	1,527	79,403	20,070
Cuba.....	901		5,351	9,802
Chile.....	7,450	4,515	31,823	88,537
Other South America.....	7,811	61,091	53,224	42,226
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	2,218	4,113	10,335	24,059
Mexico.....	4,953	4,129	33,406	39,576
Cuba.....	40,193	41,614	354,747	415,313
Brazil.....	12,484	19,495	91,368	147,591
Other South America.....	447	467	11,193	9,648
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	8,322	9,700	64,765	89,488
Mexico.....	18,913	9,163	109,507	82,893
Cuba.....	41,749	39,936	389,524	444,926
Venezuela.....	3,914	3,374	27,311	34,310
Other South America.....	7,001	4,037	46,231	56,991
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	13,974	16,961	129,147	192,647
Cuba.....	28,501	36,475	362,260	563,226
Brazil.....	82		28,275	218
Colombia.....			7,240	688
Other South America.....	11,146	7,721	183,404	208,212
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	49,629	75,481	397,162	403,218
Mexico.....	44,410	78,014	312,604	434,833
Cuba.....	142,179	134,141	1,888,937	2,239,150
Brazil.....	7,520	76,686	95,544	503,008
Chile.....	8,777	15,506	66,946	146,409
Colombia.....	28,884	5,371	276,097	63,000
Venezuela.....	84,598	13,302	309,722	256,096
Other South America.....	21,262	69,248	334,260	518,894
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):				
Central America.....	10,943	15,685	81,461	124,671
Mexico.....	10,719	12,138	109,131	113,577
Cuba.....	1,977	3,591	25,183	48,391
Brazil.....	8,788	11,519	113,152	102,068
Venezuela.....	6,642	5,134	54,372	87,168
Other South America.....	523	2,036	31,187	33,937
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	5,683	7,266	50,049	62,805
Mexico.....	2,584	4,647	33,126	36,395
Cuba.....	1,000	1,469	14,303	12,003
Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):				
Central America.....	5,468	2,954	40,415	49,429
Mexico.....	38,338	54,903	322,358	466,572
South America.....	3,588	8,285	25,105	33,038
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabacco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	6,046	8,091	51,236	60,401
Mexico.....	10,315	7,262	97,538	84,418
Argentine Republic.....	2,000	1,000	32,756	29,516
Colombia.....	1,288	4,318	7,677	15,128
Other South America.....	2,002	7,205	68,584	68,501

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	October—		Ten months ending September—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tobaco elaborado; Tabaco Manufacturado; Tabac manufacture</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	8,671	11,366	93,082	130,231
Mexico.....	2,958	1,463	19,535	27,428
Cuba.....	6,545	5,614	89,659	90,195
Argentine Republic.....			12,055	4,391
Colombia.....		1,500	6,560	3,385
Other South America.....	3,219	6,629	40,665	47,527
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	42,788	34,469	326,995	509,821
Mexico.....	92,645	154,993	680,977	1,116,110
Cuba.....	14,911	4,853	58,211	164,861
Argentine Republic.....	29,503	44,461	93,718	148,727
Other South America.....	9,611	25,754	139,924	106,701
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	20,012	87,689	350,665	891,731
Mexico.....	116,907	165,344	1,324,232	1,861,820
Cuba.....	173,767	117,552	1,503,905	2,042,199
Argentine Republic.....	252,717	496,320	1,815,432	3,973,404
Brazil.....	25,777	28,114	362,335	687,515
Chile.....	58,041	109,022	383,987	638,710
Other South America.....	35,290	141,260	601,875	970,506
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	41,023	30,353	210,358	248,898
Mexico.....	56,078	71,919	583,451	729,176
Cuba.....	61,907	23,451	563,752	485,562
Argentine Republic.....	25,989	32,289	250,078	285,050
Brazil.....	6,342	6,083	30,542	52,090
Chile.....	4,819	8,337	56,554	65,757
Colombia.....	1,880	1,880	31,737	15,263
Venezuela.....	1,549	1,457	26,122	15,666
Other South America.....	5,329	8,287	79,846	82,846

FOREIGN COMMERCE, OCTOBER, 1906.

The figures of the Bureau of Statistics stating the total of imports and exports for the month of October, and for ten months of the calendar year, exceed all previous records. The imports for the single month amounted to \$118,189,178. In the previous month of September imports were valued at \$102,677,300, and last March they reached the high figure of \$113,597,577. In October last year they were \$107,444,909. The large figures for the earlier months make the total for ten months exceed that of the corresponding period of last year by \$86,744,858. This total is \$1,066,462,295, an average of over \$100,000,000 a month.

The export record shows also a large increase, both for the month and for the ten months. For the month of October the value of exports was \$187,350,333, which has been exceeded only in December last year, when the figures reached \$199,738,520. The October figures last year were \$154,372,979, showing an increase this year of \$32,977,354. For the ten months the export record is far beyond that of any previous year, exceeding that of last year by \$168,260,403, though that was considerably higher than ever before for the corresponding period.

This year's total for ten months is \$1,425,184,757, last year's was \$1,256,924,354, and the highest previous record, that for the ten months ending October, 1901, was \$1,191,978,682.

The present indications are that United States imports for the entire year will be about \$1,200,000,000, while the exports are likely to exceed \$1,800,000,000, making the aggregate of foreign trade for the first time about \$3,000,000,000.

The gold imports for the month were \$27,250,852, and the exports were valued at \$7,076,484. The total imports for the ten months under review were \$139,026,869, as compared with \$41,061,734 in the same time last year. The exports amounted to \$42,867,446, as compared with \$42,988,617 in the same period of 1905. Silver imports for the month were \$3,882,522, as compared with \$2,432,553 in October, 1905; the exports amounted to \$3,547,077, as compared with \$4,511,924 in the same month of the preceding year. For the ten months ending October, 1906, silver imports and exports were \$36,876,591 and \$48,988,416, respectively, as compared with \$26,939,551 and \$43,955,134, the official figures for the movement of silver in the corresponding period of 1905.

Details of the trade for the ten months are as follows:

Groups.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.				
Free of duty:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	\$14,000,448	\$10,766,464	\$94,089,179	\$89,526,393
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	172,620	216,403	2,667,425	2,952,321
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	25,634,368	28,481,255	249,054,546	264,854,995
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	6,639,899	9,540,336	66,609,584	85,158,220
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,858,625	8,151,913	20,304,107	21,676,920
Miscellaneous.....	459,086	417,522	3,432,756	4,947,078
Total free of duty.....	49,665,046	52,573,893	436,107,597	469,115,937
Dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	2,587,398	2,666,964	14,922,807	16,154,557
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	13,509,602	12,106,171	131,378,230	112,170,962
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	7,199,602	8,506,717	90,974,080	97,876,070
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	10,871,060	14,193,815	96,159,047	117,246,009
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	23,284,339	27,785,502	207,702,258	251,133,171
Miscellaneous.....	327,802	356,126	2,473,418	2,765,589
Total dutiable.....	57,779,863	65,615,285	543,609,840	597,346,358
Free and dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	16,587,846	13,433,418	108,961,986	105,680,950
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	13,682,282	12,322,574	134,045,655	115,123,283
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	32,833,970	36,987,972	340,028,626	362,731,065
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	17,410,959	23,734,151	162,768,631	202,404,229
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	26,142,964	30,937,415	228,006,365	272,810,108
Miscellaneous.....	786,888	773,648	5,906,174	7,712,667
Total imports of merchandise.....	107,444,909	118,189,178	979,717,437	1,066,462,295
Duties collected from customs.....	25,621,531	27,775,891	230,791,707	260,226,078
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.	59,381,317	52,171,237		

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Groups.	October—		Ten months ending October—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	\$14, 071, 353	\$17, 509, 917	\$113, 967, 393	\$145, 973, 961
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	29, 176, 480	29, 442, 966	244, 004, 689	285, 951, 627
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	56, 923, 477	75, 732, 060	340, 583, 357	366, 141, 306
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	16, 561, 358	21, 432, 186	177, 000, 681	206, 881, 234
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	35, 926, 743	40, 796, 378	352, 859, 577	392, 744, 882
Miscellaneous.....	888, 000	578, 039	4, 624, 280	6, 333, 439
Total domestic.....	152, 047, 411	185, 491, 578	1, 233, 639, 977	1, 404, 026, 471
Foreign:				
Free of duty.....	1, 195, 481	1, 007, 966	11, 464, 016	10, 895, 180
Dutiable.....	1, 130, 087	850, 789	11, 820, 361	10, 263, 106
Total foreign.....	2, 325, 568	1, 858, 755	23, 284, 377	21, 158, 286
Total exports.....	154, 372, 979	187, 350, 333	1, 256, 924, 354	1, 425, 184, 757

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States, on December 4, 1906, transmitted to Congress his annual message, from which the following extracts are published:

“The Second International Conference of American Republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901–2, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years, and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil, the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates. They contain many matters of importance relating to the extension of trade, the increase of communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse, and the promotion of a better knowledge and good understanding between the different countries represented. The meetings of the conference were harmonious and the conclusions were reached with substantial unanimity. It is interesting to observe that in the successive conferences which have been held the representatives of the different American nations have been learning to work together effectively, for, while the First Conference in Washington in 1889, and the Second Conference in Mexico in 1901–2, occupied many months, with much time wasted in an unregulated and fruitless discussion, the Third

Conference at Rio exhibited much of the facility in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent deliberative bodies, and completed its labors within the period of six weeks originally allotted for its sessions.

“Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the conference, the example of the representatives of all the American nations engaging in harmonious and kindly consideration and discussion of subjects of common interest is itself of great and substantial value for the promotion of reasonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the Government of Brazil and to the people of Rio de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common with the others, were received, entertained, and facilitated in their work.

“Incidentally to the meeting of the conference, the Secretary of State visited the city of Rio de Janeiro and was cordially received by the conference, of which he was made an honorary president. The announcement of his intention to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invitations from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their Governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these invitations we might appropriately express the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister Republics of the southern continent, and the Secretary, accordingly, visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama, and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia, and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard made it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship, and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness; and he was everywhere received in the spirit of his message. The members of government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business, and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

“In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American Republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe Doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

"It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the third conference at Rio on the 31st of July—an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message—he said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American Republic. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be, and I hope will be, represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great World Congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that accepted declaration implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our Republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent international wrong and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all."

"These words appear to have been received with acclaim in every part of South America. They have my hearty approval, as I am sure they will have yours, and I can not be wrong in the conviction that they correctly represent the sentiments of the whole American people. I can not better characterize the true attitude of the United States in its assertion of the Monroe Doctrine than in the words of the distinguished former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina, Doctor

DRAGO, in his speech welcoming Mr. ROOT at Buenos Ayres. He spoke of—

“‘The traditional policy of the United States (which) without accentuating superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned the oppression of the nations of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great Powers of Europe.’

“‘It is gratifying to know that in the great city of Buenos Ayres, upon the arches which spanned the streets, entwined with Argentine and American flags for the reception of our representative, there were emblazoned not only the names of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON and MARSHALL, but also, in appreciative recognition of their services to the cause of South American independence, the names of JAMES MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, and RICHARD RUSH. We take especial pleasure in the graceful courtesy of the Government of Brazil, which has given to the beautiful and stately building first used for the meeting of the conference the name of ‘Palacio Monroe.’ Our grateful acknowledgments are due to the Governments and the people of all the countries visited by the Secretary of State for the courtesy, the friendship, and the honor shown to our country in their generous hospitality to him.

“‘In my message to you on the 5th of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this Government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American Republics to citizens of the collecting nation, and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

“‘Our own Government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign Governments would take the same view.’

“‘This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio, and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective Governments represented ‘to consider the advisability of asking the Second Peace Conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and in general, means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin.’

“‘This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States in accordance with the following instructions:

“‘It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of

nations, which is the most important principle of international law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the practice is injurious in its general effect upon the relations of nations and upon the welfare of weak and disordered States, whose development ought to be encouraged in the interests of civilization; that it offers frequent temptation to bullying and oppression and to unnecessary and unjustifiable warfare. We regret that other powers, whose opinions and sense of justice we esteem highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the nonpayment of public debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force. This Government would be glad to see an international consideration of the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person, and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class.

“‘It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to resolve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still debtor nations, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the programme, which proposes to request the Second Hague Conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject.’

“‘Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the Republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans, and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this Government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring Republics; which meditation resulted, not without long-continued and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded; a peace which resulted in the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio Conference passed the following resolution in reference to this action:

“‘That the Third International American Conference shall address *to the Presidents of the United States of America and of the United*

States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the Republics of Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador.'

"This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the peoples of the Western Hemisphere; that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics and therefore free from those suspicions and prejudices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insurrectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American Republics in favor of peace, by urging cool and reasonable, instead of excited and belligerent, treatment of international controversies, can not fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments, and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

* * * * *

"In my last message I advised you that the Emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American Republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference."

* * * * *

"By the special and highly appreciated courtesy of the Governments of Russia and the Netherlands, a proposal to call The Hague Conference together at a time which would conflict with the Conference of the American Republics at Rio de Janeiro in August was laid aside. No other date has yet been suggested. A tentative programme for the conference has been proposed by the Government of Russia, and the subjects which it enumerates are undergoing careful examination and consideration in preparation for the conference."

ANNUAL ESTIMATE OF GOVERNMENT EXPENSES 1907-8.

Estimates of the appropriations required to run the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, were transmitted to Congress December 3, 1906, by the Secretary of the Treasury. They reach a grand total of \$689,028,543, as compared with the estimates submitted

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for the fiscal year 1906-7, which amounted to \$822,723,151, shows an apparent increase of about \$66,000,000. The actual appropriations for the year 1906-7, including deficiencies and miscellanea which were not estimated for, were, however, \$791,551,506, or a \$31,000,000 more than the Secretary of the Treasury believes will be necessary for 1907-8.

The total is divided among the various departments of the Government, as follows: Legislative, \$5,619,175; Executive, \$32,571,910; judicial, \$600,120; foreign intercourse, \$3,254,977.72; military, \$70,950,162.24; naval, \$115,444,950.33; Indian Affairs, \$1,970,160; pensions, \$134,243,000; public works, \$95,865,540.79; postal and deficiency, indefinite; miscellaneous, \$59,244,058.57; permanent annual appropriations, \$149,886,320.

The estimates for the military establishment show an increase nearly \$10,000,000; for the Navy, an increase of about \$1,000,000; pensions, a decrease of about \$3,000,000, and for permanent annual appropriations, an increase of over \$9,000,000.

FACTORY CENSUS OF 1905.

The factory census of continental United States and Alaska in 1905 is summed up in a monograph just issued by the Census Bureau.

"The census of 1900 showed 512,254 industrial establishments, 5,308,406 wage-earners, and products valued at \$13,004,400,143. In the 1905 census, however, certain industries, such as custom millinery, custom tailoring, dressmaking, taxidermy, cobbling, carpenter and custom grist and saw mills were omitted. The net result therefore was an advance in the five years from 207,562 to 216,262 in number of manufactories; from 4,715,023 to 5,470,321 in the number of wage-earners, and from \$2,009,735,799 to \$2,611,540,532 in value of wages; and from \$11,411,121,122 to \$14,802,147,087 in the value of products.

"Women wage-earners are reported for 316 of the 339 classes of industries, and increased in numbers from 918,511 in 1900 to 1,067,000 in the census of 1905. The greatest increase is shown for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes. New York State leads in the employment of women, with garment making most prominent. The American factory women, including girls over 16, earned in 1905 the sum of \$317,279,008, or a per capita of almost \$298, against the average annual wage for men, 16 years and over, of about \$300. Though the limitations of this census prevents fixing these wage measures accurately, Pennsylvania ranks first and Massachusetts second in the number of children employed.

"The capital invested in the various industries last year was \$2,123,900 for food and kindred products, \$2,147,441,418 for textile, \$2,176,739,726 for iron and steel and their products, \$1,223,730

for lumber and its remanufactures, \$705,747,470 for leather and its finished products, \$857,112,256 for paper and printing, \$501,266,605 for beverages, \$1,031,965,263 for chemicals and allied products, \$922,262,456 for metals and metal products other than iron and steel, \$643,924,442 for vehicles for land transportation, \$391,230,422 for clay, glass, and stone products, \$331,117,681 for tobacco, \$82,769,239 for shipbuilding, and \$941,604,873 for miscellaneous."

COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1905.

The amount of copper produced in the United States in 1905 slightly exceeded 900,000,000 pounds.

The following table shows the comparative production, in pounds, of the larger mining centers in the years 1904 and 1905:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
Montana	298,314,804	314,750,582	Idaho	2,158,858	7,321,585
Arizona	191,602,968	235,908,150	Wyoming	3,565,629	2,530,531
Lake Superior	208,309,130	230,287,992	New Mexico	5,368,666	5,334,192
Utah	47,062,889	54,153,333	Colorado	9,506,586	9,404,830
California	28,529,023	16,697,489	Alaska	2,013,586	4,900,866
Southern, Eastern, and Middle States	15,211,086	15,134,960			

The total imports into the United States in pounds for the two years is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Copper ore	600,844,160	663,602,240
Copper content	38,947,722	50,106,300

The exports are valued as follows, including ore and matte, pig-bars, old copper, and manufactured products:

1903	\$44,365,155
1904	76,019,471
1905	86,408,731

The world's production for the last three years in long tons (2,240 pounds) was—

1903	586,143
1904	649,300
1905	601,252

EXPORTS OF COPPER, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906.

According to figures compiled by the secretary of the New York Metal Exchange and published in the "Mining Journal" (London) of November 3, 1906, copper exports for the first nine months of 1906 from the United States aggregated 154,626 long tons. The aggregate

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of these shipments of matte and ore reduced to fine copper, exclusive of contents of sulphate of copper, were distributed abroad as follows in the first nine months of 1906 and 1905:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.
United Kingdom	19,955	24,294	Italy	5,939	6,35
France	25,917	23,063	Russia	1,574	5,97
Germany	36,401	36,040	China and Japan	1,822	40,40
Holland	54,261	44,986	Sundry	793	86
Belgium	1,628	2,190			
Austria	7,837	7,554	Total	154,626	190,72

For the year 1905 production statistics of copper are placed a 239,863 long tons, as against 247,735 in 1904 and 138,435 tons in 1903

EXPORTS OF CANNED GOODS 1905-06.

Figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States record the exportation of over \$18,000,000 worth of canned foods in the fiscal year just ended, 1906, against about \$11,000,000 in 1896, an increase of over 60 per cent in that time. They include such articles as canned beef, about 6½ million dollars; canned fruits, 2½ millions; canned salmon, practically 4 millions; milk, chiefly condensed and canned, nearly 2 millions; canned pork, 1½ millions; canned vegetables, over a half million; while sundry less important articles bring the total recorded canned goods above 18 million dollar for the year. In addition to this, it is probable that the lard, butter and certain other articles of this character exported to tropical countries or to parts of the world which can only be reached by long voyages, are also sent in sealed or air-tight packages.

In addition to this 18 million dollars' worth of exports, as distinctly designated as canned foods, there is about 1½ million dollars' worth to Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Alaska, which is not included in the statement of exports, although the \$350,000 worth sent to the Philippines is so included, since the Bureau of Statistics still includes the trade with the Philippines in its figures of foreign commerce.

A decade ago the value of canned fruits sent out of the United States was but 1½ million dollars, against 2½ millions in 1906; and the total of canned pork and other canned meats (exclusive of beef), which now aggregate nearly 3 million dollars, was a decade ago of so little importance that it was not separately enumerated in the statement of exports but simply grouped under the general designation of "all other;" while the exportation of milk, most of which goes in condensed and canned form, was a decade ago about one quarter of a million dollars in value, and now is nearly 2 million dollars annually.

The distribution of these articles of canned food shows a steady trend toward the Tropics, but that in certain of the standard food sup-

plies, such as beef, pork, salmon, and fruits, the European countries are also drawing upon the United States to a considerable extent. Of the canned beef exports of 1906, which amounted as a whole to \$6,430,446, the United Kingdom took \$4,431,616 in value; while the next largest customers were British Africa, \$513,435; Japan, \$231,185; Germany, \$166,736, and Belgium, \$155,017. Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies, and the South American countries were also considerable purchasers of this class of merchandise, in sums ranging from \$25,000 to over \$50,000.

Of canned fruits, the total exportation of which was, in 1906, \$2,348,064, the United Kingdom is also by far the largest customer, taking in 1905, the latest year for which figures are available, \$2,058,505 out of a total exportation in that year of \$2,541,525. In canned salmon, of which the exportations range nearly 4 million dollars annually, the United Kingdom is the largest purchaser, taking, in 1905, \$1,872,992 out of a total export of \$3,035,469 of canned salmon in that year.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of canned goods exported from the United States in 1906:

Canned beef	\$6, 430, 446
Canned salmon	3, 847, 943
Canned fruit	2, 348, 064
Canned milk	1, 889, 600
Canned pork	1, 215, 857
Canned meats, other	1, 593, 497
Canned vegetables	658, 739
Canned fish, except salmon	187, 711
Canned caviare	17, 829

EXPORTS OF FARM PRODUCTS AND OILS, OCTOBER, 1906.

The exports classed by the United States Bureau of Statistics as "domestic products," which include only breadstuffs, food animals and provisions, cotton and mineral oil, show an increase for the month of October of \$22,447,561 over the same month last year, the total being \$108,772,248. Of this increase \$18,705,032 is to be credited to cotton, though the average export price was only half a cent a pound above that of last year, being 10.7 cents, against 10.2. The increase in quantity was from 889,305 to 1,176,827 bales, and in value from \$47,166,508 to \$65,871,540. The increase in the value of all breadstuffs exported in October was from \$15,255,671 last year to \$18,988,719 this, or \$3,733,048 in amount. There was an increase in the value of exports of meat and dairy products of \$623,059, and a decrease of \$965,871 in those of live cattle, sheep, and hogs, indicating a loss of \$342,812 in the item of "provisions." There was also a decrease in the value of mineral oil exported of \$352,293, or from \$7,254,714 to \$6,902,421.

The value of cotton exports was the highest for the month in recent years, higher than in 1904, though the quantity was somewhat less. The gain in breadstuffs was more than accounted for by wheat, which increased from \$3,613,198 in October last year to \$8,400,085 this. There was also an increase in corn from \$2,431,054 to \$3,287,288, but oats fell off from \$1,782,098 to \$361,950, and flour from \$6,197,069 to \$5,669,842. For ten months of the calendar year the total increase in this class of exports was \$78,718,261, or from \$604,228,070 to \$682,946,331. In this gain cotton figures for only \$3,655,391, while breadstuffs account for \$47,334,702, and meat and dairy products for \$25,877,953.

SUGAR IMPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906.

The imports of sugar from Cuba by the United States in September 1906, aggregated 93,000,000 pounds, as against 230,000,000 in the preceding month and 172,000,000 in September, 1905. For the nine months ending September, 1906, Cuban sugar was received in the United States to the amount of 2,577,893,288 pounds, the total being slightly below the recorded figures for the corresponding period of 1905.

The total quantity of sugar imported by the United States in the fiscal year 1906 from foreign countries was 3,979,331,430 pounds, to which must be added 747,602,637 pounds from Hawaii and 410,544,618 pounds from Porto Rico, thus making a grand total of 5,137,478,685 pounds. In the nine months ending with September, 1906, the quantity of sugar received by the United States from foreign countries was 3,068,391,694 pounds. Hawaii furnished 770,409,326 pounds and Porto Rico 425,813,539, a grand total of 4,264,614,566 pounds for the nine months being thus indicated.

Receipts of sugar from Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1901 aggregated 143,000,000 pounds; in 1902, 188,000,000; in 1903, 226,000,000; in 1904, 259,000,000; in 1905, 271,000,000; in 1906, 411,000,000, and for the nine months ending September, 1906, 426,000,000, in round numbers.

As compared with the nine months of 1905 United States imports of sugar in 1906 were greater by more than 200,000,000 pounds, but the value was \$32,000,000 less, owing to lower prices received for the commodity. The value of sugar received from foreign countries in the period under review was \$63,000,000; from Hawaii, \$25,000,000 and from Porto Rico, approximately, \$14,000,000. Comparing the nine months of 1906 with 1901, imports from foreign countries show a decline of \$4,000,000, though receipts from Hawaii have advanced \$2,000,000 and from Porto Rico, \$9,000,000.

PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH PERU.

A convention relating to the exchange of parcels post concluded between the United States and Peru took effect on September 1, 1906.

The convention provides in part that there shall be admitted to the mails exchanged thereunder articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards, and written matter of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no parcel must exceed \$50 or its equivalent in value, 11 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit the contents to be easily examined by customs officers and by postmasters duly authorized to do so.

The customary provisions regarding prohibited importations, subjecting the packages to customs duties and customs regulations for the protection of the customs revenue, and declarations appear in this convention.

Undelivered and refused packages must be returned directly to the dispatching office of exchange at the expiration of thirty days from their receipt at the office of destination.

When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or decay they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or, if expedient, sold without previous notice or judicial formality for the benefit of the right person.

NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A convention has been called to meet in the city of Washington on January 14, 1907, in order to consider and devise measures for the enlargement of the export trade of the United States, and to promote a foreign demand for the products of its farms, workshops, and mines. The governors of the several States of the Union are invited to appoint each ten delegates to the convention, and all national, State, and local associations interested in the objects of the convention are invited to send each five delegates.

The committee from the New York Board of Trade and Transportation having charge of the matter announces that Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, will address the convention upon the subject of his recent trip to South America.

CONDITIONS OF THE PANAMA CANAL CONTRACTS.

In the call for tenders to be submitted to the United States Government, on December 12, 1906, for the completion of the Panama Canal, it is stated that the contract is to be undertaken on a percentage basis

upon the estimated reasonable cost of the actual constructive work as fixed by a commission of five engineers. Two of these engineers are to be chosen by the contractor and three by the Canal Commission, or two by the Commission, the third Commission member being its chief engineer.

The specifications ask for the completion of an 85-foot lock-level ship canal, having a minimum depth of 41 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 200 feet between deep water.

Proposals will be received from any association of contractors; single contractors are not thought to have a sufficiently wide organization. Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for \$200,000 or its equivalent, and the successful bidder must enter into a guarantee of \$3,000,000, the contract to be closed within sixty days of its acceptance.

The Commission will supply traction in the shape of the Panama Railway, and will furnish all the raw material put into the work as well as fuel, electricity, and all power. With the exception of the minor tools the Commission will also supply all the plant and machinery required in the construction.

Nine hours labor per day are specified as the maximum for American citizens employed on the works. The contractor will receive monthly payments covering the cost of the actual constructive work for the preceding month, and also, at the close of each year two-thirds of the agreed percentage of the actual cost of work done each year. If, at the close of the work, the actual cost exceeds the estimate, a deduction of 5 per cent will be made on the percentage due the contractor. If the costs are below the estimate, an additional sum will be paid to the contractor equal to one-third of the difference between the actual cost and the estimate.

In the circular issued by the Canal Commission on November 2, 1906, it is stated that the estimated excavation and the structural material in the sections are approximately as follows:

Colon section, 9,455,000 cubic yards; Mindi, 11,000,000 yards; Gatun locks, excavation, 3,660,000 yards; concrete, 1,302,580 yards; steel gates, 29,230,000 pounds; Gatun dam, earth filled, 21,200,000 yards; Gatun regulating works, excavation, 1,580,000 yards; concrete, 189,000 yards; sluices, 5,000,000 pounds; lake section, excavation, 24,000,000 yards; Culebra, excavation, 39,000,000 yards; Pedro Miguel, excavation, 6,835,000 yards; Pedro Miguel lock excavation, 1,170,000 yards; embankment, 1,100,000 yards; back fill, 390,000 yards; concrete, 513,612 yards; cast-iron, 732,000 pounds; steel gates, 19,500,000 pounds; Lake Sosa section, excavation, 1,680,000 yards; Sosa locks excavation, 1,430,000 yards; back fill, 950,000 yards; concrete, 992,800 yards; cut stone, 600,000 yards; brick, 14,000 yards; cast-iron, 1,281,000 pounds; steel gates, 37,180,000 pounds; La Boca dam,

6,300,000 yards; Corozal-Sosa dam, 5,397,000 yards; Panama Bay, excavation, 8,528,000 yards.

The type of canal proposed by the minority of the consulting board is to form a summit level about 85 feet above the level of the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks built at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, by one lock at Pedro Miguel, and two others at La Boca, on the Pacific side. The locks are all to be in duplicate.

The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gatun and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed on the Pacific side, between Pedro Miguel and Panama Bay, by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Soca Hill and high ground near Corozal.

From the Caribbean Sea to the mouth of the Mindi River a channel is to be excavated having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 45 feet below mean tide. From the mouth of the Mindi to the Gatun locks the width and depth are to be the same as from the sea to the mouth of the river.

The Gatun locks are to be built in duplicate. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or by two locks of $42\frac{1}{2}$ feet each. The Gatun dam will reach from a point near the Gatun Hills, on which the locks are to be located, to the hill 3,500 feet westward, in which the spillway will be built. The object of this dam is to form a reservoir in which the floods of the Chagres will be received. Its area will be approximately 110 square miles. Works for regulating the level of the lake will be situated in the hills that lie midway between two extremes of the dam. They will consist of a system of gates constructed on foundations of concrete. The gates will be almost counterparts of those used on the Chicago Drainage Canal.

From the Gatun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about 15 miles, only a small amount of excavation will be required. The width of the canal will be about 1,000 feet, and the depth 45 feet. The growth for 50 feet along the shores is to be removed. Further up the lake, as the amount of excavation necessary to obtain a depth of 45 feet increases, the width of the channel will be decreased, first to 800 feet, then to 500, then to 300 from Obispo to Las Cascades, a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where the Culebra cut begins.

The channel from Matachin to Bas Obispo may be narrowed to 100 feet. From Las Cascades to Paraiso, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the channel will be 200 feet. This is the most difficult work of the whole canal construction. From Paraiso, the end of Culebra cut to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance less than 2 miles, the channel will be 300 feet wide. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of 30 feet, and will be in duplicate, with approach walls at each end. From the lock for a distance of 1.87 miles the channel will be 500 feet wide and

will then be increased to 1,000 feet for a distance of 3.61 miles to Sosa Hill, on the shore of Panama Bay, where the Sosa locks will be built. These locks will be in two flights, with lifts of $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet each, and will be in duplicate.

A dam will be constructed across the Rio Grande from San Juan Hill to Sosa Hill, another from Sosa Hill to Corozal Hill, and a small dam from Corozal Hill to the high ground eastward. These dams will form a lake known as Sosa Lake. It will have an area of 8 square miles, and will be provided with regulation works for discharging the surplus water.

From the Sosa locks to deep water in Panama Bay, a distance of 4 miles, the channel is to have a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 50 feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about 15 feet.

The Panama Railroad will be relocated throughout almost the entire distance from the mouth of the Mindi River to Panama, and some heavy embankments will be required to cross certain parts of Gatun Lake.

THE WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

According to estimates made by the Census Bureau of the United States, the total wealth of the country in 1904 was \$106,881,415,009. This is an increase over the estimate of 1900 of nearly 21 per cent and 64 per cent more than the estimate for 1890.

URUGUAY.

BOUNTY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

In order to encourage and increase the sugar production of the country, the National Assembly of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in an act passed April 3, 1906, has provided that a bounty shall be paid for the cultivation of beet sugar and the production of national sugar, under the following conditions and requisites:

The bounty shall be 50,000 *pesos* the first year, 40,000 *pesos* the second year, 30,000 *pesos* the third year, and 20,000 *pesos* in the fourth and fifth years. The right to this bounty shall cease after the fifth year. Persons wishing to be entitled to the benefits of this law must produce 300,000 kilograms of sugar during the first year, 400,000 during the second year, 700,000 during the third year, 1,100,000 during the fourth year, and 1,500,000 during the fifth, and shall be compelled, besides, to cultivate from the first year 300 hectares of land with beet sugar.

URUGUAY.

Crude sugar imported for refining shall pay duty, with a discount of 6 per cent on its net weight.

Until the end of the year 1915 a differential on the amount of duties payable of not less than 67 mills per kilo on crude, and 78 mills per kilo on refined sugar, shall be allowed domestic over imported sugar.

Seeds of saccharine plants, coal, machinery, etc., for the manufacture of sugar, shall be exempted from the payment of import duties.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT AND FLUVIAL NAVIGATION.

United States Consul JOHN W. O'HARA, in describing an important movement Uruguay has undertaken to open up a vast fertile territory to development and trade, writes from Montevideo that the important Rio Negro rises in Brazil and flows across Uruguay, emptying into the Uruguay River about 100 miles north of Buenos Ayres and near Fray Bentos, where the extensive Liebig factories are located. This river, which has until recently been but little used, is one of great commercial importance, as it divides this country into two parts almost equal in area, and traverses a portion of the country hitherto almost inaccessible by reason of its lack of commercial communication. The Uruguay Central Railway runs northward from Montevideo, crossing the Rio Negro, and from this point extends to the Brazilian line by two branches.

West of this point the river has been navigated and the country has been thereby provided with a means of transportation in competition with the railroad, and also with additional means of communication with the local and general markets. Two-thirds of the country lies to the east of Paso de los Toros, the point where the railroad crosses the river, and there is no other railroad within 100 miles of the river. Few bridges have been built or highways made, so that for lack of communication with proper markets much of the best land in Uruguay, the eastern and central portion, has been but little developed. The soil is exceedingly fertile and the climate almost tropical. It is said that this section is especially adapted to the raising of a very fine quality of tobacco; also to the growing of oranges, lemons, figs, grapes, and peaches.

The advantages that the opening of this river to navigation would bring to this country have been long understood, frequently discussed and projected, but not until recently has the enterprise been undertaken. When the general conversion law of January 23, 1906, was passed and an Executive order issued for the application of the balance remaining after providing for the payment of those items for which special provision had been made in the law, the President of the Republic directed that the sum of \$500,000 Uruguayan gold, equal to \$517,000 American gold, be expended for the improvement of the rivers of the

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idea of the Executive was to open up the new and fernd public attention was at once directed to the Rio rork was soon put into practical form. Four new river for freight and two for passengers, have been purchased; two of them are now in use and the others are being fitted up in the shipyards at Paso de los Toros. The Government launch has explored the river as far east as the mouth of the River Tacuarembó, a distance of some 240 kilometers, or 144 miles. The report of the explorations has been submitted to the President and is regarded with great satisfaction.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Resolution of February 6, 1906, assessing duty on "escamine."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9698, of February 7, 1906.]

The article known under the name of "escamine" is assessable to import duty under Class IV of the tariff.

II.—*Resolution dated May 2, 1906, determining the classification of "saltaperrico."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9761, of May 5, 1906.]

"Saltaperrico" is to be dutiable as crackers under Class IV of the tariff.

III.—*Resolution dated August 6, 1906, relating to "arroco root."*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9838, of August 6, 1906.]

"Arroco root" being similar to tapioca and the like, shall be included in the latter under Class III of the tariff.

IV.—*Resolution of August 8, 1906, relating to the classification of certain gymnastic appliances, etc.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9841, of August 9, 1906.]

Horizontal and parallel bars, rope ladders, hand rings, springboards, dumb-bells, wooden mallets, trapezes, and also boxing suits, baseball, lawn tennis, football, cricket and polo sets, rowing appliances, and all requisites for these games and appliances, as well as skates of all kinds, shall be included in Class IV of the tariff.

V.—*Resolution dated August 25, 1906, respecting faience or porcelain ware.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial"* No. 9855, of August 25, 1906.]

Porcelain ware of foreign origin shall only be subject to two modes of classification as follows:

1. Fine faience or porcelain ware, china ware, sèvres, etc., of any shape not specially mentioned shall be comprised in Class IV of the tariff.

2. Common faience of earthenware, glazed or not, and other kinds not enumerated above, of any shape not specially mentioned, is dutiable under Class III of tariff.

Numbers 158, 263, and 264 of the import tariff are amended accordingly.

VI.—Resolution of August 29, 1906, classifying for duty automatic scales.

[“Gaceta Oficial” No. 9858, of August 29, 1906.]

Class IV of the tariff shall apply to automatic scales, not specially mentioned in the tariff, that mark the weight of a person or an object when a coin of 12½ centimes is dropped into the slot, but similar apparatus which, besides indicating the weight, are provided with a musical contrivance, are partly nicked, and fitted with a mechanism which in certain cases returns the change, are dutiable under Class V.

APPRAISEMENT OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

By resolution dated September 26, 1906, and published in the “Gaceta Oficial” of the next day, the President of the Republic of Venezuela, Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, directs that iron wheels with rubber tires, the diameter of which does not exceed 30 centimeters, axles, and supporters of trucks used in the cultivation of coffee or cacao or other agricultural purposes shall be appraised in accordance with the second class of the tariff, provided said trucks are to be constructed in the country.

The second class of the tariff pays 10 centimes of a bolivar per kilogram.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The Consul-General of Venezuela in New York has made the following comparative statement of the exports from New York to Venezuela during the months of February, 1905 and 1906:

Ports.	Articles.	February, 1905.		February, 1906.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
La Guaira	Merchandise	1,391,648	597,429	1,692,702	547,590
Puerto Cabello	do	349,940	200,060	401,270	172,615
Maracaibo	do	402,437	315,920	315,320	180,480
Caripano	do	66,276	20,560	17,996	5,315
Guanta	do	21,222	11,719	6,507	6,135
Cumana	do	8,655	3,170	324	980
Ciudad Bolivar	do	22,918	21,290	118,174	85,545
Total .....	.....	2,268,091	1,170,168	2,552,293	998,610

OF RUBBER CULTURE IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Belgian vice-consul at Calcutta, in a report to his home government, states that the increasing demand for rubber has affected the exports from Calcutta, the quantity shipped from that port during the past season having exceeded all previous records since the 1892-93 season. The shipments aggregated 3,205 hundred weight, with a total value of nearly 750,000 rupees, an increase of $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the weight, and of nearly 50 per cent in value over the preceding year. The British Isles take over 60 per cent of the Calcutta rubber, though formerly the United States was the principal buyer.

Rubber cultivation is making rapid strides throughout British India, in Ceylon alone the area devoted to its growing amounting to 60,000 acres, while in the Malay Peninsula it is estimated that 50,000 acres produce the plant. A company has recently been formed to exploit important concessions in Burmah, and the area of cultivation is also being extended in Mysore, Travancore, and Assam.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

"Colombia en la Mano; Relacion histórica, geográfica, administrativa, política, fiscal y estadística de la República de Colombia, por Señor Lisímaco Paláu, Bogotá, 1906." This little volume contains much information of value to anyone interested in the Republic of Colombia. The Tariff act of January 27, 1905, and the Stamp act of July 31, 1906, are given in full.

"Informaciones Sobre la Segunda Enseñaza, 2 volumenés, Lima, 1906." An important work issued by the Department of Public Instruction of Peru, containing reports and suggestions from the heads of the various educational institutions of the Republic.

"*Le Guatemala Economique*.—Renseignements pratiques et utiles á l'usage des industriels, capitalistes, employés, banquiers, commerçants, agriculteurs, travailleurs, etc., par CHARLES H. STEPHAN, Consul, Membre du conseil supérieur des Colonies. Paris, Librairie des Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires, 61, Blvd. Beaumarchais. Prix 4 francs." Mr. STEPHAN, whose preceding work "*Le Mexique Economique*," was crowned by the Commercial Geographic Society of

Paris, again gives proof of his talent for observation, and furnishes much practical and useful information as the result of his study of Latin American conditions. The book is a useful handbook of Guatemala, in particular for those interested in mining or other business enterprises in the Republic.

The South American Situation, by ALBERT HALE; the Reader Magazine, Indianapolis, Ind., October, November, December numbers, 1906, and January number, 1907.

The first three of these articles treat of Brazil; the first of Rio de Janeiro, the second of Brazil in general, and the third of Little Germany, the colonies of German emigrants in South Brazil. The fourth article is of Uruguay. These are to be followed in subsequent numbers by articles on other South American countries. These articles are descriptive of a recent trip taken by Mr. HALE and give a very interesting account of what he saw and learned. In particular, the article in the November number, of his visit to Little Germany, gives a very clear and distinct picture of conditions in South Brazil. On the whole, Mr. HALE's notes of travel are among the most readable of those published in recent years on South America.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received the 1907 edition of the "Exporters' Encyclopædia," *New York, The Exporters' Encyclopædia Company*. This volume of 633 pages contains information of great use to the exporter, giving, as it does, information relative to shipments for every country in the world. It includes the latest information on points for which bills of lading are issued, consular charges, résumé of consular regulations, and shipping routes.

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- Carta topográfica general de los alrededores de Puebla. Formada por la comisión geográfico-exploradora. Edición de 1884. 3ª serie, letra AP. Scale 1:50,000. Size 19½ x 25½ inches.
- PANAMA.** Map of the Republic of Panama, prepared in the War Department, Office of Chief of Staff, Second (Military Information) Division, General Staff, U. S. A., January, 1904. Size 22½ x 44 inches.

**BOUND PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE SHELVES DURING
NOVEMBER, 1906.**

- American Review of Reviews. New York. Vol. 32. July-December, 1905.
- Argentine Republic. Boletín Oficial. Buenos Aires. Enero-abril, 1906.
- Board of Trade Journal. London. Vol. 52. January-March, 1906.
- Same. Vol. 53. April-June, 1906.
- Boletim da Agricultura. São Paulo. Jan., 1904, to Dec., 1905.
- The Bookman. New York. Sept., 1904, to Feb., 1905.
- Same. March to August, 1906.
- Bulletin of the New York Public Library. New York. Vol. 9. January-December, 1905.
- India Rubber World. New York. Vol. 33 & 34. October 1, 1905, to September 1, 1906.
- Literary Digest. New York. Vol. 32. January-June, 1906.
- Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Vol. 26. August, 1905, to July, 1906.
- Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Vol. 10. January-December, 1905.
- Scientific American. New York. Vol. 94. January-June, 1906.
- Venezuela. Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Enero-Junio de 1906.
- The World To-Day. Chicago. Vol. 10. January to June, 1906.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín Consular. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.) Buenos Ayres. Irregular.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
* Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
* Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
* Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Boletín de Precios Corrientes. [Buenos Aires.] Weekly.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.
* El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Mail supplement.

BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica. La Paz. Quarterly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. La Paz. Irregular.
* El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
* Revista Comercial e Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.
Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Vição, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.
* Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.

- * Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
- * Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
- Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- * Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- * Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
- Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
- Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
- Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
- * Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
- * Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
- Revista Marítima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

CHILE.

- Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Agricola del Sur. Concepción. Semimonthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
- Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
- Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
- El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
- El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
- El Pensamiento. Santiago. Monthly.
- * Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
- Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

- Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
- La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.
- Limon Weekly News. Port Limon. Weekly. (Suspended until further notice.)

CUBA.

- Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
- Boletín Oficial del Departamento del Estado. Habana. Monthly.
- La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semimonthly.
- Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.
- Revista Municipal y de Intereses Economicos. Habana. Semimonthly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
- Revista de Agricultura. Santo Domingo. Monthly.

ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
- Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
- Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

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FRANCE.

Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
* *Revue du Commerce Extérieur.* Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

* *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung.* Berlin. Weekly.
Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.
South American Journal. London. Weekly.
Times (The). London. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
Tropical Life. London. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Boletín de Agricultura. Guatemala. Irregular.
El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
La Locomotora. Guatemala. Monthly.
* *La República.* Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

* *Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie.* Port au Prince. Monthly.
* *Le Moment.* (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.
Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)
La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Official paper.)
* *Gaceta Judicial.* Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
* *El Pabellón de Honduras.* Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
* *El Republicano.* (Semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.
Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

- * Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
- * Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
- Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- * Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
- * Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
- Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
- Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
- Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
- Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
- * Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
- * Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
- Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.

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- Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Agricola del Sur. Concepción. Semimonthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Santiago. Monthly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
- Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
- Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
- El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
- El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.
- El Pensamiento. Santiago. Monthly.
- * Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
- Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

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- La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.
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CUBA.

- Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
- Boletín Oficial del Departamento del Estado. Habana. Monthly.
- La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semimonthly.
- Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.
- Revista Municipal y de Intereses Economicos. Habana. Semimonthly.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
- Revista de Agricultura. Santo Domingo. Monthly.

ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
- Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
- Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

LA REVUE. Paris. Semimonthly.

***Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.**

GERMANY.

***Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.**

Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.

Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.

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Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.

Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.

Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.

South American Journal. London. Weekly.

Times (The). London. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Tropical Life. London. Monthly.

GUATEMALA.

Boletín de Agricultura. Guatemala. Irregular.

El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)

La Locomotora. Guatemala. Monthly.

***La República. Guatemala. Daily.**

HAITI.

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***Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.**

Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.

Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.

Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.

Diario Oficial. México. Daily.

El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.

* El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.

El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.

Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.

Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.

* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.

El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.

Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.

El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

La República. Panamá. Weekly.

PARAGUAY.

* Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.

* Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.

* Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.

* Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

* Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.

Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Lima. Monthly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Lima. Monthly.

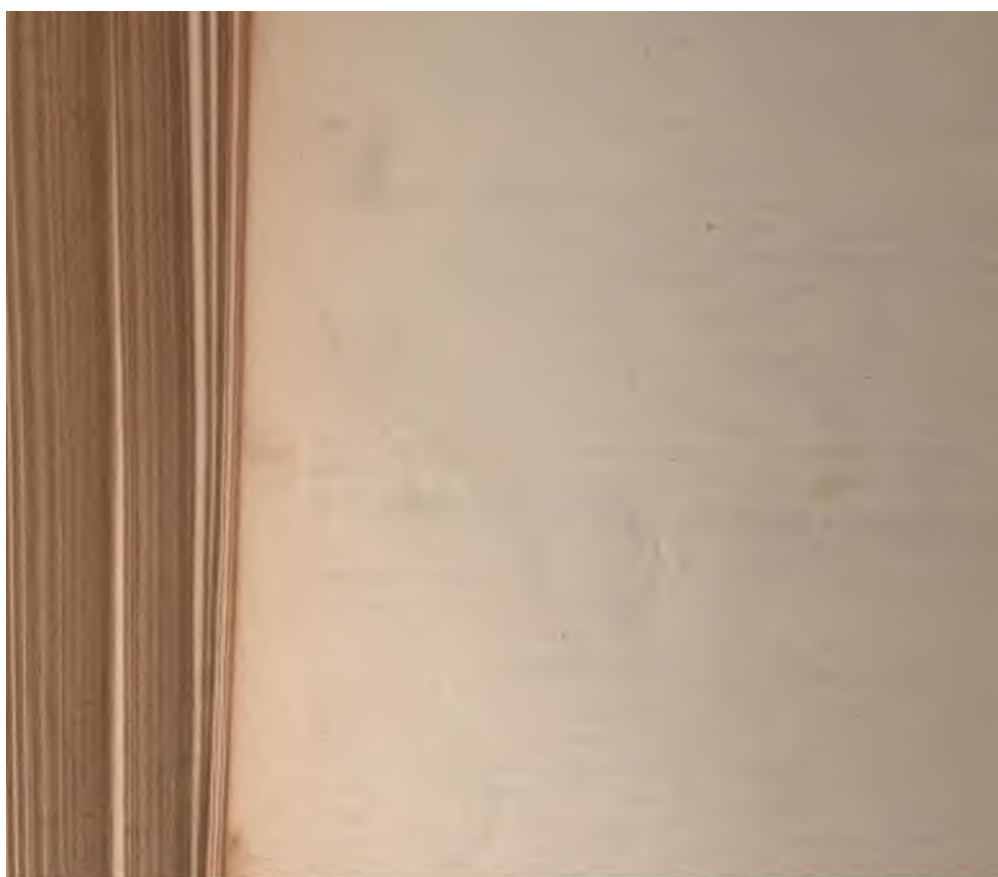
* El Economista. Lima. Weekly.

* El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.

Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.

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Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.)
Washington. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
Pan-American Review. New York. Monthly.
Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
The Technical World. Chicago. Monthly.
World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
* Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.
Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

Boletín de Estadística. Caracas. Monthly.
El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
La Industria. Caracas. Monthly.
* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

ADDITIONS TO THE PERMANENT FILES DURING NOVEMBER, 1906.

El Comercio, New York, N. Y. Monthly.

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